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THE FRENCH
DOCTOR'S BOOK

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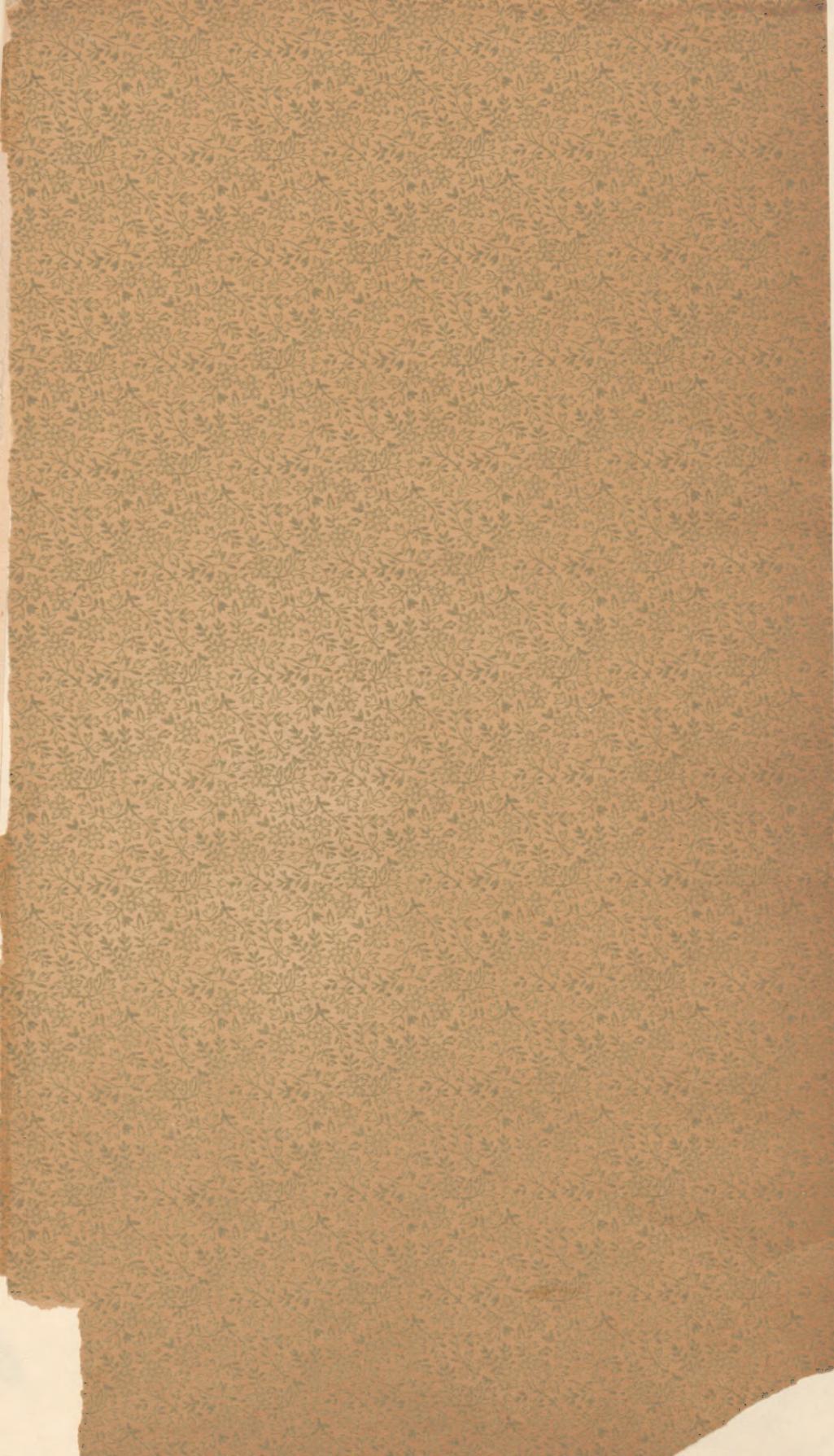
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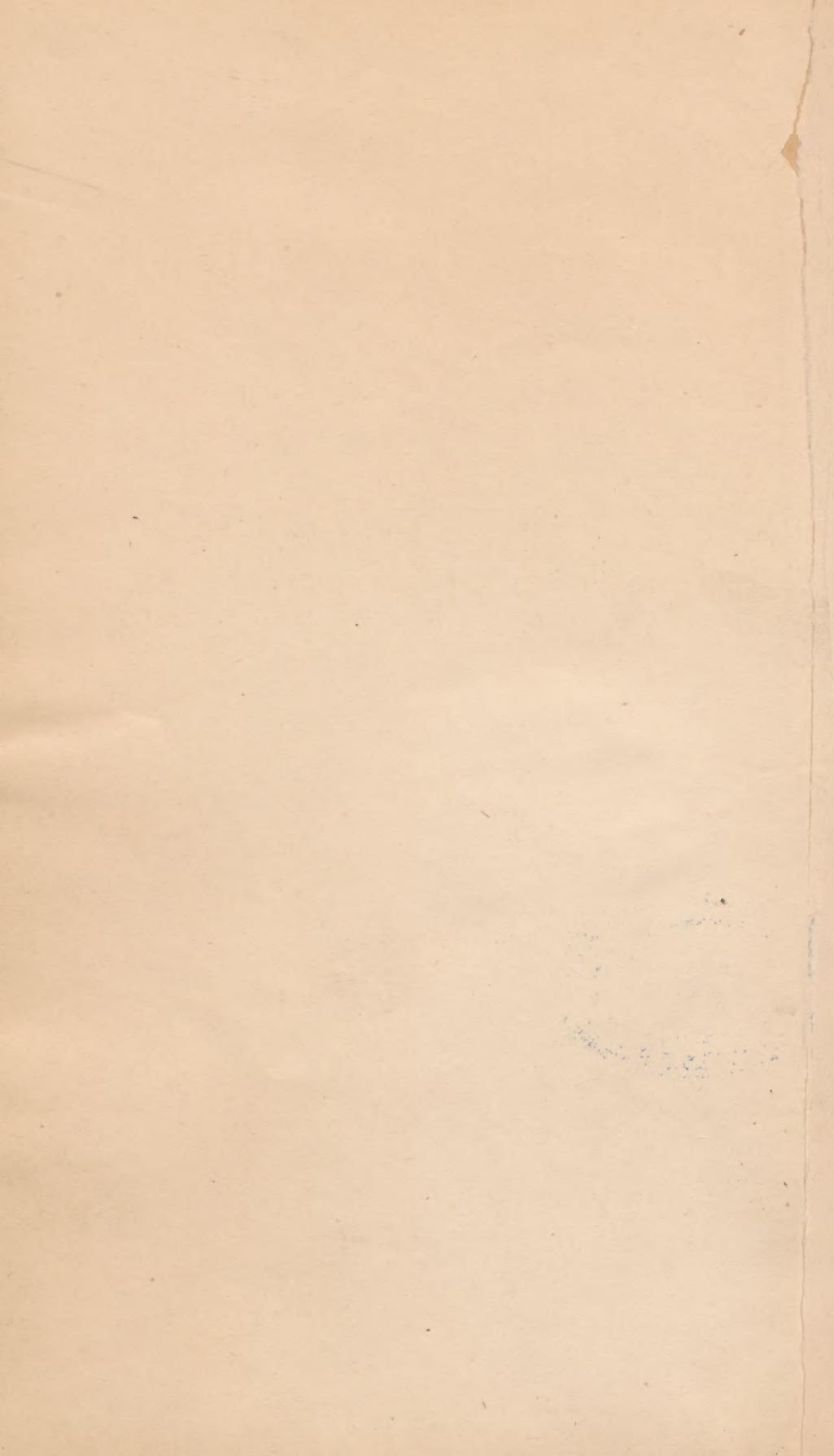
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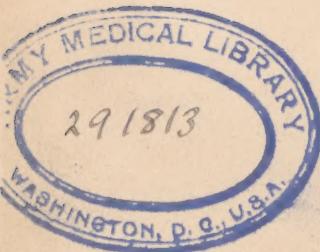
CONTAINING A COLLECTION OF

1,200

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS,

BY THE

MOST EMINENT FOREIGN PHYSICIANS.



English Translation.

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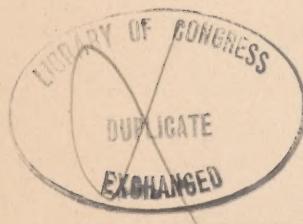


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PREFACE.

In presenting to the American public the following collection of prescriptions for the treatment of various diseases and complaints, the object has been to clothe the different formulas in the simplest language, avoiding technical terms and signs as far as possible, so that they may not only be found useful to the medical fraternity, but also to the general lay public.

Medical, like any other wisdom, is not, and never has been, all contained in one brain; and as in manufacture, art and science, so also in medicine the tendencies of recent years have been towards *specialties*. Diseases appear in so many different forms, that the average practitioner's life is too short to master every one of them. Therefore, in place of giving the necessarily limited experience and formulas of only one doctor, I have at an enormous expense secured the most efficient prescriptions of 402 physicians, among whom the names of the most illustrious specialists may be found. Each of those doctors, whose names appear against the different formulas, stands pre-eminent in the treatment of those diseases to which he has devoted the largest part of his life, and therefore these twelve hundred prescriptions contained in this book are the cream of the professional success of the 402 doctors who furnished them.

A copious index is added, by means of which the appropriate treatment of any of the diseases noted may be readily found.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THIS BOOK.

Dr.	drachm or drachms.
Gall.	gallon.
Gr.	grain or grains.
M.	minim or minims (drops).
Oz.	ounce or ounces.
Pt.	pint or pints.
Q. s.	in sufficient quantity.
Qt.	quart.
Scr.	scruple or scruples.

FRENCH PHYSICIANS' UNION.

TWELVE HUNDRED PRESCRIPTIONS.

ABSCESS.

Antiseptic Dressing for Abscesses

(J. LUCAS-CHAMONNIÈRE).

Before opening an abscess of any kind, wash the region carefully with strong carbolized water prepared as below:

Crystallized carbolic acid	12 dr.
Glycerine	12 to 18 dr.
Water	2 pts.

Dip the bistoury to be used in the carbolized water. After emptying the abscess, inject the strong solution into the cavity, allowing the liquid to escape freely. A piece of rubber tubing, with a piece of thread attached to facilitate its removal, is then placed in the orifice, and the whole covered with a thick wad of lint saturated with a weak carbolic solution prepared as follows:

Crystallized carbolic acid	6 dr.
Glycerine	6 dr.
Water	2 pts.

The dressing is then covered with a piece of sticking plaster and properly secured. At the end of 24 hours, remove the tube, wash and shorten it, and when replaced cover again with a fresh wad of lint saturated with the weak solution. There is less suppuration by this method, and but trifling inflammation, while the cicatrice of the wound is less visible. It is especially applicable for abscess of the breast.

ACNE.

Lotion for Sebaceous Acne.

Borate of soda	15 scr.
Sulphuric ether	3 dr.
Water	10 oz.

Dissolve.

To be applied several times a day. Vapor douche; bitter draught.

Rubbing Treatment for Acne.

Rub the parts affected gently, on retiring at night, with a little black soap on the ends of the fingers. This light coat of soap should be kept on all night, and removed on rising in the morning with a little warm water. Repeat for four nights in succession; on the fifth suspend the application of the soap, replacing it with vapor douches, which should be applied for four days more; or emollient lotions of bran or starch water may be used instead. At first, only a very small quantity of soap should be used on the face, as the first applications produce a slight inflammatory eruption.

The treatment averages from six weeks to two months for confluent eruptions. It succeeds best in cases of pustulous, tuberculous, pilaris or

pointed acne, either separated or collected in one place. Rosy drop (acne rosacea) is especially benefited by it, when accompanied by a few pimples of common or tuberculous acne.

Lotion for Pimples (HILLAIRET).

Flowers of sulphur	10 dr.
Camphorated spirits	3 to 5 dr.
Distilled water	8 oz.

Mix.

The face should be washed in the morning with very warm water, or a vapor douche may be used 4 or 5 days in succession. In the evening bathe the face with a sponge saturated with the above mixture. For women whose skin is sensitive the camphorated spirits may be replaced by camphorated sulphuric ether, in the proportion of 3 to 5 drachms. After the evaporation of the alcohol or ether, the coat of fine powdered sulphur and camphor crystals should remain on the face over night. In the morning cleanse the face with warm water, and apply a salve made of 2 to 3 scruples of oxide of zinc and an ounce of anguria or of glycerate of starch, to prevent chapping. The treatment requires from sixty to seventy-five days, with interruptions of one or two days in every six. Bathe parts in warm water morning and evening to avoid relapse.

Lotion for Acne Rosacea (*Rosy Drop*).

Flowers of sulphur	5 dr.
Camphorated spirits	5 dr.
<i>Mix.</i>	

Dip a camel's hair brush in this mixture, and paint the face every night. The alcohol evaporates, leaving on the surface a coat of camphor and sulphur, which can be removed in the morning by simple washing.

To counteract carbunculous eruptions, Dr. Besnier recommends in addition the following treatment: With a sharp needle make a number of fine scarifications on the skin, so as to remove some of the vesicles which may be observed in the thickness of the skin. These scratches are not painful and heal without leaving any mark.

Mixture for Carbunculous Eruptions.

Precipitated sulphur	} each 1 oz.
Precipitated chalk	
Hydrolate of cherry-laurel	
Rectified alcohol	
Pure glycerine	

Mix.

In case of eruptions on the face, bathe every night with a lotion of warm bran-water and then rub gently with a cloth dipped in above mixture. A mask of gutta percha should be worn during the night. Vegetable diet; alkaline water.

Treatment of Acne Rosacea (HÉBRA).

Acupuncture and scraping with a cutting spoon, which produce favorable results in cases of lupus, are recommended by Prof. Hébra for acne rosacea when it has resisted other means and produces actual deformities. With the needle and spoon the dilated vesicles which wind about under the surface of the skin are destroyed and the pustules disappear.

Syrup for Arthritic Acne (BAZIN).

Bicarbonate, benzoate or lactate of soda	3 dr.
Syrup of elm	1 pt.
Or,	
Bicarbonate of soda	8 scr.

Syrup of soapwort (saponaria) 1 pt.
Dissolve.

Morning and evening take one dessert spoonful of either of these syrups in a cup of infusion of wild violet. At meals, mix your wine in proportion of one-third or one-half with Chateldon, Vals or Vichy water. Every third or fourth morning, before eating, take a glass of Birmenstorf, Pullna or Friedrichshall water, and from time to time a dessert spoonful of castor oil or hydrate of magnesia. Arsenic is indicated when arthritic acne is complicated with tetter (psoriasis). Colchicum and sulphate of quinine are efficacious in complications with gout or rheumatism.

Solution for Arthritic Acne (BAZIN).

Borate of soda	4 to 8 gr.
Pure glycerine	2½ dr.
Distilled water	13 oz.

Dissolve.

To counteract arthritic acne of the face, oil of cade is recommended, either pure or mixed with sweet almond oil, or better at first, saponised oil of cade, which is less irritating. The applications of oil of cade are to be renewed every four days at commencement of treatment, then every three days, and even every two days according as the skin becomes accustomed to it. During the intervals between the applications the part affected should be bathed two or three times a day with the borate solution. In certain cases an atomizer may be employed advantageously using St. Christian, Royat or Vichy water. Diet, white meats and herbaceous vegetables; avoid spirituous drinks and sea-fish.

Treatment of Arthritic Acne Pilaris (E. BESNIER).

1. Take every day two teaspoonfuls of the following syrup:

Syrup of soapwort	13 oz.
Powdered bicarbonate of soda, 10 scr.	

Each teaspoonful should be taken in half a cupful of infusion of wild violets.

2. Take three baths a week, to each of which is added about six ounces of carbonate of soda.

3. Wear a rubber skull-cap during the night.

4. Temperate diet, from which sea-fish should be excluded. Use neither coffee, liquors nor acid drinks.

ADENITIS.

Discutient Salve (BAZIN).

Iodide of lead	2 dr.
Extract of hemlock	2 dr.
Axungia	2 oz.

Mix.

Apply morning and night to swelled and painful glands.

Discutient Salve (GRAY).

Iodide of Potassium	1 dr.
Alcohol	1 dr.
Triturate and add:	
Axungia	1 oz.
Mercurial ointment	1 oz.
Camphor	2 dr.

Make into a salve.

Recommended as discutient and resolvent.

Discutient Salve (HERVEZ DE CHÉGOIN).

Iodide of potassium	30 gr.
Extract of belladonna	8 m.
Axungia	1 oz.

Recommended for painful swelling of the glands and ganglions.

ALBUMINURIA.

Draught for Scarlatinous Albuminuria.

Hydrolate of lettuce	2 oz.
Squillitic oxymel	3½ dr.
Tincture of digitalis	10 m.
Gum syrup	1 oz.

Mix.

For children, one teaspoonful every two hours. Paint the lumbar region with tincture of iodine, rub the limbs with a flannel impregnated with benzoin fumes, and give a mild laxative once or twice a week.

Draught for Scarlatinous Albuminuria (H. ROGER).

Tannic acid	3 gr.
Tincture of aconite	10 m.
Gum mucilage	3 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in dessert spoonfuls every two hours.

For a drink, sweeten slightly nitrified water with one dessert spoonful of the following syrup:

Squillitic oxymel	4 dr.
Syrup of digitalis	5 dr.
<i>Mix.</i>	

Treatment of Albuminuria (G. SÉE).

In cases of albuminuria caused by Bright's disease, accompanied by more or less pronounced oedema, the author prescribes three or four quarts of unskimmed and unboiled milk, to be drunk each 24 hours, the treatment to be continued for months and even years. He also administers, according to the circumstances, iodide of potassium, tartrate of potash and iron, or preparations of tannin. By a prolonged course of this treatment a sensible improvement is sometimes obtained in a disease which too often is beyond the resources of medicine.

AMAUROSIS.

Liniment for Amaurosis (SICHEL).

Tincture of rosemary	30 dr.
Fioravanti's balm	15 dr.
Essence of lavender	1 dr.

Mix.

A teaspoonful to be rubbed into the temples three times in cases of amaurosis caused by the abuse of tobacco. Apply blistering plasters to the frontal and temporal regions; give laxatives.

Salve for Amaurosis (SICHEL).

Black oxyde of copper	1 dr.
Axungia	10 dr.

Mix carefully on a marble tablet.

Rub into the forehead and temples four times a day in cases of amaurosis caused by the abuse of tobacco. One hour after the rubbing, remove the

salve, and apply a series of blisters to the temples and forehead. Salt foot-baths twice a week, and frequent purgatives.

ALCOHOLISM.

Mixture for Chronic Alcoholism (BRUNTON).

Tinct. of perchloride of iron	10 m.
Tinct. of nux-vomica	7 m.
Tinct. of capsicum	4 to 7 m.
Infusion of gentian	4 oz.

Mix.

To be given by teaspoonfuls in 24 hours, to allay the thirst and quiet the trembling of persons affected with chronic alcoholism. If there is sleeplessness, give bromide of potassium during the night. For pains in the stomach, give doses of subnitrate of bismuth together with magnesia and σ m tragacanth.

MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

Syrup of Hypnone (LAILLER).

Hypnone	40 m.
Alcohol	10 dr.
Hydrolate of cherry-laurel	15 m.
Syrup of orange-flowers	8 oz.

Mix.

One ounce of this syrup contains about 5 drops of hypnone, which is advantageously prescribed for deranged persons, to produce calmness and sleep. The dose in such cases is from 6 to 8 drops. Pour the proper quantity of the syrup into a glass of water, and make the patient swallow it a little at a time. Drs. Huchard, Dujardin-Beaumetz, and Constantin Paul prescribe from 6 to 8 drops of hypnone in a single dose on going to bed.

AMENORRHOEA AND DYSMENORRHOEA.

Lotion for Dysmenorrhœa (DE SINÉTY).

Tincture of opium	10 m.
Pulverized camphor	3 gr.
Yolk of egg	1
Water	10 oz.

Make into an emulsion, to be used as a lotion for allaying painful attacks, for women troubled with dysmenorrhœa. Suppositories of belladonna are equally recommended in such cases.

Injection for Dysmenorrhœa.

Assafœtida	4 dr.
Yolk of egg	20 dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	1 dr.
Extract of valerian	2 dr.
Decocion of marshmallow	3 oz.

Mix.

For counteracting the menstrual pains of hysterical women.

Pills for Amenorrhœa (COURTY).

Pulverized rue	12 gr.
Pulverized sabin	12 gr.
Pulverized ergot	12 gr.
Pulverized aloes	6 to 12 gr.

Mix into 18 pills.

Take 3 pills the first day, 6 the second, and 9 the third, divided into three doses for each day, in cases of simple amenorrhœa, in which the general system is not much involved, when the suppression of the courses may be supposed to be due either to an insufficient circulation towards the genital organs, or to inertia of the uterus. In order to aid the flow towards these organs, the author recommends that the pills be preceded by

foot, hip, and vapor baths; also the application of leeches to the vulvæ during the three days in which the pills are taken. It should be noted that the latter usually cause griping and sometimes a slight diarrhoea.

Pills for Dysmenorrhœa.

Assafœtida	36 gr.
Pulverized saffron	36 gr.
Extract of valerian	18 m.
Extract of opium	4 m.

Mix into 24 pills.

Take from three to five daily in cases of menstrual colic.—Aromatic vapor baths and warm plasters on the lower abdomen.—Warm and aromatic infusions.

Emmenagogue Pills (CHAUMET).

Extract of gentian	12 gr.
Extract of savin	12 gr.
Socotrine aloes	12 gr.
Calomel	12 m.

Mix 20 pills.

Dose 2 or 3 pills a day, to induce menstruation.—Mustard foot-baths; draught of infusion of wormwood.

Emmenagogue Pills (LALLEMAND).

Pulverized ergot	6 gr.
Pulv. socotrine aloes	6 gr.
Pulv. ruc	6 gr.
Pulv. gum Arabic	12 gr.

Mix 12 pills.

Dose, 1 pill three times a day, for amenorrhœa.—Mustard foot-baths during the three days preceding the probable return of the courses.—If the amenorrhœa is due to poverty of the blood, preparations of iron and animal food are recommended.

Draught for Amenorrhœa.

Iodide of potassium	2 dr.
Wine of colchicum	1 dr.
Syrup of sarsaparilla	12 dr.
Distilled water	13 dr.

Mix.

Three teaspoonfuls daily for amenorrhœa which is supposed to arise from rheumatism of the uterus.

Draught for Dysmenorrhœa (DE SINÉTY).

Tinct. of cannabis indica	20 m.
Hydrolate of cherry-laurel	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr
Hydrolate of linden	3 oz.
Syrup of opium	5 dr.
Syrup of ether	5 dr.

Mix.

Dose, one teaspoonful every hour during the attacks of dysmenorrhœa, when it is known not to be caused by contraction of either the internal or external orifice.—In case of very severe pains, employ hypodermic injections of hydrochlorate of morphine, or douches of chloroform in the vagina.

Emmenagogue Potion (TROUSSEAU).

Tincture of iodine	25 to 30 m.
Infusion of mint	4 oz.
Syrup of orange-flowers	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken one teaspoonful at a time during the 24 hours preceding the expected return of the courses.

Treatment of Accidental Amenorrhœa (FRITZ).

If the suppression of the menses is caused by getting chilled, one or more warm hip-baths should be taken, or irritating foot-baths or vapor-baths. Cover the patient with warm clothes, and give

sudorifics and diffusible stimulants, such as ether, acetate of ammonia, and drinks of sage, linden and rosemary. Apply warm and moist fomentations to the lower abdomen and the genital parts. Irritating washes, dry blisters and mustard plasters may also be applied to the inner surface of the thighs. Continue this treatment for several days, and repeat it at the following period. If the patient is of plethoric habit and the suppression has caused congestive symptoms in the pelvic region, apply leeches to the perineum or the vulva, or scarified blisters to the loins or thighs. If there is constipation, give purgatives. — If the suppression is caused by extreme emotion, as in the case of very impressionable women, endeavor to counteract nervous excitement by means of calmants and antispasmodics.

Treatment of Membranous Dysmenorrhœa (G. SÉE)

When the menses are painful, whether followed by considerable losses and membranous exfoliation or not, antipyrine is prescribed internally at the beginning of the menstrual period; or, better, twenty drops of antipyrine may be administered as a wash. The pains, which recur every month and last for several hours, cease suddenly, and the catamenia proceed without further difficulty. Repeat the treatment at the return of each period.

AMNESIA.

Treatment of Amnesia (FALRET).

Recent amnesia produced by overwork or fatigue demands absolute rest. Baths, pedestrian exercise, or travelling often give quick relief. The principal object, however, is to discover the cause of loss of memory and to counteract it; for instance, drinking habits, venereal excesses or masturbation must be stopped; piles or suppression of the menses should be cured. In cases when a too stimulating diet is the custom, it should be moderated, while in others a tonic regimen should be adopted where the system has been weakened from debilitating causes. In a word, wherever there are symptoms of loss of memory, the disorder which produces it must be attacked.

ANASARCA.

Potion for Scarlatinous Anasarca (WIDERHOFER).

Tincture of squills	4 to 6 m.
Distilled water	2½ oz.
Syrup of orange-peel	2 dr.

Mix.

One dessert spoonful every 2 hours, for children affected with scarlatinous anasarca, when there is neither fever nor hotness of the skin, but the urine is scanty.

Diuretic Maceration (HEARD).

Digitalis in coarse powder	4 gr.
Cold water	6 oz.

Macerate for 12 hours and filter. — To be given in 5 or 6 doses, some time before or after eating, to counteract anasarca in patients troubled with cardiac affections. The amount of digitalis should rarely exceed 4 grains, but as much as 12 grains may be given. This maceration, when given for five or six days, or even longer, usually does not provoke nausea, vomiting or gastralgia. It should never be prescribed where there is fatty degeneration of the heart.

Diuretic Mixture (HALLE).

Wine of colchicum	1½ dr.
Tincture of digitalis	4 dr.
Iodide of potassium	2½ dr.
Compound syrup of sarsaparilla	1½ oz.
Distilled water	2½ oz.

Make a solution, 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls of which are to be given each day in treating the different forms of anasarca, especially that which is a symptom of heart disease. — The patient should be purged every three days with compound powder of jalap.

Diuretic Potion (GUBLER).

Caffeine	8 gr.
Syrup of mint	1 oz.
Hydrolate of mint	3 oz.

Make into a potion, to be taken in 24 hours, in cases of anasarca symptomatic of heart affection.

AMYGDALITIS.

Deterotive Collutorium (PRINGLE).

Infusion of red roses	12 dr.
Borate of soda	3 dr.
Honey of roses	2 oz.

Dissolve.

For inflamed tonsils or gums, apply the above mixture several times a day with a pencil of lint, at the same time applying revulsives to the skin and act on the bowels by means of derivatives.

ANEMIA.

(See Chlorosis.)

Injection for Anemia of Women in Childbed (CHAUTREUIL).

In case of vicious insertion of the placenta, causing copious flooding and the patient is exhausted from loss of blood, where it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly and stimulate the nervous centres, the author advises the injection of sulphuric ether (in doses of 1 drachm, for instance) into the subcutaneous cellular tissue. A little later a similar quantity of brandy may be injected once or oftener. — Under their influence the syncopes cease, warmth becomes re-established and the patient revives; and in case transfusion should become indispensable, time at least has been gained.

Beef Tea (ELLIS).

Cut into very small pieces about a pound of beef of the best quality, from which the skin, fat and tendons have been removed. Put the beef into an earthen saucepan, and pour over it about a pint of cold water. Stir it well and let it stand for an hour; then put the saucepan in an oven with moderate heat, or in a water-bath, and boil gently for an hour. Pass the liquor through a medium fine strainer and let it cool. — Before serving the tea, remove all fat perfectly; it may then be warmed to the desired degree and a little salt added. — Recommended for convalescents and anemic patients.

ANGINA.

(See Croup and Diphtheria.)

Potion for Diphtheritic Sore Throat (TRIDEAU).

Pulverized cubes	3 dr.
Malaga wine	5 dr.
Distilled water	5 dr.
Simple syrup	3 oz.

To be given in 24 hours in doses of 1 teaspoonful, to a child of 6 years suffering from diphtheritic

angina. The dose may be increased to 5 drachms per day. In case the cubes are not tolerated by the stomach, it may be administered as an enema (in doses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ drams) repeated four times in 24 hours. In case of diarrhoea, add a few drops of laudanum. The duration of the treatment is usually five or six days. The diet should be tonic and strengthening.

Treatment of Diphtheritic Angina (BOUCHUT).

To children attacked by diphtheritic sore throat, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of tartar-emetic should be given to produce vomiting, and afterwards a draught composed of 1 ounce of brandy and 45 grains of salicylate of soda. Frequent injections of an emulsion of coal tar, in the proportion of one-twentieth, should be made on the false membranes. The injections act mechanically, and are anti-fermentive and disinfectant. The diet should be substantial and satisfying.

Treatment of Erysipelatous Angina (PETER).

Erysipelatous angina is nothing more than erysipela of the face extended to the pharynx, and requires no other treatment than that given to erysipela. Emollient gargles every half hour to allay the smarting, with warm plasters applied outwardly to the neck; or, better, a piece of wadding moistened with laudanum and attached with sticking plaster. Emetic to reduce fever, then purgatives to produce a slight revulsion on the digestive canal. No general, and rarely any local discharges of blood.

Antiseptic Gargle for Gangrenous Angina

(RENAULDIN).

Decoction of cinchona . . .	8 oz.
Simple oxymel	1 oz.
Camphorated spirits	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Hydrochloric acid of ammonia .	1 dr.

Mix.

For use as a gargle in gangrenous angina. Take tonic preparations inwardly.

Detergent Gargle.

Decoction of cinchona . . .	5 oz.
Honey of Roses	1 oz.
Hydrochloric acid . . .	20 to 30 drops.

Mix.

This gargle is useful in gangrenous sore throat. Tonic preparations internally; frequent cauterizations.

Mixture for Gangrenous Angina (WOLF).

Extract of cinchona, prepared cold	$1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Sulphuric ether	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Vinous cinnamon-water . . .	1 oz.
Decoction of cinconia . . .	6 oz.

Mix.

One teaspoonful internally every 2 hours. Besides, the parts affected should be touched, about once an hour, with a camel's hair pencil dipped in the following collutorium:

Honey of Roses	2 oz.
Syrup of violets	3 oz.
Hydrochloric acid	30 m.

Mix.

Treatment of Gangrenous Angina (PETER).

The treatment of gangrenous angina should be both general and local. For general affection, prescribe spirituous liquors, quinine, wine and coffee; a small glass of warm punch every hour, until slight inebriety is produced; several cups of beef tea during the day. The following days give

succulent jellies. In a word, use every possible means of nourishing the patient.

The most energetic cauterizations have been tried without much success against this disease, and the same may be said of gargles, antiseptics, or astringents — alum, tannin or quinine. The author seems to place most confidence in gargles to which are added from 1 to 2 per cent. of permanganate of potash, or 6 per cent. of hypochlorite of soda.

Collutorium for Granulous Angina

(DEMARQUAY).

Tannic acid	1 dr.
Pure glycerine	7 dr.

Dissolve.

To be applied directly to the back of the throat in cases of granulous angina in children.

Treatment of Granulous Angina (PETER).

The local treatment should consist of prolonged inhalation of warm vapors repeated several times during the day, and in astringent insufflations and cauterizations.

Astringent insufflations may be made with the following: sugar candy or subnitrate of bismuth, insufflated pure; calomel united with 12 times its weight of sugar; red precipitate, sulphate of zinc or sulphate of copper, mixed with 36 times their weight of sugar; nitrate of silver with 72, 36 or 24 times its weight of sugar. Cauterization is effected with a pencil of nitrate of silver, or with a solution of the same salt, in the proportion of 1 to 10 at first, strengthened gradually to 1 to 4 and even to equal parts of nitrate and distilled water. Solutions of sulphate of copper or acid nitrate of mercury, extended in water, and especially a solution of iodized iodide of potassium (iodine, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, iodide of potassium, $2\frac{1}{2}$ drams, water, 3 oz.); perchloride of iron; carbolic acid or permanganate of potash, 1 part in 1000 of water, may also be used. Care must be taken to space the cauterizations so as not to excite too great reaction. By the aid of the atomizer, emollient, astringent or substitutive decoctions, or natural sulphurous water, may be introduced into the throat. In case these various means do not succeed, a blistering plaster may be applied to the front of the neck. The patient must abstain from spirituous liquors and tobacco, and protect himself against the cold. If he can take the sulphur cure, it would be well to visit the natural springs, using the waters both as a gargle and as a drink.

Astringent Gargle for Inflammatory Angina.

Sulphate of aluminum and potassa	1 dr.
White wine	$2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Decoction of oak-bark . . .	4 oz.

Dissolve.

For chronic inflammatory affections of the throat, with relaxation of the uvula.

Mixture for Inflammatory Angina

(HUCHARD).

Bromide of potassium . . .	4 scr.
Hydrochlorate of cocaine . .	8 m.
Neutral glycerine	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Hydrolate of mint	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Dissolve.

With a camel's hair pencil moistened with this solution, paint the pharynx when it is the seat of a certain stubborn spasmoid cough, observed in some cases of very painful inflammatory sore throat.

Resolvent Opiate Gargle (OPPOLZER).

Pulverized borate of soda	1 dr.
Extract of opium	20 gr.
White honey	1 oz.
Concentrated infusion of sage	6 oz.

Make into a gargle for inflammatory angina.
Apply revulsives to the limbs and the chest.

Anti-neuralgic Glycerole (HUCHARD).

Hydrochlorate of morphine	1½ gr.
Pure glycerine	2½ dr.

Dissolve.

Touch the throat several times a day with a pencil wet with this solution in cases of neuralgic angina, which is sometimes observed in persons attacked by the grippe. Sulphate of quinine is also recommended in doses of 8 grains to 1 dram.

Treatment of Neuralgic Angina.

In neuralgic angina, or neuralgia of the neck, the treatment should be directed against the neuralgic rather than the inflammatory element. With this object the patient should take in the morning 3 pills containing each 3 grains of sulphate of quinine and one-sixth of a grain of extract of acouute-root. If the neuralgia pains are stubborn, administer three times during the day, at intervals of two or three hours, a dose of about 3 grains of hydrobromate of quinine, accompanying each with a granule of aconitine, of one-tenth of a grain weight. Touch the back of the throat three or four times a day, with a pencil dipped at the following mixture: Neutral glycerine, 2½ dr., hydrochlorate of morphine, 1½ grains, essence of mint, 4 drops.

Potion for Scarlatinous Angina (H. ROGER).

Chlorate of potassa	15 gr.
Syrup of mulberries	1 oz.
Hydrolate of lettuce	3 oz.

Make into a potion, to be taken during the day. Touch the back of the throat, several times a day, with a pencil dipped in the following mouth-wash:

Borate of soda	1½ gr.
White honey	1 dr.

Caustic for Scrofulous Angina (ISAMBERT).

Chromic acid	15 gr.
Distilled water	1 dr.

Dissolve.

With a pencil slightly moistened with this mixture, cauterize the back of the throat, in cases of scrofulous angina complicated with edema of the glottis, and by this means tracheotomy may sometimes be avoided. Internally take cod liver oil, extract of cinchona, broiled or rare meats, generous wines, exercise in the open air, and sulphur baths from time to time.

Solution for Angina Pectoris (HOCHARD).

Iodide of sodium	2½ dr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

From 2 to 6 teaspoonfuls a day, in a little beer, or better, in milk. If the stomach does not tolerate the remedy, add to the solution a small quantity of extract of thebaine (from 1 to 2 drops). The patient will use this iodized medication for at least 15 to 18 months, even though all anginous symptoms may have disappeared for several months. Three years of treatment at least are necessary to obtain a complete and durable cure. — Each month the iodized medication should be suspended for 5 to 8 days. — In order to reduce

still more the arterial tension, the exaggeration of which constitutes the principal danger in angina pectoris, it is often advantageous to associate with the iodide of sodium a preparation of trinitrine (nitro-glycerine), according to the following formula:

Distilled water	10 oz.
Alcoholic sol. of nitro-glyc- erine (1 per cent)	30 m.

and take from 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls per day.

The paroxysms of angina pectoris may be combated by inhalations of nitrate of amyl in doses of from 4 to 10 drops. — In the intervals of the attacks, apply flying cauteries with burning points, iodine painting, or frequent blisters over the cardio-aortic region. — Diet regular, mixed milk-food; abstain from spirits and tobacco. — When the spasms are very intense and frequent, prescribe absolute stillness.

Gargle for Syphilitic Angina (BIETT).

Corrosive sublimate	2½ gr.
Hydrochlorate of ammonium	20 m.
Sydenham's laudanum	1 dr.
Distilled water	5 oz.
Mucilage of gum arabic	4 dr.
White honey	4 dr.

Make a gargle. Recommended for syphilitic angina. The internal treatment should correspond with the period at which the syphilis has arrived.

Antisyphilitic Gargle (H. GREEN).

Bichloride of mercury	2 to 3 gr.
Rectified alcohol	½ dr.
Tincture of myrrh	3 oz.
Decoction of cinchona	5 oz.
Honey of roses	7 dr.

Dissolve the bichloride in the alcohol and add the other substances.

This gargle is to be used two or three times a day in cases of syphilitic ulcerations of the mouth and throat. — Mercurial preparations should also be taken internally.

Sublimate Gargle (GIBERT).

Hydrolate of lettuce	6 oz.
Honey of roses	1 oz.
Sydenham's laudanum	4 m.
Bichloride of mercury	4 gr.

Dissolve.

This gargle produces the best effects in cases of venereal ulcerations of the throat.

Iodized Gargle for Syphilitic Angina

(CULLERIER).

Iodide of potassium	15 gr.
Honey syrup	1 oz.
Barley-water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

For syphilitic ulceration of the mouth and throat.

Antispasmodic Drops for Angina Pectoris

(ROTKIN).

Hoffman's liquor	1 dr.
Etherated tincture of valerian	1 dr.
Tincture of digitalis	1 dr.
Tincture of belladonna	1 dr.

Mix.

Dose, from 10 to 20 drops during the paroxysms. — Apply exciting frictions over the region of the sternum, and if the attack is prolonged, a subcutaneous injection of atropine in the neighborhood of the painful region.

Treatment of Angina Pectoris (G. SÉE).

To counteract the paroxysms of angina pectoris at first, especially the cardiac pains, a sub-cutaneous injection of antipyrine in doses of 8 grains dissolved in as many drops of water, is prescribed. At the same time the patient should inhale pyridine, which he should carry about with him in a closely corked bottle. — The first danger avoided, 40 to 60 grains of antipyrine should be taken by way of the stomach to ward off following attacks. — The paroxysms of the more advanced stage are beyond the reach of therapeutics, as nothing will then stop the progress of the aortic and coronary sclerosis.

ANOREXIA (Loss of Appetite).

Aperitive Maceration (FONSSAGRIVES).

Bruised Chinese rhubarb . . .	1 dr.
Bruised peel of bitter orange . . .	1 dr.
Common water	8 oz.

Macerate cold for three days. — Dose, 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls a day, an hour before meals, to stimulate the appetite. — If this is not sufficient, the author prescribes, to be taken every day, one hour before meals, one or two pills containing each one-sixth grain of alcoholic extract of nux-vomica and 3 grains of extract of gentian, continuing them till the appetite becomes sufficiently developed.

Aperitive Mixture (HUCHARD).

Tincture of rhubarb	2½ dr.
Tincture of nux-vomica	1½ dr.
Tincture of aniseed	1 dr.

Mix.

Dose, 10 drops in a little water, 5 to 10 minutes before meals.

Mixture for Anorexia (MONIN).

Tincture of St. Ignatius beans . . .	2 dr.
Arseniate of soda	1½ gr.
Distilled chamomile water	8 oz.

Mix.

1 dessert spoonful three times a day, before meals, to correct want of appetite in consumptive patients.

Mixture for loss of Appetite (HUCHARD).

Tincture of Gentian	2½ dr.
Tinc. of peel of bitter orange	2½ dr.
Tinc. of aniseed	4 dr.
Comp. tincture of cardamom	45 m.
Baumé's bitter drops	30 m.
Hydrolate of mint	2½ dr.
Distilled water	8 oz.

One tablespoonful ten minutes before each meal, to excite the appetite.

Mixture for Loss of Appetite (FORWOOD).

Pulverized colombo root	4 dr.
Pulverized ginger	4 dr.
Pulverized senna leaves	1 dr.
Boiling water	1 pt.

Mix infusion.

A wineglass full taken before each meal, to correct the loathing for food often experienced by *enceinte* women.

Mixture for Loss of Appetite (FONSSAGRIVES).

Tincture of colombo	4 oz.
Tincture of nux-vomica	60 m.

Mix.

One teaspoonful in water at each principal meal, for consumptives who have lost their appetite.

Pills for Loss of Appetite (FONSSAGRIVES).

Alcoholic extr. of nux-vomica . . .	3 gr.
Extract of gentian	30 m.
Pulverized gum Arabic	q.s.
<i>Form 20 Pills.</i>	

One pill before the two principal meals daily, for consumptives whose appetite needs stimulation.

Potion for Anorexia (FONSSAGRIVES).

Dry extract of cinchona	30 gr.
Alcoholic tinct. of nux-vomica	2 m.
Bordeaux wine	8 oz.
Syrup of peel of bitter orange	1½ oz.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	

To be taken in 3 or 4 doses, just before meals, to stimulate the appetite.

Stomachic Powder.

Pulverized rhubarb	45 gr.
Prepared chalk	45 gr.
Pulverized crude opium	4 gr.

Mix and divide into 12 powders.

Dose, one powder before each of the principal meals, to stimulate the appetite and allay sourness.

Stomachic Powder.

Pulverized nux-vomica	15 gr.
Pulverized quassia amara	15 gr.
Pulverized Chinese rhubarb	45 gr.

Mix and divide into 20 powders.

One powder before each principal meal, for loss of appetite in cases of gastric trouble. Commence by administering a purgative.

Wine of Cinchona and Nux-Vomica (FONSSAGRIVES).

Tincture of nux-vomica	40 m.
Cinchona wine	10 oz.

Mix.

Each tablespoonful contains 2 drops of tincture. Dose, 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls, for convalescent or anaemic patients whose appetite needs stimulation.

Bitter Tonic Wine.

Extract of colombo	30 m.
Extract of quassia	30 m.
Malaga Wine	1 pt.

Dissolve and filter.

Two teaspoonfuls half an hour before each principal meal, to excite the appetite of convalescents from serious illness and dyspepsics.

ANTHRAX.

Abortive Treatment of Carbuncle (J. GUÉRIN).

In order to localize a carbuncle at its beginning, the author advises the application to the most inflamed zone, of a large blistering plaster, pierced in the centre so as to permit the application of a suitable topical dressing to neutralize the septic germs which result from the decomposition of the core on contact with the air. After the elimination of the core, if there is a deep cavity, the bottom of it should be painted with nitrate of silver. The object of this is to obliterate the open vascular orifices at the bottom of the wound and thus prevent the absorption of the corrupted fluids. According to the author, the blister has the immediate effect of stopping all the symptoms, soothing the pain, and changing the consistence of the carbuncle, — in a word, transforming it into a mild tumor, the eradication of which, favored as far as possible by ordinary means, can be effected without need of recourse to the lancet.

APHONYX (Loss of Voice).

Balsamic Cigarettes.

Moisten a piece of thick blotting-paper in a solution of nitrate of potassa, and dry it; then coat it with compound tincture of benzoin, and cut it into strips about 3 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with each of which make a cigarette. These cigarettes are highly praised for curing loss of voice. The compound tincture of benzoin is prepared as follows:

Benzoin in coarse powder	2 oz.
Storax	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Balsam of tolu	4 dr.
Socotrine aloes	2 dr.
Rectified alcohol	1 pt.

Macerate for 7 days and filter.

APHTHÆ.

Collutorium for Aphthæ.

Borate of soda	1 dr.
Tincture of myrrh	2 dr.
Syrup of mulberries	2 oz.

Dissolve.

With a camel's hair pencil dipped in this collutorium, touch lightly, several times a day, aphthous ulcerations of the mouth. If this remedy should prove insufficient, recourse must be had to nitrate of silver.

Astringent Gargle (KOCKER).

Infusion of sage leaves	6 oz.
Tincture of catechu	3 dr.
Clarified honey	1 oz.

Mix.

Avoid mercurial salivation and aphthous inflammation of the mouth. The patient should use diluent drinks, such as gruel thinned with milk or whey.

Gargle for Aphthæ.

Tincture of myrrh	5 dr.
Tincture of camphorated opium	1 dr.
Honey of roses	1 oz.
Barley water	5 oz.

Mix.

Recommended in cases of aphthous inflammation of the mouth and throat.

ARTHRITIS.

(See Blennorrhagia.)

Treatment of Arthritis (BAZIN).

The treatment is general and local. Alkaline preparations occupy the first place in the therapeutics of arthritis. The author prescribes the following syrup:

Syrup of saponaria	1 pt.
Bicarbonate of soda	2 to 3 dr.

Dissolve.

Dose, 2 tablespoonfuls a day. Others advise a simple solution of bicarbonate of soda or an alkaline mineral water to be drunk at meals. The local treatment should vary according to the form of the disease, its pathogenic modality, its period, its seat and the condition of dryness or humidity of the surface. The inflammatory phase demands especially antiphlogistics and emollients. The hypertropical phase requires rubbing and discutients. In squamous arthritis oil of cade has been found useful, with alkaline and vapor baths. In humid arthritis recourse should be had to mild purgatives, frequently repeated, and starch and farina powders. In places where the diseased sur-

faces come together, they should be isolated as much as possible. Persons predisposed to symptoms of arthritis should wear flannels and carefully avoid changes of temperature. Diet should be mild, consisting of herbaceous vegetables and white meats, avoiding all kinds of excesses.

ASCITIS.

(See Dropsy).

Pills for Ascitis (HEIM).

Pulverized gamboge	30 gr.
Pulverized digitalis	30 gr.
Squills	30 gr.
Golden sulphur of antimony	30 gr.
Extract of pimpernel	30 m.

Make into 100 pills.

One every two or three hours in abdominal dropsy.

ASPHYXIA.

Treatment of Suffocation of new-born Infants (HOUZEL).

When an infant is born apparently dead, remove with the finger the mucus from its mouth and throat and immediately apply insufflation. If that does not succeed, which is generally the case, take the child in the hands, the thumbs under the armpits and the fingers joined behind the neck to support the head, and plunge it into a pail of water heated to about 120 degrees. — Keep it in the water for about half a minute, at the same time endeavoring to effect artificial respiration by pressing the chest with the hands. Take it out quickly and plunge it into a pail of very cold water, taking it out immediately and replunging it into the warm water, repeating this till respiration is well established. A deep inspiration is often obtained at the second immersion, and by continuing with perseverance respiration may be fully restored.

ASTHENOPIA.

Embrocation for Asthenopia.

Balsam of Fioravanti	1 oz.
Tincture of lavender	1 oz.
Camphor	15 gr.
Sulphuric ether	1 dr.

Make a solution with which the closed eyelids should be gently rubbed three or four times a day, in cases of fatigue of the eyes, resulting from using them on too fine work and for too long a time. Give the eyes absolute rest. — Douche around the eyes every morning with water at about 10 deg., which should be gradually reduced to 50 deg. — Use cold affusions all over the body; take exercise in the open air; tonic diet if the patient is debilitated.

ASTHMA.

Antiasthmatic Cigarettes.

Extract of stramonium	$1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Alcohol at 95°	2 oz.
Leaf tobacco	3 oz.
Iodide of potassium	4 scr.
Nitrate of potassa	4 scr.

The extract of stramonium, which should be prepared from equal parts of the leaves and seeds, is dissolved in the alcohol. Allow the tobacco to absorb this solution, and dry it. Then moisten it with the solution of iodide of potassium and nitrate of potassa; dry again and divide into 100 cigarettes, of which each will contain about 1 grain of extract of stramonium and 1 grain of iodide. — These cigarettes are really efficacious for asthma.

Opiated Belladonna Cigarettes.

Extract of opium 1 to 2½ gr.
Belladonna leaves 1 dr.

Dissolve the extract of opium in a little water and moisten the belladonna leaves with the solution. Dry immediately and make into cigarettes.

Trousseau substitutes for the belladonna, the leaves of datura stramonium, and obtains a preparation analogous to the preceding, but using a larger proportion of opium.

These opiated cigarettes are suitable for nervous asthma and dry, intermittent coughs.

Antiasthmatic Elixir (TROUSSEAU).

Virginia polygala	4 scr.
Infused in water	3½ oz.
Filter and add	
Iodide of potassium	2½ dr.
Old brandy	2 oz.
Diacodium	1 oz.

In cases of asthma proper, give twice a day, one hour before meals, a tablespoonful of this solution diluted with three or four spoonfuls of sweetened water. During the attack, lobelia inflata should be administered in doses of from 10 to 20 drops every half hour; give inhalations of chloroform and touch the pharynx with ammonia extended with water.

In case these remedies do not avail, try Trousseau's solution of arseniate of soda.

Antiasthmatic Inhalations (G. SÉE).

Pour about 1 drachm of pyridine into a plate which should be placed in a room containing about 700 cubic feet of air, and the patient, whether asthmatic or cardialgic, should remain in this room from 20 to 30 minutes three times a day. After two or three sittings, the hissing in the chest diminishes or disappears, expectoration becomes easier, and the patient enjoys rest at night with or without sleep. In some cases the improvement continues, while in others the inhalations seem to weaken in their effect after 6 or 10 days; the iodine treatment should then be added. This latter remedy is truly efficacious, but with some persons it produces iodism, so that its use has to be suspended.

Antiasthmatic Inhalations (THOROWGOOD).

Sulphuric ether	1 oz
Essence of turpentine	½ oz
Benzoic acid	½ oz
Balsam of tolu	2 dr.

These should be mixed in a bottle with a large mouth; the heat of the hand will volatilize them. The patient should inhale the fumes during the spasms of asthma.

Mixture for Asthma (G. SÉE).

Syrup of digitalis	6 oz
Syrup of bitter-orange peel	6 oz
Iodide of potassium	4 dr.

Dissolve.

Two to three spoonfuls each 24 hours, to counteract bronchial asthma.

Solution for Asthma (D.-BEAUMETZ).

Iodide of potassium	½ oz.
Tincture of lobelia	½ oz.
Distilled water	8 oz.

Dissolve.

A tea, dessert or table spoonful in a glass of beer on commencing each of the two principal meals.

Treatment of Asthma (PARROT).

As soon as the attack of asthma comes on, especially if the affection is freely intermittent and is unaccompanied by any other grave complications on the part of the heart, narcotic anaesthetic and arsenical fumigations should be employed. If they should prove ineffectual, administer an emetic, which is indispensable, as there will be stoppage of the bowels; then return to the use of the fumigations. During the paroxysms, mustard plasters, blisters, etc., as well as vapor baths, should be used, unless it is known that the patient is also suffering from emphysema or heart disease. Besides the foregoing, narcotics may sometimes be prescribed internally, such as opium or belladonna; occasionally stimulants, as ammonia; or antispasmodics (assafetida), to which may be added aromatic drinks (linden, hyssop); at other times, bromide of potassium, in doses of from 10 to 30 grains, in a potion to be taken 3 times daily. In the interval between the attacks, and to prevent their recurrence, if the patient is subject to skin eruptions, prescribe arsenical preparations, together with natural sulphur baths. Gouty patients should be put under a tonic diet and the use of alkalines. For patients who are observed to suffer from an abundant bronchial secretion during the interval between the attacks, prescribe balsams, turpentine, tar, sulphur-baths, and dry, stimulating friction on the skin. Finally, in cases complicated with heart trouble, tonics associated with squills and digitalis are recommended. Patients should avoid getting chilled, sudden changes of temperature and violent exercise. They must abstain from all food of difficult digestion, and guard against dust and odors which experience shows them to be injurious. Those who are subject to chronic bronchial catarrh should live preferably in a warm climate.

Powder for Hay Asthma (HUCHARD).

Sulphate of quinine	30 gr.
Pulverized benzoin	1 dr.

Insufflate this powder into the nasal cavities to counteract hay asthma.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA (Palsy).

Water Cure for Palsy (DELMAS).

The hydropathic or water-cure treatment is one of the most efficacious against palsy. While it does not lead to a complete cure, it often procures considerable and durable improvement, or at least some alleviation is manifested. It is well to add the application of a constant current of electricity, which in some cases quietts the nervous spasms; and both treatments should be employed perseveringly for a long time.—To the above course may be added dry cupping with moderate sweating. Internal medication based on the employment of nitrate of silver, belladonna, ergot and phosphorus usually is of but little service. As for chloral, it should be reserved for procuring temporary sleep for patients who are worn out by a nervous attack of too long duration.

ATHREPSIA.

Treatment of Acute Athrepsia (PARROT).

To support the strength and bring back the warmth to an infant affected with acute athrepsia, administer every 10 or 15 minutes alternately a teaspoonful of one of the following iced drinks.

Sugar-water	6 oz.
Old cognac	2 dr.
<i>Mix.</i>	

Broth of lean beef, prepared without vegetables, and slightly salted.

Two or three times during the day, plunge the child for a few minutes into a bath warmed to 95° to which is added about an ounce of ground mustard for every 25 quarts of water. — As soon as relief has been obtained, the child should be nursed. Its digestion should be assisted by giving six times a day a half teaspoonful of elixir of pepsin. The warmth of the skin should be kept up by stimulating rubbing.

BALANO-POSTHITE.

Solution for Balano-Posthite (LANGLEBERT).

Distilled water	3 oz.
Cryst. nitrate of silver . . .	5 to 8 gr.

Dissolve.

Bathe with this solution 3 or 4 times a day, and keep a piece of fine linen moistened with it between the gland and the foreskin.

It may also be used in form of injections for patients affected with constriction of the prepuce (phimosis).

BLENNORRHAGIA.

Antiblennorrhagic Electuary (MAISONNEUVE).

Balsam of copaiba	3 dr.
Pulverized cubeb	3 dr.
Diascordium	30 gr.
Conserve of dog-rose	2 dr.
Essence of mint	5 m.

Make an electuary, to be taken 4 times in each 24 hours.

Antiblennorrhagic Electuary.

Pulverized cubeb	2 oz.
Balsam of copaiba	1 oz.
Extract of thebain	5 gr.
Calcined magnesia	q. s.

Make into an electuary, of which a portion as large as a hazel-nut should be taken three times a day, in unleavened bread.

Balsamic Electuary (TROUSSEAU).

Oily resin of copaiba	4 dr.
Pulverized cubeb	12 dr.
Ferro-potassic tartrate	1 dr.
Syrup of quince	q. s.

Mix and form electuary, of which a portion as large as a hazel-nut is to be taken 3 times daily by patients affected with blennorrhagia.

Antiblennorrhagic Injection (E. BARRÉ).

Tannin	20 gr.
Liquid subacetate of lead	45 m.
Tincture of catechu	1½ dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	20 m.
Hydrolate of roses	1½ oz.
Distilled water	5 oz.

Dissolve.

Morning and evening use an injection of this solution; retain it in the urethral canal for 3 minutes. — Drink Vichy water mixed with wine at every meal. — Abstain from beer. — Do not press upon the gland to see whether the discharge continues. — Abstain from all cohabitation while the urethra is inflamed, and even for a month after a cure is effected.

Antiblennorrhagic Injection (LANGLEBERT).

Rousseau's laudanum	15 m.
Distilled water	3½ oz.
Sulphate of zinc	3 to 6 gr.

Dissolve.

Six injections daily, each to be retained 2 minutes at most, at the beginning of acute blennorrhagia. — Take camphor internally, and rub camphor salve about the perineum.

Antiblennorrhagic Injection (M. ROBERT).

Distilled water	3 oz.
Pulverized catechu	q. s.

To make a clear decoction, which is to be injected into the urethra at the period of the decline of blennorrhagia. — At same time take internally balsamic preparations.

Antiblennorrhagic Injection (ROLLET).

Extract of saturn	1 dr.
Sulphate of zinc	6 gr.
Sydenham's laudanum	6 m.
Distilled water	7 oz.

Dissolve.

Make three to five injections daily when the inflammation of the urethra and the discharge have already considerably diminished.

Astringent Injection (RICORD).

Tannic acid	15 gr.
Alum	15 gr.
Roussillon wine	3 oz.
Hydrolate of roses	3 oz.

Make a solution, of which give three injections daily in chronic inflammation of the urethra. The canal should be explored to be sure that no stricture is present.

Opiated Camphor Enema (RICORD).

Pulverized camphor	8 gr.
Extract of thebain	4 gr.
Yolk of egg	1
Linseed tea	5 oz.

Make a solution, to be used as an enema to prevent painful erections accompanying acute blennorrhagia. — Take prolonged full baths; emollient and diuretic drinks.

Antiblennorrhagic Electuary (DIDAY).

Balsam of copaiba	10 dr.
Essence of mint	a few drops.
Pulverized cubeb	q. s.

For an electuary, of which 3 portions as large as a hazel-nut are to be taken daily. Continue them for 12 days, and during this time abstain from bathing, from herb teas and refreshing drinks. Drink little at meals, and nothing at all during the intervals. Urinate before taking the medicine. This preparation should be administered only when the blennorrhagia is mature, — that is, when there is no longer pain during micturition or erection, and the passage ceases to be red and swollen; when the discharge, after having been yellow or green, becomes white and slightly ropy. This latter quality is characteristic. After the discharge ceases, bathing and cohabitation must be denied for a week longer.

Potion for Blennorrhagia (VIDAL).

Balsam of gurjun	1 dr.
Pulv. gum Arabic	1 dr.
Infusion of aniseed	10 dr.
Syrup of catechu or diaconium	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken in two doses at meals. The patient is recommended to swallow a glass of wine immediately after. This draught succeeds in old cases of inflammation; and it is well to continue its use for eight days after cessation of the discharge. It imparts no special odor to the urine.

Soothing Pills (ROLLET).

Camphor	50 gr.
Extract of henbane	30 gr.
Mucilage	q. s.

Make into 30 pills.

Dose, from 1 to 4 at night, for acute blennorrhagia, to prevent painful erections. Take full and local baths. In case these pills fail, prescribe laudanized and camphorated enemas.

Pills and Injection for Chronic Blennorrhagia (DIDAY).

Balsam of copaiba	3 dr.
Magnesia	q. s.

Make into 3-grain pills.

Dose, 4 of these pills three times a day for chronic blennorrhagia, that is, for inflammation of the urethra where there is still a somewhat purulent discharge. Continue above doses for 12 days and then for 8 days take 3 in the morning and 3 at night. At the same time make 3 injections a day with the following solution:

Sulphate of zinc	15 gr.
Acetate of lead	30 gr.
Sydenham's laudanum	45 m.
Tincture of catechu	45 m.
Distilled water	8 oz.

Cold lotions morning and night over the perineum, scrotum and lower abdomen.

Treatment of Blennorrhagic Rheumatism (E. BESNIER).

Among the means of treating locally blennorrhagic rheumatism, the author recommends scarificating cupping, repeated flying blisters, tincture of iodine or iodized wadding, and quiet. He forbids leeches. Treat the blennorrhagia as if there were no rheumatism, and when the discharge ceases, employ remedies appropriate to the general condition of the patient, such as iodide of potassium, cinchona, iron, arsenic, cod-liver oil, etc. Warn patients suffering from inflammation of the urethra to avoid getting chilled and fatigued.

UTERINE BLENNORRHAGIA.**Treatment of Uterine Blennorrhagia (ROLLET).**

Examine the patient with the speculum at least twice a week. If the mucus membrane of the mouth of the womb is inflamed, excoriated or granulated, cauterize with nitrate of silver. In the intervals between the cauterizations, use astringent injections. If the inflammation is propagated from the membrane within the neck, introduce the cautery into the cavity, and usually there will be no need of making injections within the uterus itself. If the trouble is complicated by pelvic peritonitis, absolute rest must be imposed and leeches applied to the more painful parts of the abdomen. Poultices of linseed meal and rubbing with Neapolitan ointment are recommended. When the acute period has passed, a blistering plaster may be applied with advantage to the lower part of the abdomen.

BLENNORRHEA (Gleet).**Injection for Gleet (WEISS).**

Sulphate of quinine	15 gr.
Distilled water	3 oz.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Rabel's water	a few drops.

Mix.

Three injections a day for gleet. Do not discon-

tinue the treatment as soon as the discharge ceases, on account of liability to relapse.

Injections for Gleet (DIDAY).

Sulphate of zinc	20 gr.
Tannic acid	20 gr.
Distilled water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

Three injections daily in cases of quite chronic gleet. In order to prevent becoming habituated, on the third, sixth and ninth days these injections should be replaced by one made of crystallized nitrate of silver, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr; distilled water, 2 ounces.

Injection for Gleet (ANGLEBERT).

Distilled water of copaiba	3 oz.
Tannin, or extr. of ratany	15 gr.

Dissolve.

Three injections a day in chronic gleet. Give at the same time 30 drops or more, daily, of Venice turpentine, and tar water at meals.

Substitutive Injection for Gleet (DIDAY).

Crystallized nitrate of silver,	6 gr.
Distilled water	5 gr.

Dissolve.

When the gleet is of two, four, eight, or ten years' standing, and is indolent and invariable, give two injections daily, with 2 drops of above solution in a tablespoonful of distilled water, increasing the quantity by 2 drops daily until a somewhat strong irritation is produced, when the injections should be discontinued. If after a week's rest the discharge continues, recommend the injections, adding this time a larger number of drops of the solution, so as to produce a more active irritation than before.

Salve for Gleet (UNNA).

Crystallized nitrate of silver,	15 gr.
Balsam of Peru	30 gr.
Yellow wax	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr.
Cocoa butter	3 oz.

Make a salve.

Spread some of this salve on a sound, with which catheterism is to be performed, in cases of chronic inflammation of the urethra. Four to six operations are sometimes sufficient to effect a cure. In other cases it is necessary to repeat the series of catheterisms from two to four times. For some patients indeed, it has been necessary to add to above treatment injections of sulpho-carbolate of zinc.

BLEPHARITIS.**Salve for Inflammation of the Eyelids (GIBERT).**

White precipitate	24 gr.
Red sulphuret of mercury, pulv.	12 gr.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	4 m. †
Cold cream	6 dr.
<i>Mix on a porphyry slab.</i>	

oint the edge of the eyelids morning and night in herptic inflammation of the eyelids.

Collyrium for Inflammation of the Eyelids (SICHEL).

Borate of soda	15 gr.
Quince mucilage	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Hydrolate of cherry-laurel	$1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

This solution is to be used from 3 to 8 times a day, either by dropping or fomenting, in cases of simple or scrofulous inflammation of the eyelids. Commence by diluting it in six times its volume

.of water, increasing the strength little by little till the pure solution is used.—Frequent purgatives; cod-liver oil to scrofulous patients.

Salve for Inflammation of the eyelids (VIDAL).

Red precipitate	6 gr.
Prepared lard	1 dr.
Tincture of benzoin	4 m.

Mix carefully on a tablet.

Anoint lightly with this salve the free edge of the eyelids in chronic inflammation and eczema of the eyelids, with or without ulceration.

Salve for Blepharitis (WECKER).

Red oxyde of mercury	8 gr.
Liquid sub-acetate of lead	1½ dr.
Oil of sweet almonds	2½ dr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix on a tablet.

Anoint lightly the edge of the eyelids, once a day, in cases of chronic inflammation.

Salve for Ciliary Blepharitis (HAYER).

Iodoform	15 gr.
Vaseline	1 dr.

Mix.

Ointment for the eyelids in cases of chronic ciliary inflammation.

Salve for Chronic Ciliary Blepharitis (PANAS).

Bi-oxyde of mercury	1 gr.
Vaseline	2½ dr.
Extract of saturn	5 gr.

Make a salve, with which anoint the eyelids night and morning in chronic cases. During the day, wash several times with an aromatic astringent.—Use blue eyeshades.—In the same case, touch the inflamed eyelids twice a week with a camel's hair pencil dipped in a solution containing 7 grains of nitrate of silver and 2½ ounces of distilled water.

Treatment of Inflammation of the Eyelids (GORECKI).

In the ulcerous or eczematous form, frequent with children, it is necessary, 1st, to remove the crusts by means of warm poultices of starch or farina; 2d, to cleanse perfectly the lashes and their base with warm water containing 4 to 5 per cent of boric acid, or ½ of 1 per cent of carbolic acid, or an infusion of chamomile; 3d, to touch the sores with the point of a camel's hair pencil dipped in a solution of nitrate of silver, of about 2 or 3 per cent strength; 4th, to paint lightly the roots of the lashes with a brush dipped in the same solution, or one containing 1 per cent crystallized nitrate of silver, and then with the same brush, dipped in pure water, to remove the excess of the caustic. This last operation must be repeated every day, or every second or third day, according to the effect produced.—During the night apply bandages moistened in a half-glass of warm water to which a tablespoonful of vegeto-mineral water has been added.—General treatment, that usually employed for patients predisposed to inflammation of the eyes.—Avoid too much dryness, dust and tobacco smoke.

BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, COUGHS.

Mouth-Wash for Coughs (MONIN).

Very pure glycerine	1½ oz.
Tincture of coca	2 dr.
Bromide of potassium	1 dr.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	4 gr.

Make a collutorium or mouth wash, with which

the back of the throat is to be painted every two hours when the cough is caused by elongation of the uvula.—Gargle with decoction of uva-ursi.

Anticatarrhal Electuary (BOURDON).

Pulverized yellow cinchona	2½ dr.
Sublimated sulphur, washed	2½ dr.
Syrup of marshmallow	q. s.

Make an electuary, of which 3 to 4 teaspoonfuls are to be taken daily by persons afflicted with chronic bronchitis, where expectoration is very abundant. The cinchona has the effect of stimulating the appetite and increasing the strength.

Dr. De Smet recommends this electuary for elderly persons affected with chronic bronchitis, and for feeble patients predisposed to diarrhoea.

Glycerolate for Coughs (GUÉNEAU DE MUSSY).

Hydrochlorate of morphine	1½ gr.
Borate of soda	15 gr.
Neutral glycerine	2½ dr.

Dissolve.

When in consequence of constitutional influences the mucous membrane of the pharynx is congested, and coughing frequent and accompanied with a tickling sensation, touch the membrane directly with a camel's hair pencil wet with the above mixture.

Inhalation for Chronic Bronchitis (DEVIS).

Essence of Scotch pine	1 dr.
Camphorated tinct. of opium	3 oz.

Mix.

A teaspoonful of above to be mixed with half a pint of warm water, and inhaled by means of an atomizer in cases of chronic bronchitis characterized by a dry, hard cough without expectoration.

—Most of the balsamic oleo-resins may be substituted for the essence of pine.

Antispasmodic Soothing Mixture (J. SIMON).

Tincture of belladonna	1 dr.
Tincture of aconite root	1 dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	4 m.

Mix.

Three drops to be taken morning and night, increasing the dose progressively one drop a day, for children under 3 years of age, troubled with affections of the respiratory passages, accompanied by spasms and nervous attacks.—They may be given instead from 1 teaspoonful to 1 dessert-spoonful of a mixture composed of equal parts of codeine and syrup of belladonna.

Anticatarrhal Pills (J. WILLIAMS).

Gum ammoniac	15 gr.
Carbonate of ammonium	15 gr.
Pulverized ipecac	4 gr.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	1½ gr.
Gum mucilage	q. s.

Make into 10 pills, which should be hardened with a varnish made of balsam of tolu dissolved in chloroform. Dose, 1 pill morning and night, for chronic bronchitis, especially when the bronchial secretion is viscous and expectoration difficult.

Expectorant Pills.

Benzoin acid	30 gr.
Gum ammoniac	30 gr.
Medicinal soap	q. s.

Make into 20 pills.

From 4 to 8 to be taken each 24 hours in cases of chronic pulmonary catarrh. Warm infusions of ground ivy or hyssop; repeated poultices on the chest.

Soothing Pills (DAVAINE).

Extract of belladonna . . .	3 gr.
Extract of thebain	1½ gr.
Conserve of roses	q. s.
<i>Make 10 pills.</i>	

Dose, from 2 to 4 daily, to relieve coughing, in asthmatic and inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs.

Pills for Acute Bronchitis (HUCHARD).

Purified tar	15 gr.
Pulverized benzoin	15 gr.
Dover's powder	15 gr.
Extract ofaconite root . . .	1½ gr.

Make into 24 pills. Dose, 3 to 6 daily.

Anticatarrhal Potion.

Infusion of ground-ivy . . .	3 oz.
Extract of thebain	1 gr.
Gum ammoniac	8 to 10 gr.
Yolk of egg	1
Syrup of orange-flowers . .	8 oz.

Make an emulsified potion, to be given one teaspoonful every hour in catarrhal bronchitis.

Anticatarrhal Potion.

Decoction of polygala . . .	4 oz.
Iodide of potassium	3 dr.
Camphorated tinct. of opium .	4 dr.
Syrup of balsam of tolu . .	1½ oz.

Dissolve.

Two teaspoonsfuls daily, in chronic bronchitis. Apply revulsives to the chest.

Soothing Potion (DIEULAFOY).

Syrup of chloral	1 oz.
Syrup of morphine	1 oz.
Hydrolate of linden	1 oz.
Hydrolate of orange-flowers .	q. s.

Mix.

One tablespoonful every three hours, to soothe the fits of coughing and pain in capillary bronchitis.

Potion for Fœtid Bronchitis (LANCEREAUX).

Hypsulphite of soda	1 dr.
Gum mucilage	4 oz.

Dissolve.

To be given by spoonfuls in 24 hours. This potion may be continued for a month or six weeks without any appreciable trouble with the digestive organs, except that there may sometimes be a slight derangement of the bowels with consumptive patients. The effect of the hypersulphite can only be seen at the end of a week or more. The foul odor decreases, the bronchial secretion diminishes, the expectoration becomes less viscous, and its grayish color disappears. From time to time the fœtidity of the breath and the mucus may reappear; but that will not last, and it will go on decreasing till it entirely disappears.

Potion for Bronchial Catarrh (TRASTOUR).

Carbolic acid	30 to 40 gr.
Syrup of mint	3 oz.
Distilled water	13 oz.

Make a potion, of which a tablespoonful is to be taken, with or without water, on commencing the two principal meals, to modify and diminish morbid secretions of the bronchial tubes, in persons affected with catarrh. The author often prescribes besides from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce of paregoric and from 4 to 6 sulphur pastilles, taken either on rising in the morning, or on going to bed at night.—Apply Milan flics perseveringly, at greater or lesser in-

tervals, to the chest.—General daily rubbing of the skin with the aid of hair gloves.

Expectorant Potion (DELIOUX).

Carbonate of ammonia	15 to 30 gr.
Brandy	1 oz.
Orange-flower water	10 oz.
Gum syrup	6 dr.
Syrup of balsam of tolu . .	5 dr.
Syrup of morphine	4 dr.

Make into a potion and give by spoonfuls in bronchitis, when the cough is dry and painful, expectoration difficult, and there is more or less pronounced oppression.

Pectoral Powder (SWEDIAUR).

Washed flowers of sulphur . .	3 dr.
Pulverized licorice	4 dr.
Pulverized orris	2 dr.
Benzoic acid	20 gr.
Essences of fennel and anise, each	8 m.
Pulverized white sugar . .	1 oz.

Mix and divide into 4 parts.

Dose, 1 or 2 daily, mixed with honey, for catarrhal bronchitis.

Expectorant Syrup (SIREDEY).

Sulphate of strychnine . . .	1 gr.
Simple syrup	4 oz.

Dissolve.

2 to 4 teaspoonfuls daily to elderly persons suffering from emphysema and catarrh, and who have much difficulty in expectorating. The medication must be watched, however, and its use not continued too long.

Treatment of Capillary Bronchitis (BLACHEZ).

At the commencement of the sickness, if the fever is violent, apply cupping with scarification to the chest, then give repeated emetics (ippecac exclusively to children; ippecac and tartar-emetic to adults), and induce revulsion by the aid of blisters.—Warm emollient drinks and mucilaginous draughts aromatized with syrup of tolu or turpentine.—If the expectoration should become stopped and there is danger of suffocation, increase the cuppings and blisters, and give alcoholic potions. Alcohol is especially applicable for children and old people.

BURNS.**Glycerolate for Burns (DEBREYNE).**

Hydrate of lime freshly pre- cipitated	45 gr.
Glycerine	5 oz.
Chlorinated hydrochloric ether	45 m.
<i>Mix.</i>	

This preparation should be colorless, transparent, of a syrupy consistence and agreeable odor, and slightly alkaline reaction. The ether may be replaced by laudanum or any other narcotic.

This glycerolate soothes the pain of burns and prevents inflammation or diminishes its intensity.

BUBOES.**Abortive Injection for Buboës (TAYLOR).**

Crystallized carbolic acid, 5 to 8 gr.	
Distilled water	1 oz.
Alochol, 96°	q. s.

Dissolve.

Inject from 15 to 20 drops of this solution into the bubo, whether it is specific or simply inflam-

matory. The author states that by this means he has quickly stopped the inflammatory process and caused the disappearance of the pain.

Dressing of Suppurating Buboës (DELAHOUSSE).

Lather the skin with warm soap and water, and shave it; then wash again with simple carbolized water of about 1 per cent. strength. These preliminary precautions being taken, puncture the tumor and inject into its cavity a solution of chloride of zinc ($\frac{2}{3}$ drams of chloride to 2 ounces of distilled water). After keeping it for some time in contact with the abscess, allow it to escape, and replace it with an abundant injection of carbolized water. Then fold a piece of muslin 8 or 10 times, moisten it thoroughly with carbolized water and carbolized glycerine, of 4 per cent. strength, place it on the tumor and keep it there for 48 hours. It should then be removed and the dressing renewed, using the same precautions. The cure takes from 6 to 12 days.

Treatment of Syphilitic Buboës (ROLLET).

At first from 10 to 15 leeches on the gland are sometimes sufficient to scatter the inflammation. If this means is not used, rub with mercurial ointment or with salve containing hemlock and extract of belladonna, and apply poultices. If the inflammation of the gland has abated, or is not very acute, revulsive treatment is indicated, and blisters on the tumor, rubbing with salve of iodine of lead or of potassium, Vigo's plasters, and painting with tincture of iodine constitute the best means of treatment during this period of the disease. When suppuration is established it is best not to hasten the opening of the abscess, especially if the tumor is softened only at the top, and it remains hard and inflamed at the base. If the abscess forms rapidly, the author recommends puncturing it with the lancet, making as small an opening as possible. If, on the contrary, the suppuration is slow, he advises the application of Vienna paste to all fluctuating points.

BALDNESS.

Embrocation for Baldness (WILSON)

Eau de Cologne	2 oz.
Tincture of cantharides	1½ dr.
Essence of rosemary	10 m.
Essence of lavender	10 m.

Mix.

Rub the scalp gently with a small piece of flannel moistened with this mixture, to stimulate the growth of the hair.

American Shampoo for Baldness.

Rum	1 pt.
Alcohol	2½ oz.
Distilled water	2½ oz.
Tincture of cantharides	45 m.
Carbonate of ammonia	45 gr.
Salts of tartar	1½ dr.

Mix the liquids, dissolve the salts in them, and filter. Bathe the scalp with the mixture, and wash off with warm water after a few minutes' contact.

Lotion for Baldness in Patches.

Tincture of nux-vomica	4 dr.
Tincture of cantharides	2½ dr.
Glycerine	2½ dr.
Distilled vinegar	4 dr.
Rose-water	6 oz.

Mix.

To be used as a lotion for the scalp in baldness in patches. If spores of parasites are discovered at the roots of the hair, paint at night with the following solution: bichloride of mercury, 1 grain; rosewater, 4 drachms.

Pomade for Baldness (BAZIN).

Lemon juice	30 m.
Extract of cinchona	1 dr.
Tincture of cantharides	30 m.
Volatile oil of cedar	10 m.
Volatile oil of bergamot	4 m.
Beef marrow	1 oz.

Make a pomade, and morning and night anoint the scalp, which has previously been washed with soap and water, for first stages and premature baldness.

Pomade for Baldness (BOUCHUT).

Extract of henbane	1½ dr.
Tincture of iodide	1½ dr.
Beef-marrow	1 oz.
Essence of bergamot	q. s.

Make into a pomade, with which the scalp is to be rubbed morning and night when the falling of the hair is due to a serious sickness. Give besides, internally, preparations of iron and quinine and in some cases syrup of arseniate of soda.

Pomade for Baldness (CAZENAVE).

Purified beef-marrow	1 oz.
Tincture of cantharides	1 dr.
Tincture of cinnamon	1 dr.

Make into a pomade, to be applied night and morning to the head, the scalp having first been bathed with salt water. As far as possible, care should be taken to keep the hair short.

Solution for Baldness.

Lactic or citric acid	10 to 15 gr.
Boric acid	30 to 60 gr.
Rectified alcohol	1 to 1½ oz.
Distilled water	7 oz.

Dissolve.

Rub the scalp twice a day for 3 or 4 minutes with from 1 to 3 spoonfuls of this solution, to stop the falling of the hair, especially with women, where the baldness is limited to the crown. The alcohol used should be somewhat weak.

Tincture for Baldness (ROHE).

Green soap	2 oz.
Alcohol	2 oz.
Essence of lavender	20 to 30 m.

Dissolve and filter.

Morning and night rub on the head one or two spoonfuls of this tincture. Afterwards add some water and rub well with the fingers so as to produce an abundant lather. After rubbing for 4 or 5 minutes, remove all the soap with warm water and dry the hair thoroughly with a soft towel. This operation should be repeated every day for 3 or 4 weeks.

CACHEXIA.

Tonic Potion for Vitiated Condition of the Body (BARNICAUD).

Soft extract of cinchona	15 to 50 gr.
Cinchona wine	1 oz.
Syrup of orange peel	1 oz.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve the extract of cinchona in the wine, which leaves the potion clear without filtering. To be taken in spoonfuls in chlorosis and convalescence from fevers, and in various cachectic conditions.

CALLUS.

Treatment of painful Callus (GOSSELEIN).

When the pains in the callus of a fracture are of neuralgic origin, they should be combated by blisters and cutaneous revulsives, especially tincture of iodine. Cold or warm douches, as well as sulphurous and thermal water douches and rubbing with chloroform liniment may also be employed with advantage. Bandages with wadding are of incontestable benefit, diminishing the soreness sensibly and protecting the limb from the little shocks which do much to aggravate the painful condition.

CANCER.

Compound Caustic of Chloride of Zinc (LONDON HOSPITALS).

Chloride of zinc	3 dr.
Chloride of antimony	2 dr.
Starch powder	1 dr.
Glycerine	q. s.

A little powdered opium may be added to diminish the pain caused by the caustic, which is successfully used to destroy cancerous tumors.

Black Caustic (VELPEAU).

Powdered licorice	1 oz.
Sulphuric acid	q. s.

Triturate the powder in a porcelain mortar, adding the acid little by little, until a paste is obtained of the consistence of grape preserve, neither too soft nor too hard. This paste does not dissolve, and limits the sloughing very closely. A variable coat is to be applied, according to the thickness of the tissue which it is intended to destroy, and the caustic is to be left in place until it becomes detached in form of a hard black slough. The substitution of powdered saffron for the licorice renders the caustic less expensive, and does not alter its properties in any way.

Disinfecting Powder (DEMARQUAY).

Permanganate of potash	} equal parts.
Pulv. carbonate of lime	
Starch powder	

Mix.

Some kinds of sores with a fetid odor, such as cancer of the breast, may be dressed with this powder without causing pain.

DENTAL CARIES.

(See *Periostitis*).

Caustic for Bad Teeth (MAGITOT).

Carbolic acid	1 dr.
Pure creosote	1 dr.

Dissolve.

Saturate a very small pellet of cotton wool in this solution and introduce it into the cavity of the troublesome tooth, keeping it in place with another pellet saturated with tincture of benzoin. This dressing should be renewed every day, or at least as often as the tooth becomes painful. In the latter case, replace it for several days by purely narcotic dressings.

Cement for the Teeth (EVANS).

Tin	2 parts.
Cadmium	1 part.

Melt and cast into lingots, which are to be reduced to filings. With the filings and mercury make a liquid amalgam. Express the excess of mercury through a skin, knead the residue in the hollow of the hand till solid, and introduce it into the cavity of the tooth.

Cement for the Teeth (GAUGER).

Mastic tears	1 oz.
Absolute alcohol	1½ oz.
Dry balsam of tolu	q. s.

Put the alcohol and the mastic into a glass matrass and warm them in a water bath. When they are dissolved drop into the matrass enough dry balsam of tolu to make a thick mixture, and warm the whole gently. — A piece of cotton-wool dipped in above mixture and introduced into the cavity of the tooth, which has first been thoroughly cleansed and dried, acquires great hardness.

Anti-odontalgic Elixir (RIGHINI).

Alcohol	4 dr.
Creosote	6 dr.
Tincture of cochenille	2 dr.
Essence of peppermint	12 m.

Mix.

Soak a pellet of cotton or lint in this mixture and place it in the cavity of the painful tooth.

Antiseptic Gargle (MULLER).

Thymol	4 gr.
Benzoic acid	45 gr.
Tincture of eucalyptus	3 dr.
Distilled water	1½ pt.

Dissolve.

With the object of preventing decay of the teeth, they should be brushed after every meal, especially dinner, and the mouth gargled for half a minute with above solution, which causes rapid sterilization of the mouth.

Antiseptic Dentifrice (MAGITOT).

Borate of soda	15 gr.
Thymol	7 gr.
Distilled water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

For correcting bad breath, wash the mouth several times a day with this solution. Have decayed teeth plugged up if possible.

Mixture for Decayed Teeth (MAGITOT).

Chloroform	30 m.
Creosote	30 m.
Sydenham's landanum	30 m.
Tincture of benzoin	2½ dr.

Mix.

Soak a pellet of cotton wool in this mixture and introduce it into the cavity of the decayed tooth, renewing the dressing every day.

Mixture for Decayed Teeth.

Crystallized carbolic acid . . .	1 dr.
Collodion	1 dr.

Dissolve.

Place a small piece of the precipitated collodion in the cavity of the tooth, and plug with a pellet of cotton wool. Renew when necessary.

Alkaline Dentifrice Powder (MAGITOT).

Vegetable carbon, washed and pulverized	5 dr.
Carbonate of lime, pulv.	5 dr.
Pulv. red cinchona	3 dr.
Calcined magnesia	4 dr.
Essence of peppermint	10 m.

Mix carefully.

This powder is useful when decay of the teeth is threatened in convalescence from serious illness, such as typhoid fever. — The patient is also recommended to wash the mouth frequently with artificial alkaline water, or with Vichy or Vals water.

Antiseptic Solution for the Mouth (DAVID).

Chloral hydrate	15 m.
Distilled water	3 oz.
Essence of anise	10 m.
Essence of peppermint	5 m.

Mix.

Wash the mouth with this mixture after meals, to prevent fermentation, the development of micro-organisms and decay of the teeth.

Solution for Decayed Teeth (DAVID).

Crystallized carbolic acid	30 gr.
Essence of lemon	30 m.
Alcohol, 90°	5 dr.

Dissolve.

The odor of the essence disguises that of the carbolic acid. Introduce a pellet of cotton wool into the cavity of the tooth. Do not press the dressing tight, but renew every day or oftener if the pain demands it. It is best to change the dressing in the evening, to prevent recurrence of the pain during the night.—A wad of cotton wet with tincture of benzoin should be placed on top of the first one.

Anti-odontalgic Tincture (BRANDES).

Pulverized pyrethrum	2 dr.
Pulverized camphor	1½ dr.
Opium	30 gr.
Essence of cloves	15 m.
Rectified alcohol	3 oz.

Macerate for 10 days, press out, and filter.

Soak a pellet of cotton or lint in this mixture and place it in the cavity of the decayed tooth.

Treatment of Inflammation of the Gums (MAGITOT).

If the inflammation is purely oedematous, common precautions and emollient applications aid in causing the swelling to disappear. In case of a simple ulceration, local complications should be prevented by lancing and draining the focus of the inflammation, applying moderate and systematic pressure to the parts. If the presence of a portion of root or bone should be discovered, remove it immediately.—If the cause is a decayed tooth with affection of the surrounding bone, try to drain the caries, or even extract the tooth, cut off the diseased root and replant the tooth immediately.—If the ulceration is serious and accompanied by general inflammation, caused by disease of the sockets of the teeth, or by a wisdom tooth which has not been able to complete its development, the surgeon should devote his attention to the initial cause, acting promptly, before the ulceration extends so as to uncover the bone and disorganize the tissues, leading to mortification.

CHALAZION.**Treatment of Chalazion (DEHENNE).**

Turn the eyelid out so as to expose the face of the chalazion, which is to be taken firmly between the thumb and index finger of the left hand. With a single stroke cut the conjunctiva and the envelope of the little tumor through its whole length, at the same moment pressing the fingers vigorously so as to eject the entire contents of the chalazion. Cleanse with a sponge and with the fine point of a thermo-cautery, cauterize the whole interior of the pocket. In case of necessity the whole operation can be performed with the point of the thermo-cautery. — To prevent recurrence, take great care of inflammation of the eyelashes, which is the usual origin of the chalazion.

CATARACT.**Antiseptic Solution (PANAS).**

Bi-iodide of mercury	1 gr.
Alcohol, 90°	5 dr.
Distilled water	2 pts.

Dissolve the salt in the alcohol, then pour the solution into the water and filter.—This solution is recommended in operating on cataract by extraction.—For washing the eye, Richardson's apparatus is used, with a tube and hard rubber stop-cock. A medicine dropper is used to inject the solution into the eye at the end of the operation.

DECAY OF THE BONES.**Villate's Liquor Modified (NÉLATON).**

Acetic acid	3 oz.
Sulphate of copper	2 dr.
Sulphate of zinc	2 dr.
Acetate of lead	1 dr.

Dissolve.

A considerable precipitate is produced, which must be mixed with the liquid part by stirring before employing the liquor.—Recommended for injection into the passage of a fistula to prevent caries of the bone.

TABES MESENTERICA.**Powder for Tabes Mesenterica (N. ROGER).**

Calomel	6 to 12 gr.
Washed flowers of sulphur	5 to 8 gr.
Pulverized white sugar	1 dr.

Mix and divide into 8 powders.

Dose, 1 powder morning and night in the first period of tabes mesenterica.—Cod-liver oil and saline baths.

HEADACHE.**Chloroformed Water.**

Chloroform	40 to 60 m.
Distilled water	6 oz.
<i>Shake quickly.</i>	

Moisten bandages with the above, and apply to the forehead of children or adults, in case of headache. At the same time apply poultices to the upper and lower limbs.

Mixture for Headache (LOCKERIDGE).

Bromide of potassium	1 dr.
Tincture of aconite root	10 m.
Distilled water	4 oz.

Dissolve.

To be taken in one dose for simple headache. The dose is to be repeated at the end of an hour or two if the headache has not disappeared.

Headache Pills (HAUCHES).

Sulphate of quinine	18 gr.
Pulverized rhubarb	24 gr.
Glycerine	q. s.

For 12 pills.

Take 1 pill at night, for headache caused by a bilious condition.

Pills for Chlorotic Headache.

Sulphate of quinine	45 gr.
Iron reduced by hydrogen	45 gr.
Extract of rhubarb	q. s.

For 60 pills.

Four to be taken daily for headache caused by anemia. The association of iron with sulphate of quinine succeeds very well with chlorotic patients, and this remedy should be used when other preparations of iron have failed.

Antipyrine for Headache (G. SÉE).

The author prescribes antipyrine for common and nervous headaches, and facial neuralgia. He classes headaches under various heads, such as arise 1st, from over-study; 2d, from growth; 3d, from heart troubles; 4th, in very young children, from debility of the heart and the body. In all these varieties the pain is removed by the regular and continued use of antipyrine. Among twelve children from 13 to 19 years old, the greater part of whom were suffering from headache arising from heart trouble, antipyrine taken in doses of 45 drops daily has succeeded in relieving the pain in two or three days, causing it to disappear entirely in from six weeks to two months of treatment.—In nervous headache, antipyrine is prescribed from the commencement of the attack, 15 grains on waking, and 15 grains an hour later, in half a glass of fresh water, either before or during breakfast. The pain is relieved in 20 or 30 minutes. Nothing is to be given in the interval between the spells, and with the majority of patients they gradually disappear. If the attacks are frequent, the patient should continue to take 15 drops of the antipyrine daily.

In cases of facial neuralgia and tic dououreux in its worst form, Mr. Séé has effected two complete cures and four cases so much improved as to be considered cures, by the use of antipyrine. The treatment consists in taking 75 grains of antipyrine daily, and using subcutaneous injections of the following solution:

Antipyrine	8 gr.
Distilled water	12 m.

If more energetic action is desired, add one drop of cocaine for every six syringefuls of equal parts of water and antipyrene.

CHANCRE.

Prophylactic Liquid (LANGLEBERT).

Common alcohol	1 oz.
Soft potash soap	5 dr.
Rectified essence of lemon	4 dr.

Dissolve.

Recommended as a lotion for the genital organs, to prevent contagion.

Preventive Liquid against the Infection of Chancere (RODET).

Distilled water	1 oz.
Perchloride of iron	1 dr.
Citric acid	1 dr.
Hydrochloric acid	1 dr.

Mix.

This liquid is employed in the Antiquaille at Lyons to prevent the infection of chancere. A plug of lint is soaked in the mixture and placed in contact with the ulcer for about two hours.

Lotion for Chancere (LANGLEBERT).

Rousseau's laudanum	1 dr.
Lettuce water	3 oz.

Mix.

Dressing for inflamed and painful chancres which cannot be treated with astringent lotions. Moisten a plug of lint and place it on the sore, renewing it 4 times a day.

Dressing for Gangrenous Chancere (LANGLEBERT).

Conc. decoction of yellow cinchona	4 oz.
Gummy extract of opium	15 gr.

Dissolve.

Moisten bandages with this liquid and place them on the chancere, when it begins to look more and more livid and dark, and gangrene threatens. If the gangrene cannot be warded off, replace the opiated decoction of cinchona by Labarraque's liquor extended with water (Labarraque's liquor 2 oz., distilled water, 5 oz.)

Pills for Indurated Chancere (DIDAY).

Proto-iodide of mercury	15 gr.
Lettuce-juice	15 m.
Extract of thebain	2½ gr.
Extract of guaiacum	30 gr.

Make 20 pills.

Dose, 1 in the morning before eating and in the evening, after the last meal is digested, when the induration of the chancere is painful and it disappears but slowly. After each pill swallow a half-glass of water or refreshing drink. Stop the pills for 3 or 4 days if salivation, loss of appetite or diarrhoea appears. When these symptoms have disappeared, continue with the pills, interrupting their use if they are not well supported.

Salve for Corroding Chancere (E. VIDAL).

Pyrogallic acid	2½ dr.
Prepared lard or vaseline	1½ oz.

Mix.

In order to give more consistency to the salve, one-fifth of the lard or vaseline may be changed for starch. This salve is prescribed to counteract the corroding of simple chancere. If the ulceration is small but deep, fill it with the salve and cover it with lint. Every 3 or 4 days remove the crust which has formed under the lint. If the sore becomes pimpled, wash it with camphorated spirits, extended with water, or with a solution of chloral of one per cent strength, and powder with subcarbonate of iron.

Opiated Mercurial Ointment (GIEBERT).

Mercurial ointment	1 oz.
Simple cerate	1 oz.
Sydenham's laudanum	20 m.

Mix.

Dressing for venereal ulcers.

Powder for Corroding Chancere of the Vulvæ (TERRILLON).

Pyrogallic acid	5 dr.
Powdered starch	3 oz.

Mix.

In cases of stubborn corroding chancres with multiple prolongations, this powder should be applied by means of an insufflator to the deepest parts of the ulcer.—Renew the dressing twice a day. The mixture should be freshly prepared and kept in a well corked bottle.

Solution for Dressing Chancere (RICORD).

Tincture of iodine	1 dr.
Iodide of potassium	15 gr.
Distilled water	7 oz.

Dissolve.

Dress chancres and syphilitic ulcers with a piece of lint wet with this solution, increasing the tincture of iodine until the dressing causes pronounced heat.

Treatment of Simple Phagedenic Chancere (FOURRIER).

The treatment of simple corroding chancere is the same as for an ordinary chancere: 1st. Remove all causes of irritation. 2d. Allay inflammatory symptoms by absolute rest. Strict diet, temperate drinks and laxatives, and daily baths of from 1 to

2 hours each; local baths and dressings with lint soaked in marshmallow, poppy and lettuce water. 3d. After completely allaying the inflammatory symptoms, dress the chancre with a solution of nitrate of silver (distilled water, 1 oz., cryst. nitrate of silver, 15 gr.). If this solution appears irritating, use it weaker. Besides the nitrate of silver there are two other topical preparations which may be used for dressing corroding chancres; these are the ferro-tartrate of potassium and iodoform, though their action is far from being certain. When the corrosive disposition resists all treatments, nothing will avail but caustics, which transform it into a simple ulcer.

Solution for Chancre (ROLLET).

1. Perchloride of iron, 30°	3 dr.
Citric acid	1 dr.
Distilled water	6 dr.

Dissolve.

Or:	
2. Citric acid	1 dr.
Hydrochloric acid	1 dr.
Perchloride of iron, 30°	1 dr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Dissolve.

Dressings for chancres.

CHELOID.

Scarifications for Cheloid (E. VIDAL).

The remedies employed up to the present for the cure of cheloid, such as salves, resolvents, cutient plasters, vigo plaster, painting with tincture of iodine, mineral douches, etc., not having produced favorable results, the author thought it would be well to try the scarification method. He makes checkered, lozenge-shaped or rectangular scarifications, from one to two millimeters apart, and all parallel, passing about a quarter of an inch beyond the edge of the cheloid. Three sittings took place at intervals of eight days. The pain ceased, the cheloid diminished and quickly became cured.

CHLOROSIS AND CHLORO-ANEMIA.

Ferruginous Electuary (COPLAND).

Sub-carbonate of iron	4 dr.
Syrup of ginger	4 dr.
Conserve of orange-peel	2 oz.

Mix.

Make into pellets as large as a nutmeg and take two or three times a day for green sickness.

Pills for Chlorosis (P. VIGIER).

Citro-ammoniacal pyrophosphate of iron	5 dr.
Pulverized gum	30 gr.
Pulverized licorice	5 dr.
Syrup of gum	q. s.

Make 100 pills.

Dose from two to four daily on taking meals.—Quinine wine (Malaga).—Azotized diet and exercise in the open air.

Pills for Chloro-Anemia with Amenorrhœa (HUCHARD).

Ferro-tartrate of potassium	4 scr.
Extract of wormwood	30 gr.
Socotrine aloes, pulv.	10 to 15 gr.
Essence of anise	3 m.

Make 50 pills.

Dose, 2 at each meal in chloro-anemia with amenorrhœa.—Out-door exercise and strengthening diet.

Mixture for Chlorosis (SIREDAY).

Citrate of iron	4 scr.
Bromide of potassium	8 to 10 scr.
Malaga wine	8 oz.

Dissolve.

A tablespoonful every day on beginning the two principal meals, for nervous and hysterical women whose blood is impoverished.

Pills for Chlorosis (HUCHARD).

Ferro-tartrate of potassium	2½ dr.
Extract of gentian	2 dr.
Extract of thebain	4 gr.
Extract of nux-vomica	4 gr.

Make 100 pills.

Dose, 2 pills before each meal, in cases of chlorosis complicated with heartburn.

Another formula for the same (HUCHARD).

Extract of gentian	4 scr.
Extract of cinchona	4 scr.
Extract of rhubarb	4 scr.
Ferro-tartrate of iron	4 scr.
Extract of nux-vomica	8 gr.
Essence of anise	5 m.
Glycerine	q. s.

For 100 pills.—Two pills to be taken at each meal.

Pills for Chlorosis.

Carbonate of iron	1 dr.
Extract of cinchona	1 dr.
Pulverized licorice	q. s.

Make 50 pills.

Dose, two pills half an hour before each principal meal.—Animal diet; exercise in the open air; water-cure treatment.

Ferruginous Pills.

Ferro-tartrate of iron	4 dr.
Extract of ratany	4 scr.
Conserve of roses	q. s.

Make 100 pills.

One to ten daily for chlorotic patients, troubled with uterine hemorrhages.

Tonic Ferruginous Pills (GALLARD).

Sub-carbonate of iron	2½ dr.
Soft extract of cinchona	2½ dr.
Gummy extract of opium	15 gr.

Make 100 pills.

Dose, from 2 to 4 daily, principally on taking meals.—If there is constipation the above formula should be modified as follows:

Sub-carbonate of iron	2 dr.
Soft extract of cinchona	1½ dr.
Extract of rhubarb	1½ dr.
Gummy extract of opium	15 gr.

Make into 100 pills, to be taken like the preceding.

Potion for Chlorosis (H. GREEN).

Citrate of iron	2 dr.
Syrup of lemons or oranges	2 oz.
Peppermint water	2 oz.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dose, 3 or 4 small spoonfuls daily in chloro-anemia and all cases where ferruginous remedies are indicated.

Compound Ferruginous Powder.

Carbonate of iron	6 dr.
Pulv. valerian root	2½ dr.

Mix and divide into 25 powders.

Dose, one to five daily in chlorosis complicated with neuralgia.

Potion for Chlorosis (LE DIBERDER).

Extract of gentian	4 scr.
Tincture of gentian	4 dr.
Ferro-tartrate of potassium . .	2½ dr.
Simple or orange-flower syrup .	2 oz.
Distilled water	7 oz.

Make potion, to be taken by chlorotic patients, in doses of 1 tablespoonful half an hour before meals.

Ferruginous Syrup.

Ferro-tartrate of potassium . .	40 gr.
Rum	3 oz.
Syrup of orange peel	3 oz.

Dissolve.

Each spoonful of this syrup contains about 5 grains of the salt-iron.

Dose, one to two spoonfuls as needed, when it is desired to combine the action of alcohol and iron, in cases of anemia or chlorosis, and during convalescence from severe sickness.

Iodized Solution for Chlorosis (TRASTOUR).

Iodine	15 gr.
Iodide of potassium	2½ dr.
Distilled water	10 oz.

Dissolve.

Measure out in an iron spoon one teaspoonful of this solution, and mix it with a glass of wine and water and take twice a day at meal time. — For chlorotic patients with whom preparations of iron do not agree. Continue the treatment two or three months, then discontinue for six months, and afterwards use the remedy again for one month. — The iodized medication succeeds even in menorrhagic chlorosis and in that resulting from too prolonged nursing.

CHOLERA.**Liniment for Cholera (BOURGOGNE).**

Tincture of cantharides . . .	10 dr.
Fioravanti's balsam	5 oz.
Camphorated spirits	2 oz.
Oil of turpentine	1 oz.
Tincture of benzoin	1 dr.

Soak a flannel in this mixture and apply it to the whole extent of the spine, and pass over the cloth for a minute or two a moderately warm smoothing iron. Make the same application to the upper abdomen to allay the vomiting of cholera patients; apply to the feet to stop cramps.

Rubefacient Liniment (LEWIN).

Pulv. black mustard seed . .	6 oz.
Essence of turpentine	13 oz.
Digest for 4 days, filter, and add to the solution:	

Pulverized camphor 4 oz.

This liniment is used for frictions, when it is desired to produce a revulsion on the skin.

A still more energetic revulsion may be produced with 20 drops of essence of mustard dissolved in an ounce of alcohol, or with 5 or 6 drops of essence of mustard dissolved in 1 drachm of oil of sweet almonds. — The mixtures are to be spread over the skin and covered with bandages for about 10 minutes. — For use in the feverish stage of cholera.

Potion for Cholera (DESPREZ)

Chloroform	15 m.
Alcohol	2 dr.
Acetate of ammonia	2½ dr.
Distilled water	4 oz.
Syrup of hydrochlorate of morphine	10 dr.

Mix.

One spoonful every half hour during the fever stage of cholera, to allay the vomiting and establish a reaction. As soon as this begins, stop using the potion.

Potion for Cholera Infantum (PARROT).

Acetate of ammonia	30 m.
Lime water	1 oz.
Distilled water	2 oz.
Quince syrup	1 oz.

Mix.

To be given in spoonfuls, for cholera infantum. — Infusion of coffee. — Ice to allay vomiting. Warm by all possible means. — In some cases apply a blister to the abdomen.

CHOLERINE.**Pills for Cholerine (BOURGOGNE).**

Tannate of quinine	15 gr.
Pulverized opium	1 gr.
Essence of anise	2 dr.
Simple syrup	q. s.

Make 10 pills.

Persons attacked with cholerine should drink about 3 ounces of Malaga wine in two draughts, half an hour between; then take the 10 pills in the space of an hour and a half, or two hours at the most. — Mustard plaster on the stomach. — Enemas of starch.

Potion for Cholerine (BOURGOGNE).

Malaga wine	2 oz.
Simple syrup	1 oz.
Paregoric alcohol	25 m.
Tannate of quinine	15 gr.
Linden water	2 oz.

Make into a draught, to be taken in 3 or 4 doses in the space of an hour. Commence by making the patient attacked with cholerine drink 2 or 3 ounces of Malaga wine in two draughts with an interval of half an hour between each.

Potion for Cholerine (BOURGOGNE).

Malaga wine	4 oz.
Paregoric alcohol	30 m.
Distilled mint-water	5 dr.
Syrup of orange-flowers . .	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in spoonfuls every quarter of an hour for cholerine. — Give rice-water with Bordeaux wine added as a drink; mustard plaster on the stomach; starch-water enemas.

Potion for Cholerine (DELIOUX).

Sulphuric ether	1 dr.
Extract of ratany	1 dr.
Syrup of opium	1 oz.
Mint water	2 oz.
Melissa water	2 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in tablespoonfuls every quarter of an hour at first, and afterwards at longer intervals, to persons attacked with cholerine.

CHOREA.**Mixture for St. Vitus's Dance (STEINER).**

Fowler's liquor	8 m.
Simple tincture of opium . .	6 m.
Distilled water	4 oz.

Mix.

Dose, 4 tablespoonfuls daily, in chorea, when there is considerable agitation and the movements continue during sleep. Prof. Ziemssen prescribes for children 7 or 8 drops a day of Fowler's liquor, and 8 to 12 drops to adults. Prof. Wannebrouck of Lille prefers a solution of arseniate of soda in

doses of 5 milligrams at first, increasing by 2 milligrams daily till the dose reaches 15 or 20 milligrams. Four stubborn cases of St. Vitus's dance have been cured by this treatment in from 8 to 12 days.

Antispasmodic Pills.

Extract of henbane	30 gr.
Valerianate of zinc	30 gr.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth	2 dr.

Make into 40 pills.

Three or four daily in the treatment of St. Vitus's dance, neuralgia and other nervous disorders.

Pills for St. Vitus's Dance (DESCROIZILLES).

Valerianate of zinc	15 gr.
Extract of henbane	15 gr.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth	15 gr.

Mix and divide into 30 pills.

Dose, from 3 to 6 daily, for St. Vitus's dance.

Potion for St. Vitus's Dance (ARAN).

Boudin's liquor (1 part in 1000)	1 to 1½ dr.
Gum mucilage	2 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in teaspoonsfuls at short intervals to children from 6 to 10 years old, afflicted with St. Vitus's dance. The whole quantity should be taken in 24 hours. As the patient soon becomes habituated, and the cure can only be effected by saturating the system with arsenic, the dose must be increased by 30 drops of the Boudin's liquor daily, until nausea, vomiting, or diarrhoea appears. This is the time that the spasms cease. The use of the potion is then to be suspended for from 2 to 4 hours, continuing after the nausea has disappeared, but at longer intervals than at first. The cure requires generally 4 or 5 days, rarely a week. The dose should then be diminished gradually. The state of nausea should be kept up for one day to insure the cure.

Dr. Siredey, who has adopted Aran's method, begins, in patients of 15 to 20 years of age, with 4 to 5 drachms of Boudin's liquor daily, increasing progressively by about 1 drachm a day. He thus sometimes reaches as much as 8 drachms of the liquor (or about ½ grain of arsenious acid) daily without experiencing other effect than the nausea, which disappears in proportion as the dose of arsenic taken is diminished after the cure is effected.

Dr. Siredey prescribes strong doses of arsenic acid, at first say from 5 to 15 milligrams, according to the age, administering small quantities at a time at very short intervals. He increases the dose from 2' to 5 milligrams a day until symptoms of saturation appear. From that time he diminishes the doses of acid regularly, stopping them entirely two or three days later. The only inconvenience about this system is that it requires constant watching of the patient, which prevents its employment for those who cannot be kept always in sight.

Remedy for St. Vitus's Dance (LAWSON TAIT).

The treatment recommended by this English doctor is nothing more than a jet of ether directed upon the spinal column of the patient. The application has always the effect of procuring for the patient from one to two hours' sleep, and diminishing the violence of the spasms. Cure has been effected in from one to two months, and in one case, after only a few days' treatment with the ether.

Another physician recommends repeated applications of ice along the spine.

Potion for St. Vitus's Dance (H. ROGER).

Arseniate of soda	1-50 gr.
Gum mucilage	4 oz.

Dissolve.

One tablespoonful every hour, for chorea. The dose may be increased gradually till it reaches one-sixth of a grain daily.

Treatment of St. Vitus's Dance by Chloral (BOUCHUT).

In treating chorea, Dr. Bouchut prescribes hydrate of chloral, in doses of 45 grains daily. During the sleep which this produces, no muscular movements take place. The author claims that if well prepared chloral hydrate is used, doses of from 30 grains to 1 drachm may be administered daily to patients from 12 to 15 years of age, and repeated from 10 to 15 days successively without injurious results.

Treatment of St. Vitus's Dance (G. SÉE.).

In the lighter forms of the disease, internal medication is almost useless, and one should be satisfied to prescribe sulphur baths. When the complaint has continued for some time and the patient becomes debilitated, tonics of all kinds are indicated, especially iron. Finally, in severe cases, recourse may be had to inhalations of chloroform, to soothe the painful motions.—Arsenical preparations have also a certain efficacy; but it is fair to say, in a general way, that the disease will cure of itself, and the various treatments recommended shorten but little its duration.

FALLING OF THE RECTUM.

Hypodermic Injection for Falling of the Lower Bowel (VIDAL).

Bonjean's ergotine	15 gr.
Cherry-laurel water	1½ dr.

Dissolve.

Use from 15 to 20 drops for each injection, — in exceptional cases 25 drops, — of the solution, which will contain from 3 to 4 grains of ergotine. — It produces a smarting rather than a burning sensation. — Yoon's solution of ergotine seems to be better tolerated.

Treatment of Falling of the Bowel (SAINT-GERMAIN).

Reduce the tumor, applying the thumb over the anus to keep the bowel in place, and douche the parts with cold water, repeating the operation every morning. This treatment has succeeded with several children of from 4 to 7 years of age, and with an old person troubled with falling of the rectum and piles.

CIRRHOSIS.

Treatment of Cirrhosis (Liver Complaint) (RENDU).

At first, if there are spontaneous or provoked pains in the region of the liver, with quick pulse, apply leeches or scarified cuppings on the right hypochondrium; and if there is fear of pushing the bleeding too far, employ repeated blisters. The patient must be advised to suspend entirely the use of liquors, spiced food, fats and oils. Prescribe mild saline purgatives from time to time, and Vichy or Vals water. — When dropsy of the stomach appears, stimulate the bowels and kidneys by saline purgatives and diuretic wines or nitrate of potash, prescribing at the same time quinine and iron. If the peritoneal effusion becomes too great, the liquid should be slowly evacuated by the use of the aspirating needle.

HEART DISORDERS.

Capsules of Tar and Copaiaba (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).

Norwegian tar 4 gr.
Balsam of copaiaba 8 gr.

For 1 capsule.

Dose, 4 to 8 daily, to counteract passive congestion of the lungs in persons suffering from mitral affections.—The tar lessens the nidorous eructations caused by the copaiaba and renders the latter more tolerable to the stomach, diminishing the chances of diarrhoea.—Syrups of tar, of turpentine, and of spruce buds are employed to sweeten pectoral draughts, such as hyssop, ground ivy, polygala, maiden-hair, etc.—A couple of pills of cynoglossum may be added at night, to soothe the cough and induce sleep.

Therapeutic Indications of Lily of the Valley (G. SEE).

The aqueous extract of lily of the valley (*convallaria majalis*) is prepared from the entire plant. It is administered in doses of from 15 to 20 drops daily, for heart complaints. 1st, for palpitations resulting from an exhausted condition of the vague nerves, or paralytic palpitations, which are much the more frequent; 2d, in simple arrhythmias, with or without hypertrophy of the heart, with or without lesions of the orifices and valves; 3d, in mitral contraction, especially when it is accompanied by a want of compensation of the contractile force of the left auricle and the right ventricle; 4th, in the insufficiency of the mitral valve, with stagnation of blood in the lungs; 5th, in Corrigan's disease, when the ventricle no longer presents compensating hypertrophy; 6th, in dilatations of the heart, with or without hypertrophy, with or without fatty degeneration, with or without sclerosis of the muscular tissue; 7th, in the intermissions; 8th, in effect, in all cardiac affections, as soon as they have produced infiltration of the limbs, and especially in general dropsy.

Inhalation of Nitrate of Amyl in Aortic Affections (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ.)

To counteract vertigo, and the tendency to fainting fits of persons suffering from aortic affections, and the attacks of angina pectoris to which they are subject, the author recommends, after the preparations of opium, inhalations of the nitrate of amyl. 5, 6, 7 and even 10 drops are spread on a handkerchief and gently inhaled by the patient. These may be repeated several times during the day, but with precaution, for strong doses weaken the heart, and are liable to cause congestion of the brain to such an extent as to cause vascular rupture.—Ammal should not be prescribed for hysterical or epileptic women, for fear of provoking a violent attack at the time of administering it.

Enema of Chloral (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ.).

Chloral hydrate 1 dr.
Distilled water 2 oz.

Dissolve.

Pour from one to three spoonfuls of this solution into a glass of milk to which the yolk of an egg has been added; to be used as a clyster for persons suffering from mitral affections.—However, whether the chloral is administered by the rectum or by the mouth, it is important not to give it too long nor in too large doses, for fear of serious results to the heart itself. For this reason the author recommends alternating the chloral with bromide of potassium; but the patient must

be warned that the soothing effects of the latter are but slowly produced; that sleep comes only at the end of four or five days, and that rest is secured only at the cost of medication prolonged for weeks and even months.

Cardiac Pills (HUCHARD).

Benzzoate of soda	45 gr.
Caffeine	45 gr.
Extract of corn-stigmas	45 gr.
Essence of anise	3 m.

Make 60 pills.

Dose, 4 daily in the first stage of cardiac affections.

Pills and Syrup of Spartein.

1. Sulphate of spartein 8 gr.
Excipient q.s.

Make into 50 pills, containing one-sixth grain each. Dose, 2 to 10 daily.

2. Sulphate of spartein 5 gr.
Syrup of bitter orange peel, 10 oz.

Dissolve and mix.

Five drachms of this syrup contains $\frac{1}{3}$ grain of sulphate of spartein.

It has been discovered through the experiments of Drs. See and Laborde, that sulphate of spartein, prescribed in aqueous solution of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain, produces remarkable effects on the heart. It is indicated when the myocardium has become deflected, either because it has undergone an alteration in its tissue, or because it has become unable to compensate for the obstacles to the circulation. When the pulse is irregular, intermittent, without rhythm, the sulphate of spartein quickly restores its normal condition. When the circulation is sluggish, the medicament seems to obviate this difficulty at once, either in maintaining or increasing the muscular force.

Tonic Diuretic Pills (BARTHOLLOW).

Iron reduced by hydrogen	20 gr.
Pulv. sulphate of quinine	20 gr.
Pulv. digitalis	20 gr.
Pulv. squills	10 gr.

Make into 24 pills.

Dose, 3 or 4 daily, in affections of the heart, with dilatation of the cavities, difficulty of breathing, cough more or less frequent, and general dropsy.

Salve for Heartburn (BOLKIN).

Veratrine	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Extract of thebain	18 gr.
Essence of turpentine	30 m.
Essence of mint	10 m.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Make into a salve, for use in the various forms of heartburn or cardialgia.—In case this remedy should not prove sufficient, try blistering, which must be afterwards dressed with morphine.

Potion for Cardialgic Dyspnoea (G. SEE).

Iodide of potassium	20 to 30 gr.
Chloral hydrate	15 to 60 gr.
Gum julep	4 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in spoonfuls every two hours, in the daytime, for difficulty of breathing in persons affected with heart trouble.—The chloral may be replaced by 1 to 2 grains of extract of opium.—When the difficulty comes on by spells, iodide of potassium is equally useful.—Inhalations of iodide of ethyl, which is especially successful in asthmatic dyspnoea, may also be tried.

**Potion for Hypertrophy of the Heart
(H. GREEN).**

Iodide of potassium	2½ dr.
Tincture of digitalis	3 dr.
Tincture of henbane	3 dr.
Comp. syrup of sarsaparilla,	3 oz.

Make into a potion, of which a teaspoonful is to be given morning and evening in cases of hypertrophy of the heart, and in other diseases of that organ, in which it is important to check the circulation.

Bromide Syrup (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).

Bromide of potassium	4 dr.
Syrup of bitter orange peel,	8 oz.

Dissolve.

Dose, 1 spoonful, taken in herb tea, for nervous women in the early stages of heart trouble, where pains, oppression and sleeplessness are experienced. In cases where there is anæmia, preparations of arsenic or quinine should also be prescribed.

Syrup for Cardiac Dyspnoea (G. SÉE).

Tincture of iodine	1 dr.
Simple syrup of horse-radish,	5 oz.
Syrup of poppies	5 oz.

Make a compound syrup to be given in doses of 3 teaspoonfuls daily, for difficult breathing arising from heart affection. The dose may even be doubled. The syrup of horse-radish disguises the taste of the iodine.

Syrup for Cardiac Dyspnoea (G. SÉE).

Iodide of potassium	2½ dr.
Syrup of orange-peel	7 oz.

Dissolve.

Dose, from 2 to 4 spoonfuls a day, each spoonful taken in a glass of water, for difficult breathing in heart disease.—If the trouble is with the valves, the effect of the iodide of potassium is less pronounced than if it is in the cardiac tissue itself; in either case, however, it is generally sufficient to relieve the difficulty of breathing in a little time.—As patients soon tire of the use of iodine, if it is intended to continue the use of that drug for some time, 15 grains of this salt can be replaced by an equal quantity of tincture of Guinea erytrophleum.

Aqueous Solution of Caffeine (HUCHARD).

Benzoate of soda	1 dr.
Caffeine	1 dr.
Distilled water	10 oz.

Dissolve.

Dose, from 2 to 6 tablespoonfuls a day before meals, in cardiophlegic asystole or amyocarditis, when the fibres of the myocarda are invaded by granulo-fatty degeneration, and the heart-beats are feeble, dull and badly made.

Solutions of Morphine for Hypodermic Injections (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).

Hydrochlorate of morphia	15 gr.
Cherry-laurel water	2 oz.

Dissolve.

15 drops of this solution (that is, the contents of a Pravaz syringe) contain $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of the salt of morphine. Commence by injecting from one-tenth to one-fifth of a grain in case of aortic lesions (constriction or insufficiency), to counteract the pains, difficult breathing, the attacks of angina, and the symptoms of cerebral weakness, such as vertigo and fainting.—Make the injection in the back face of the fore-arm, or on the wall of

the abdomen, or, better still, in the region of the pains.

When the morphine is poorly supported and induces vomiting, atropine should be associated with it, as follows:

Hydrochlorate of morphia	1½ gr.
Sulphate of atropine	one-sixth gr.
Cherry-laurel water	5 dr.

Dissolve.

15 drops of this solution contain one twelfth of a grain of morphine and one hundredth of a grain of the salt of atropine.—By injecting 15 drops of this, better results are often obtained than with the morphine alone.—These injections may also be used for various painful symptoms, such as neuralgia, hepatic or nephritic colics, etc.; their use, however, would be inconvenient if the kidneys operate badly, and this condition must be carefully guarded against.

Treatment of Pulmonary Symptoms in Heart Disease (C. PAUL).

The stagnation of the blood produced by hypertrophy of the heart leads to congestion of the lungs, apoplexy, and pleuritic effusions. This may be remedied by recourse to numerous dry cuppings (20, 30, or 40), renewed every 24 or even every 12 hours, allowing them to remain not longer than 8 to 10 minutes. Discontinue them as soon as symptoms of dropsey appear. If there is stagnation of the veins and tendency to suffocation, relief may be procured by drawing 8 or 10 ounces of blood.—As long as the patient can go out, baths of compressed air are advantageous. If the congestion gives place to œdema or pulmonary apoplexy, apply blistering plasters, which should be covered with oiled paper, and removed as soon as the skin is slightly raised. The patient is advised to drink copiously during the vesication, so that the cantharitine may be rapidly eliminated by the urine, and not be present in the system in too large quantity at one time.—When an effusion is produced in one of the pleura of more than three pints, it will be found advantageous to remove it by aspiration.—As internal medication, prescribe tincture of lobelia, and combat difficulty of breathing by inhalations of oxygen.

**Treatment of Heart Affections
(DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).**

Pulv. digitalis leaves	6 gr.
Cold water	4 oz.

Macerate from 6 to 12 hours, and have patient take it during the first day. The second day prepare the maceration with 5 grains; the third, with 4 grains; the fourth, with 3 grains; the fifth with 2 grains. The decreasing doses are prescribed with the object of avoiding intolerance, in the second stage of mitral affections. Their effect is to tonify the heart, and to compensate for the irregularities resulting from mitral constriction and aortic deficiency.—After using the digitalis for six days, bromide of potassium should be prescribed for the same length of time, in doses of from 15 to 30 grains daily, dissolved in a glass of milk. Then rest for one day, and again return to the digitalis and bromide, allowing the patient to repose one day between each series.

Besides the foregoing, hot infusions of coffee (5 drams to a quart of boiling water), may be prescribed, to facilitate digestion; but its effect on nervous persons should be carefully watched.

Stop the use of digitalis as soon as it is suspected that there may be granulo-fatty degeneration of the cardiac muscle, as it would then be more injurious than useful.

**Treatment of Cardiac Asthma
(DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).**

Dyspnoea in an intermittent form—the genuine cardiac asthma which so frequently accompanies aortic affections—demands the use of bromide of potassium, with which may be associated small doses of pure crystallized hydrochlorate or hydrobromate of cicutine. The iodide of potassium is also called on to render service in these affections, in doses increasing from 15 grains to 1 dram. If the attacks are mild, the patient should not take more than 250 grains a day.—Another remedy consists of inhalations of iodide of ethyl, recommended by Prof. G. Sée. The patient inhales 5 or 6 drops six to eight times a day.—Sub-cutaneous injections of morphia may also be employed to advantage.

Treatment of Asystolitis (PARROT).

The treatment of asystolitis should have for its aim the supplying to the cardiac muscle of the strength which it lacks, and to relieve it of the blood which distends it. The quickest way of doing this is by bleeding; but the weakness which it causes renders it dangerous. Instead of removing blood from the circulation, it is preferable to change its course, and this may be done with the aid of dry cuppings, which may be applied in large numbers and at repeated times to the walls of the chest. Dry rubbing, stimulants and rubefacients on the non-affected regions act in a similar manner. Digitalis is the most valuable in such cases. It should be administered in powder (from 1 to 2 grains); in form of tincture (15 drops to 1 drachm); in the form of aqueous extract (1 to 6 drops); as an alcoholic extract (1 to 5 drops); or under the form of digitaline (1-6 grain to 1 grain). If nervous effusions should occur, prescribe diuretics, and among them the preparations of squills. Give laxatives from time to time, and in some cases drastic purges.—Absolute repose, both physical and mental; restorative food, of easy digestion, moistened with generous wine.

**Treatment of Hypertrophy of the Heart
(C. PAUL).**

In hypertrophy, when it is the sequence of lesions of the mitral, moderating agents are found to be efficacious, and their use may be continued for a long time. When, on the contrary, the hypertrophy is the sequence of a lesion of the aortic orifice, anæmia is produced, and instead of the digitalis, which is poorly supported, soluble ferruginous preparations are recommended, such as tartrate of iron and potassa, in doses of 5 to 10 grains and even more daily; perchloride of iron, in doses of from 50 to 60 drops daily, in two or three times; the protocloride of iron, citro-ammonical pyrophosphate of iron, carbonate and iodide of iron; and also syrup of arseniate of iron prepared in the following manner:

Citro-ammonical pyrophos-	
phate of iron	45 m.
Fowler's liquor	20 m.
Syrup of orange-flowers . .	2 oz.
Simple syrup	8 oz.

In case of atheroma of the origin of the aorta, prescribe 5 to 8 grains of iodide of potassium, unless the lesion is of a syphilitic nature, in which case it would be proper to raise the dose to 30 grains.—Lastly, if there is hypertrophy consequent upon contraction of the pulmonary artery, phthisis being the complication most to be feared, prescribe chloride of sodium, arsenic in small doses, in the form of Mont-Dore water, or the two

together in Bourboule water.—Phosphates, cod-liver oil and weak alkaline sulphurets may also be prescribed.

HEPATIC COLIC.

Soothing Liniment.

Balsam of Fioravanti	1 oz.
Chloroform	2 dr.

Mix.

Pour a small quantity of this mixture on a piece of wadding, and apply it rapidly to the painful part,—over the liver, for instance, in colic of that organ, and over the stomach in gastralgia and cramps of the latter organ, etc.

Cholagogue Pills (HUCHARD).

Extract of rhubarb	15 gr.
Extract of henbane	5 gr.
Podophyllin	5 gr.
Medicinal soap	5 gr.

Make 10 pills.

Dose, 1 or 2 daily for persons suffering from colic of the liver, with the object of favoring the secretion and flow of bile. The pills may be rendered more active by adding 5 grains of aloes.

Chloroform Potion.

Chloroform	30 m.
Oil of sweet almonds	45 m.
Gum syrup	10 dr.

Mix.

Shake well and administer in teaspoonfuls every 15 minutes in hepatic colic.—Another mode of giving chloroform is, as prescribed by M. Jalliard, to simply pour the prescribed quantity of chloroform into 3 or 4 ounces of milk, either pure or sweetened and aromatized with a few drops of cherry-laurel water. Shake thoroughly, and the chloroform divides into an infinity of minute globules, quite similar to the fat-globules of milk, in which it remains indefinitely suspended.

Chloroform Potion (TOURASSE).

Chloroform	15 m.
Alcohol, 90°	2 dr.
Cherry-laurel water	2½ dr.
Lettuce-water	4 oz.
Syrup of orange flowers	1 oz.

Mix the chloroform and the alcohol, and pour into the other ingredients.—To be given in spoonfuls to persons who suffer from hepatic colic. It generally gives good results when the object is to counteract the painful symptoms.

Soothing Powders (NOLLANT).

Hydrochlorate of morphine	1½ gr.
Pulverized sugar	20 dr.

Mix carefully and divide into 10 powders.

When the hepatic colic has lasted some hours, and it may be supposed that the calculus has become fixed, administer a powder and recommend the patient to keep perfectly quiet in a horizontal position. If the first dose does not relieve the pain, give a second, half an hour after.

**Treatment of Hepatic and Nephritic Colic
(G. SÉE).**

For the intense pains of hepatic colic, the author recommends subcutaneous injections of antipyrine, which produce rapid alleviation. When this result is obtained, administer antipyrine internally as soon as the stomach will support medicine or a draught, giving 15 grains 4 times a day in iced water; the next day give 45 grains, and continue at this dose for 8 or 10 days. The pains

which follow hepatic colic, while frequent are yet supportable, and disappear in their turn, leaving the patient cured until there may be a new development of calculus.

In cases of colic of the kidneys, the author uses from 1 to 3 hypodermic injections of antipyrine (antipyrine 8 gr., distilled water 12 drops). He prescribes besides, internally, as soon as the stomach can support it, 30 to 45 grains of antipyrine in iced water. The attack is relieved in from 10 to 20 minutes, and the calculus is generally expelled inside of 24 hours. If the antipyrine is continued in doses of 30 grains daily, it is found that the calculus is afterwards expelled without causing the least pain.

NERVOUS COLIC.

Antispasmodic Potion.

Sydenham's laudanum	15 m.
Essence of anise	10 m.
Syrup of ether	4 dr.
Syrup of orange-peel	4 dr.
Linden water	3 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in spoonfuls, in cases of flatulent colic of nervous origin. Cold enema of infusion of chamomile.

LEAD COLIC.

Sulphur Electuary (LUTZ).

Washed flowers of sulphur	4 oz.
White honey	4 oz.

Mix.

Give 12 drachms of this electuary for 3 days in succession for lead colic, and afterwards give it in successively decreasing doses. After the third day the acute pains of lead colic will have disappeared. The stools will be of a black color, and contain sulphuret of lead. M. Lutz assured himself of this by chemical analysis. The sulphur electuary is most certain in its effects, as it causes the expulsion of all the poisonous metal from the system.

Purgative Pills (VAN DEN CORPUT).

Podophyllin	5 gr.
Extract of nux-vomica	5 gr.
Extract of belladonna	5 gr.

Make into 10 pills.

Give 2 or 3 daily, for the painful constipation experienced by lead-workers.—Sulphur baths should be taken at the same time.

Purgative Potion (Bossu).

Pulverized scammony	4 gr.
Resin of jalap	4 gr.
Croton oil	2 m.
Orange-flower water	1 dr.
Mint water	3 oz.
Compound chicory syrup	10 dr.

Make a potion, to be administered in spoonfuls to patients suffering from lead colic, when other purgatives have no effect.

Treatment of Lead Colic (NIEMEYER).

In cases of lead colic the author gives, every two hours, a spoonful of the following mixture:

Castor oil	2 oz.
Croton oil	3 m.

Mix.

He has them take besides, every 24 hours, 3 pills, containing each from one-tenth to one-fifth of a grain of opium.—Aid with warm baths, narcotic fermentations, and sometimes with purgative, sometimes narcotic clysters.

COLLAPSE.

Potion for Collapse (BOINET).

Cherry-laurel water	30 m.
Tincture of aconite	30 m.
Extract of thebain	1 m.
Linden water	3 oz.

Syrup of orange flowers 1 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in tablespoonfuls, in cases of collapse or shock, which may follow in 24 to 48 hours after the operation of ovariotomy, and constitutes one of the accidents most to be feared in such cases.—The physician should prescribe in addition warm and alcoholic drinks, Spanish wine, brandy, champagne or warm broth.

CONJUNCTIVITIS (Inflammation of the Eyes).

Astringent Eye-Wash (DESMARRES).

Tannic acid	8 gr.
Cherry-laurel water	2½ dr.
Distilled water	2 oz.

Dissolve.

Bathe the eye with this collyrium, and inject a few drops between the lids night and morning, when there are slight symptoms of inflammation.

Eye-Wash of Sulphate of Copper (W. JONES).

Sulphate of copper	1½ gr.
Sydenham's laudanum	1 dr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Dissolve.

For purulent ophthalmia and chronic conjunctivitis, applied 3 times a day to the conjunctiva with a camel's hair pencil. Wash the eyes frequently with cold water and give repeated purgatives.

Eye-Wash of Camphorated Sulphate of Zinc (ENGLISH HOSPITALS).

Crystallized sulphate of zinc	20 gr.
Tincture of camphor	45 m.
Distilled water	7 oz.

Dissolve and filter.

Drop a few drops into the eye 2 or 3 times a day, for conjunctivitis.

Eye-Wash of Sulphate of Zinc (VELPEAU).

Distilled cornflower-water	4 oz.
Cryst. sulphate of zinc	4 gr.
Mucilage of psyllium*	1 dr.

Dissolve and filter.

Let fall a few drops into the eyes three or four times a day, in slight cases of conjunctivitis. Give at the same time saline purgatives, and poultices on the upper and lower limbs.—When the inflammation is more pronounced, substitute for the foregoing a solution of nitrate of silver, consisting of 1 or 2 grains of the nitrate to an ounce of water.

Wash for the Hyperæmia of the Conjunctiva (WARLOMONT).

Cryst. sulphate of zinc	3 gr.
Extract of opium	1½ gr.
Rose-water	1 oz.

Dissolve.

Cryst. sulphate of zinc	15 gr.
Pulverized camphor	8 gr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Shake till dissolved, aiding with a little heat, and filter.—These washes are recommended for a catarrhal or mucous form of hyperæmia of the conjunctiva. Drop into the eye 3 or 4 times a

day, first having cleansed the conjunctiva of mucous matter.

Solution for Hyperæmia of the Conjunctiva (WARLOMONT).

Hydrochlorate of morphine 3 gr.
Tincture of iodine 1 dr.
Dissolve.

In cases of irritating hyperæmia of the conjunctiva with photophobia (dread of light) especially in children, paint the lids and around the eyes with the preceding solution. This should be done morning and evening, and as long as the condition of the skin will permit. When the latter begins to scale off, soften it with a poultice of rice flour. A single application will often cure an old and stubborn case of photophobia. — The morphinated tincture of iodine is better tolerated than the pure tincture of iodine, on account of the chemical combination which takes place between the two drugs. — In addition to the above vaporebaths are recommended.

Treatment of Conjunctivitis (ABADIE).

Boric acid 2½ dr.
Distilled water 10 oz.

Make a solution, with which the eyes are to be bathed 5 or 6 times daily at the first symptoms of conjunctivitis. Later, if there is considerable swelling of the mucous membrane, touch the entire surface of the conjunctiva 2 to 4 times every 24 hours, with a brush dipped in a solution consisting of 8 grains of nitrate of silver and 3 ounces of distilled water. Wash immediately with clean water, and in the interval bathe frequently with the boric solution. — In chronic cases of conjunctivitis accompanied by inflammation of the margin of the lids, apply for several minutes to the open lids, bandages moistened with the following: extract of sarsaparilla, 20 grains; water, ½ glass.

Solution for Granulous Conjunctivitis.

Tannic acid 4 gr.
Glycerine 1½ dr.
Borate of soda 30 gr.
Camphorated water 1 oz.

Dissolve.

Apply this solution with an atomizer once a day, in cases of granulous inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Treatment of Purulent Conjunctivitis (FERGUSON).

After turning out the eyelids and cleansing them of the pus adhering to them, the author passes a camel's hair pencil charged with finely powdered boric acid over the inflamed surface. In some cases he repeats the operation 2 or 3 times a day. Each application arrests the suppuration for from 2 to 12 hours, and in mild cases, a single application is sometimes sufficient to stop it entirely. In a few days the conjunctiva becomes red but dry, and if then touched with a solution of nitrate of silver, it soon assumes its normal appearance.

Treatment of Rheumatic Purulent Conjunctivitis (M. PERRIN).

In order to counteract rheumatismal purulent conjunctivitis which shows all the clinical characteristics and severity of blennorrhagic conjunctivitis, and in which the presence of joint affection, hereditary influences, the absence of urethral discharge, etc., confirms the diagnosis, it is indicated to add to local cauterizations with nitrate of silver in solution of 1 part to 50, very frequent lotions or

atomizations with alcoholized water, in the proportion of 1 part to 4. — Antirheumatic medications, especially salicylate of soda, should also be prescribed internally.

CONSTIPATION.

Sulphur Electuary.

Into a tumbler half-filled with lukewarm water, pour a few drops of camphorated spirits, that is enough to give it a flavor, and then fill up the glass with water. Fill a small syringe (which will contain about 2 ounces) with this water, and use it as a cathartic for habitual constipation. In from 5 to 10 minutes a desire to go to stool is felt, which soon becomes irresistible. — Clusters of camphorated spirits and water are also useful to stop diarrhoea, in which case a little more of the spirits should be used. Several injections of about 2 ounces each should be made, until finally one can be retained.

Mixture for Constipation.

Tincture of rhubarb 2½ dr.
Tincture of nux-vomica 1½ dr.
Tincture of anise 1 dr.

Mix.

Take 10 drops of this mixture in a little water from 5 to 10 minutes before meals.

Enema of Sulphur and Magnesia (MIALHE).

Washed flowers of sulphur 2½ dr.
Carbonate of magnesia 5 dr.
White honey 2 oz.

Mix.

One spoonful in the morning before eating, for herpetic patients who are subject to constipation.

Bitter Laxative Pills.

Asafoetida 30 gr.
Extract of wormwood 30 gr.
Bitter quassia 15 gr.

Make 20 pills.

Dose, 2 or 3 one hour before each principal meal, to stimulate the stomach and prevent constipation.

Pills for Constipation (C. PAUL).

Podophyllin 5 gr.
Honey q. s.

Make into 10 pills.

Take one every night on going to bed, for habitual constipation. This pill is sufficient to produce an evacuation next morning; but if a purgative is desired, take two or three. — Podophyllin does not cause subsequent constipation, but may be used for a long time without losing its effectiveness.

Powder for Constipation (COUTABET).

Washed flowers of sulphur 2 dr.
Calcined magnesia 2 dr.
Pulv. sugar of milk 2 dr.

Mix carefully.

Persons subject to constipation should take a teaspoon more or less full of this laxative powder from time to time, in the evening on going to bed.

Powder for Constipation (HUCHARD).

English magnesia 6 dr.
Cream tartar 3 dr.
Bicarbonate of soda 30 gr.
Oleo-saccharate of anise 15 dr.

Mix and divide into 40 wafers.

Dose, 1 wafer on beginning each meal, for habitual constipation.

Aromatic Laxative Powder (AUDHUI).

Pulverized senna-leaves . . .	2 dr.
Pulverized orange-leaves . . .	1½ dr.
Magnesia	30 gr.
Pulverized anise	30 gr.
Pulverized sugar	30 gr.
Essence of mint	q. s.

Mix very thoroughly.

Mix 1 or 2 teaspoonsfuls or more of this powder, according to the effect desired, in a small quantity of water, and take it in the evening on going to bed, for constipation resulting from a too rich diet.

Powders for Constipation in Children (ELLIS).

Calcined magnesia	20 to 40 gr.
Extract of henbane	2 to 3 gr.
Pulverized ipecac	2 to 3 gr.

Mix carefully and divide into 12 powders.

One powder every 3 hours, to counteract constipation and prevent colic in young children.

Syrup for Constipation (BOUCHUT).

Podophyllin	1 gr.
Rectified alcohol	1 dr.
Syrup of marshmallow	3 oz.

Dissolve.

Half a spoonful at most for a child, a full spoonful for an adult, to counteract constipation.

Laxative Suppository (PHÆBUS).

Dried sulphate of soda	2 dr.
Pulverized white soap	4 dr.
Thickened honey	q. s.

Make 4 suppositories, which are to be lubricated with oil before being introduced into the rectum. They are useful in habitual constipation.

CONTUSIONS.**Resolvent Embrocation (BEASLEY).**

Hydrochlorate of ammonia . . .	1 oz.
Distilled vinegar	1½ oz.
Rectified alcohol	1½ oz.
Distilled water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

To be applied as a lotion and with bandages on contusions and blood-blister, provided the skin is not broken.

Aromatic Fomentation.

Aromatic spices	4 oz.
Red wine	2 pts.
Tincture of woundwort . . .	2 oz.

Macerate 8 days and filter.

Soak bandages in this mixture and apply them to blood-blister and bruises, to hasten their resolution.

Albuminous Liniment (CHRISTISON).

White of egg	equal parts.
Spirits of wine	

Mix by shaking.

This liniment is recommended for dressing excoriations resulting from violent pressure, or from a contusion.

Treatment of Contusion of the Knee

(SPILLMANN).

Stretch the limb and place it in a splint, keeping it there immovable. If the limb has been bent by the accident, do not hesitate to straighten it. Cover the knee with cloths soaked in a mixture of cold water and camphorated brandy. — Another method of preventing arthritis consists in surrounding the joint with bands of wadding and

keeping them in place with a bandage, so as to exercise a uniform pressure. — If, notwithstanding these simple remedies, the inflammation should assume an acute character, it will be necessary to have recourse to antiphlogistic medication. In case of extravasation of serum or blood, which does not yield to above treatment, apply tincture of iodine, repeated blisters, and even cauterization with fire.

CONVULSIONS.**Enema for Convulsions (J. SIMON).**

Musk	3 gr.
Camphor	15 gr.
Chloral hydrate	5 to 8 gr.
Yolk of egg	1
Water	5 oz.

Make an enema, which is to be given, after a simple injection of water, to children attacked with convulsions, and who cannot be made to swallow anything. — Let the child inhale ether, and plunge it into a mustard bath until the skin begins to redden.

Potion for Convulsions (J. SIMON).

Bromide of potassium	15 gr.
Musk	2 to 3 gr.
Linden water	2 oz.
Orange-flower water	2 oz.
Simple syrup	5 dr.

Make a potion, to be given in teaspoonfuls every quarter of an hour to children of about 2 years of age, attacked with convulsions, and make them inhale ether. — If the convulsions do not cease, give an enema consisting of from 8 to 15 drops of chloral in the yolk of an egg. — If the spasms still continue, plunge the child into a mustard bath and keep it there till the skin turns red, but not long enough to cause pain. — If there is reason to believe that the convulsions are partly caused by indigestion, administer a purgative clyster, or provoke vomiting by tickling the uvula. Indigestion is, in fact, the most frequent cause of convulsions where there is no fever. — Light diet, with diluted broth or milk.

Potion for Convulsions.

Musk	2 to 3 gr.
Lettuce-water	2½ oz.
Syrup of ether	2½ dr.
Simple syrup	2½ dr.

Make a potion, to be given in teaspoonfuls every hour, to children attacked with convulsions. — Leeches behind the ears, if the patient is robust; cold bandages on the forehead.

Treatment of Convulsions in Children

(A. FERRAND).

The means recommended by the author to combat convulsions in children are, bathing, bromide of potassium internally, a few inhalations of chloroform, and, in case of extreme severity of the spasms, rubbing with belladonna salve under the arms. — If action on the bowels is indicated, prescribe calomel in place of the bromide, or alternating with it. — In serious cases it is of advantage to apply leeches behind the ears.

WHOOPING-COUGH.**Compressed Air Baths for Whooping-Cough (MOUTARD-MARTIN).**

Compressed air baths act efficaciously in all stages of whooping-cough. Sometimes the spasms of coughing diminish four-fifths in two days. Among three patients of seven, twelve and

fourteen years, the author employed compressed air from the first, and he found the cough to pass off mildly and quickly. He compares the use of compressed air to change of location towards the end of the complaint.

Drops for Whooping-Cough (H. ROGER).

Tincture of belladonna	5 dr.
Tincture of valerian	1½ dr.
Tincture of digitalis	1½ dr.

Mix.

Dose, 5 drops, for children of less than 2 years suffering from whooping-cough. Increase the dose every day by 5 drops, until reaching 30 drops in 24 hours.—For patients from 2 to 5 years, prescribe at first 10 drops every other day, increasing gradually, until reaching 60 drops.—For older patients, administer at first 15 drops, then increase the dose every second day by 15 drops at most, until reaching 45 drops.—In case the tincture of valerian is not well tolerated, it may be replaced by an equal quantity of some other tincture—that of musk for example, and give same quantity as already stated.—When nervous and spasmodic symptoms predominate, the author has recourse to chloroform.—To patients of 2 to 5 years, he administers from 6 to 30 drops of chloroform in 2 ounces of gum mucilage.

Mixture for Whooping Cough (N. G. DE MUSSY).

Bromide of potassium	30 to 40 gr.
Musk	3 gr.
Syrup of codeine	1 oz.
Syrup of orange flowers	1½ oz.
Syrup of belladonna	1 oz.
Syrup of ether	4 dr.
Cherry-laurel water	1½ dr.

Make a mixture, of which 3 small teaspoonsfuls (about 2½ drachms) are to be given in 24 hours,—one in the evening, one during the night, and one in the morning. Its use is to be suspended during the day, so as not to interfere with the appetite.—To prevent the vomiting which follows eating, the author prescribes, 15 or 20 minutes before meals, from 1 to 4 drops of tincture of belladonna in a little bitter infusion.—If there are periodical spells of fever, sulphate of quinine is indicated.—Finally, if the patient is threatened with capillary bronchitis, apply a revulsive, such as thapsia or croton oil.

Pills for Whooping-Cough (BOUCHUT).

Pulverized belladonna	15 gr.
Oxide of zinc	15 gr.
Extract of wild thyme	30 gr.

Make into 40 pills; dose from 1 to 6 daily.

Soothing Ointment (H. ROGER).

Extract of opium	30 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Or:

Hydrochlorate of morphine	15 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Or:

Chloroform	75 m.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

With either of the ointments rub gently night and morning the chest of children suffering from whooping-cough.—For several hours during the day a dish of boiling water, in which soothing spices have been put, should be kept near the bed of the patient; and an abundance of warm, beehive drinks should be given. For young children, from 1 to 4 drachms of opiated syrup of lactucarium, syrup of white poppy or syrup of codein.

For older patients, syrup of opium or syrup of morphine, in doses of 15 grains to 1 drachm may be prescribed, but the dose should not exceed 2½ drachms.

Potion for Whooping-Cough (A. DE BEAUFORT).

Iodide of potassium	14 gr.
Tincture of aconite	12 m.
Syrup of balsam of tolu	2 oz.

Dissolve.

Dose, 1 teaspoonful daily for a child 1 year old; 2 for a child 2 years old; 5 for a child of 7; 8 for a child of 14 years.—Emetics and tonics such as syrup of iodide of iron should be prescribed in conjunction with the above, when the patient is of a scrofulous constitution or threatened with tuberculosis.

Potion for Whooping-Cough (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).

Bromide of potassium	30 gr.
Bromide of sodium	1 dr.
Bromide of ammonium	30 gr.
Distilled water	2 oz.
Syrup of chloral	1½ oz.

Dissolve.

A dessert spoonful to a tablespoonful of this potion, according to the age of the patient, is to be taken morning and evening in a glass of milk to which the yolk of an egg has been added, for children attacked by whooping-cough.

Potion for Whooping-Cough (H. ROGER).

Chloral hydrate	15 to 30 m.
Syrup of morphine	5 dr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Make a potion, which is to be given in doses of three dessert spoonfuls a day for whooping-cough. In case this does not succeed, the author recommends the following syrup, 1 teaspoonful night and morning :

Syrup of belladonna	10 dr.
Musk	3 gr.

Mix.

Potion for Whooping-Cough (J. SIMON).

Tincture of belladonna	10 m.
Alcoholate of aconite root	10 m.
Cherry-laurel water	2½ dr.
Linden water	2 oz.
Orange-flower water	2½ dr.

Syrup of lactucarium	1 oz.
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Mix.

Dose, 1 teaspoonful every hour, or at longer intervals, according to the effect produced, for children at the beginning of the whooping-cough.—Cover the feet with cotton wool, and apply light revulsives to the upper part of the chest.—Give emetics during the second stage, and change of air during the third stage.

Potion for Chronic Whooping-Cough (H. ROGER).

Gum ammoniac	1 to 8 gr.
Syrup of orange-flowers or wild poppy	1 oz.
Infusion of elecampane or Virginia snake-root	2½ oz.

Make a potion, to be given in teaspoonfuls at longer or shorter intervals, according to the age of the child and the effect produced. When there is copious expectoration of a muco-purulent appearance, prescribe from 2 to 10 drachms of syrup of fir-cones, or eucalyptus, or turpentine; flowers of sulphur may also be given twice a day, in doses of 1 to 3 grains incorporated with honey.—Rub

soothing ointments, composed of 1 drachm of extract of aconite or extract of hemlock to 1 ounce of prepared lard, on the chest or sides of the neck.

Powders for Whooping-Cough (BROCHIN).

Pulv. narcissus flowers . . .	30 gr.
Pulv. belladonna root . . .	8 gr.
Sublimated oxide of zinc . . .	30 gr.

Mix and divide into 36 powders.

Dose, 1 powder every 4 hours, for children of about 10 years, suffering from whooping-cough.

Powders for Whooping-Cough (HECKER).

Powdered belladonna root . . .	1 gr.
Pulverized musk	5 gr.
Pulverized camphor	5 gr.
Pulverized white sugar	30 gr.

Mix and divide into 8 powders.

Give from 1 to 3 powders a day, to children over 1 year old, in whooping-cough.

Powders for Whooping-Cough (KOPP).

Powdered belladonna root . . .	2 gr.
Powdered ipecacuanha	2 gr.
Washed flowers of sulphur . . .	30 gr.
Pulv. sugar of milk	30 gr.

Mix and divide into 12 powders.

Dose, from 1 to 3 daily, for children from 2 to 4 years of age, in whooping-cough.

Powders for Whooping-Cough (ARCHAMBAULT).

Washed flowers of sulphur . . .	5 gr.
Pulverized sugar of milk	10 gr.
Pulverized orris	10 gr.

Mix and divide into 3 powders.

From 1 to 3 in 24 hours, in last stage of whooping-cough.

Powders for Whooping-Cough (BLACHE).

Calomel	3 gr.
Pulverized jalap	15 gr.
Ipecac	15 gr.
Rhubarb	15 gr.

Mix and divide into 16 powders.

Dose, 1 morning and night, for children with whooping-cough.

Syrup for Whooping-Cough (ARCHAMBAULT).

Extract of belladonna	3 gr.
Syrup of opium	1 oz.
Syrup of orange-flowers . .	1 oz.

Dissolve.

One teaspoonful morning and evening, to allay the spasms of whooping-cough, for children over 10 years old.

Syrup for Whooping-Cough (H. ROGER).

Syrup of belladonna	2 oz.
Syrup of valerian	1 oz.
Syrup of digitalis	1 oz.

Mix.

A teaspoonful of the above mixture is equivalent to one-twelfth of a grain of alcoholic extract of belladonna. — For children under 2 years of age, half a teaspoonful should be given, increasing the dose by half a teaspoonful every two days until reaching 2 teaspoonsfuls in 24 hours. For children of from 2 to 5 years, a teaspoonful the first day, increased gradually to 4 or even 6 teaspoonsfuls daily. This dose should not be exceeded for older patients, unless the number and intensity of the spasms do not diminish, in which case 1 or 2 drachms of syrup may be added, provided the child is about 12 years old. — This syrup may be taken pure, or mixed with simple

syrup or with milk. It is not to be prescribed in the second stage of whooping-cough, when nervous conditions are in the ascendant.

Syrup for Whooping-Cough (TROUSSEAU).

Syrup of opium	5 dr.
Syrup of belladonna	5 dr.
Syrup of orange-flowers . .	5 dr.
Syrup of ether	5 dr.

Mix.

Dose, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 drachms daily, in small spoonfuls, for children with whooping-cough.

Syrup for Whooping-Cough (P. VIGIER).

Cochenille	40 gr.
Carbonate of potash	30 gr.
Boiling distilled water . . .	5 oz.
White sugar	8 oz.

Mix.

Dose, from 2 to 4 large spoonfuls a day.

Solution for Whooping-Cough (LABRIC).

Hydrochlorate of cocaine . .	8 gr.
Distilled water	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Dissolve.

With a camel's hair pencil dipped in this solution, paint the pharynx, the tonsils, the throat and the base of the tongue, allowing a few drops of the liquid to fall into the larynx. This operation is to be repeated from 2 to 4 times in 24 hours, according to the intensity of the cough. Its effect is to immediately diminish the frequency of the spasms and stop vomiting. This treatment must be discontinued if any chest complication should threaten, for fear of causing an accumulation of mucus on account of stopping the cough.

Treatment of Spasms of Severe Whooping-Cough (II. ROGER).

When the spasms assume an exaggerated convulsive character, give syrup of valerian in doses rapidly increasing from 2 to 10 drachms; or tincture of musk, in doses of 5 to 10 drops, for patients under 2 years of age; from 10 to 20 drops for children under 5 years; and from 15 to 30 drops for children over the latter age. — When the laryngeal spasms are frequent, produce emollient or narcotic vapors around the patient, by burning, near his nostrils and mouth, nitrated paper and belladonna or stramonium powder. If the attacks are suffocating, have the patient inhale chloroform or ether, by passing the bottle or its cork rapidly under his nostrils. If the spasm should be prolonged so as to threaten fainting or suffocation, endeavor to revive the child by inhalations of ammonia or vinegar or by sousing cold water over the face, and by smart friction on the hands and the chest, especially over the region of the heart.

INJURIES, ETC., TO THE CORNEA.

Antiseptic Eye-Wash (SATTLER).

Salicylic acid	15 gr.
Boric acid	40 gr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

Apply cloths moistened with this liquid over the eye in case of corroding ulcer of the cornea. — Endeavor at the same time to arrest the progress of the ulcer by means of cauterization, applied in a light and superficial manner with a fine pointed needle. This cauterizing is not painful, and while requiring sometimes to be repeated, shortens surely the duration of the treatment. — It is important to be sure that the boric acid con-

tains no salts of lead, as often happens, and the presence of which would cause serious injury to the eye.

Antimoniated Eye-water (PEREIRA).

Antimoniated tartrate of	
potash	1 gr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Dissolve.

Instill a few drops of this solution into the eye three times a day, in chronic ophthalmia, accompanied by spots on the cornea.

Wash for Spots on the Cornea (GUÉPIN).

Sulphate of copper	8 gr.
Sulphate of morphine	1 gr.
Sulphate of aluminum and	
potash	15 gr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

Drop 3 minimis of the above into a spoonful of water and bathe the eye 10 to 20 times during the day.

Wash for Film on the Cornea.

Sulphate of cadmium	1 gr.
Gum mucilage	2 dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	2 dr.

Make a collyrium.

Dip a small camel's hair pencil in the above and pass it over the film or spot. The patient should be required to keep the eyes closed for about ten minutes, so that the medicament may not be carried away too quickly by the tears. Repeat the application three or four times a day.—If this wash is well supported, the quantity of sulphate of cadmium may be increased,—and in exceptional cases may be raised to even 8 grains.

Lotion for Injury to the Cornea

(GALEZOWSKI).

Extract of belladonna	15 gr.
Extract of henbane	30 gr.
Distilled water	5 oz.

Dissolve.

Warm the solution slightly, wet a piece of linen in it, and keep it on the eye for at least 6 hours a day, where there is erosion of the cornea, as, for instance, a scratch with the finger-nail, which causes acute pain and sensitiveness to the light.—Also instill into the eye a few drops of a wash of sulphate of atropine, and advise absolute rest, keeping the organ covered with a piece of black silk.

Ophthalmic Salve (LONSSÉ).

Iodine	1 gr.
Iodide of potassium	20 gr.
Fresh lard	4 dr.

Dissolve the iodine and the iodide of potassium in a trace of distilled water and incorporate the solution thus obtained with the lard.—Anoint the parts surrounding the eye to counteract opacity of the cornea.

Antiseptic Salve (GALEZOWSKI).

Boric acid	1 gr.
Vaseline	2 dr.

Mix.

Introduce this salve into the eye several times a day after the operations of paracentesis, keratotomy, or pellucid staphyloma. The author recommends following Lyster's method, by which all infectious germs which may be produced by the removal of the cornea are eliminated.

The above salve and that made of escrine (neutral sulphate of escrine, 1 grain, vaseline, 4

drams) are equally efficacious in the treatment of deep abscess of the cornea, in corroding ulcers, and in harvester's abscess.

Salve for Erosion of the Cornea (GALEZOWSKI).

Hydrochlorate of morphine	4 gr.
Distilled water, enough to dissolve.	
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Make a salve, to be applied around the eye 3 or 4 times a day, in case of scratching the cornea with the finger-nail, and there is intense pain which can not be relieved by dropping a collyrium of sulphate of atropine in the eye. Give the eye absolute rest, and apply cloths moistened with the following solution, which has been previously slightly warmed, for several hours in the day:

Extract of belladonna	15 gr.
Extract of henbane	30 gr.
Distilled water	5 oz.

If the iris becomes inflamed, apply from 2 to 4 leeches to the corresponding temple, according to age.

Salve for Ulcers of the Cornea (GALEZOWSKI).

Pulverized iodoform	15 to 20 gr.
Pure vaseline	2 dr.

Mix carefully on a tablet.

This salve is recommended for herpetic and serofulous ulcers of the cornea. It also acts favorably on ulcers developed in syphilitic subjects. Introduce it into the eye several times a day.—Besides employing iodoform, it is well to have recourse to a collyrium of pilocarpine and douches of carbolized water. With this treatment in 15 or 20 days the ulcer will begin to fill up with new tissue, and will soon heal up.

Salve for Ulcers of the Cornea

(WARLOMONT).

Red oxide of mercury	1½ gr.
Prepared lard	1 dr.
Balsam of Peru	8 to 12 m.

Mix.

This salve is highly praised for healing ulcers of the cornea in old people, serofulous children and patients suffering from perforating ulcerations of the cornea with hernia of the iris, in cases of purulent ophthalmia.

Treatment of Burns of the Cornea (WEINBERG).

When the cornea or the conjunctiva, or both together, have been burned by a chemical agent, haste must be made to remove from the eye the particles of the agent which may be lodged there, by a jet of water. If the burn has been produced by an acid, it should be neutralized by an alkaline solution, and inversely. In the case of burning by quicklime, avoid using water, but substitute milk or olive oil or almond oil. The pain may be soothed by means of narcotics, and with ointment of mercury and belladonna. If the inflammation is acute, drop a wash of atropine into the eye and keep the patient in a darkened room. If there is high fever, prescribe quinine and derivatives internally. As soon as the scabs fall off, replace the bandages with cold water by those with warm milk or water.

Treatment of Puncture of the Cornea (YVERT).

Apply leeches to the temple on the injured side and make frequent instillations of the atropine collyrium and apply the belladonna salve around

the orbit, keeping cloths with cold water or ice constantly on the eye, and take purgatives internally. Such are the principal means recommended by the author, if the inflammation threatens abnormal proportions.

Treatment of Ulcers of the Cornea (GUNN).

When the ulcer is deep, with irregular, imperfectly defined edges, surrounded by infiltrated portions with or without hypopion, nothing succeeds well but eserine, dropped in 5 or 6 times a day. Besides this the eye should be bathed every half-hour, for several minutes at a time, with a warm decoction of poppy-heads; and quinine should be taken internally 3 times a day.—If there is sharp pain, drop atropine into the eye, and apply fomentations of belladonna. In this case the cure is not so quick, and the results obtained less satisfactory.—When there is an abscess of the cornea in which an infiltration of pus may be observed around the sore, a straight incision should be made across the diseased tissue, and eserine dropped in.—In case of vascular ulcers with sensitiveness to the light, a seton on the temple is indicated.—If the ulcer is atonic, touch it with a fine camel's hair pencil dipped in a solution of nitrate of silver.—For a superficial phlyctenulous ulcer, without pronounced photophobia, employ insufflations of calomel, or perhaps a salve of yellow oxide of mercury, once a day.—Finally, in all cases of ulcer of the cornea, the patient should avoid the light and remain in a darkened room.

CORYZA.

Liniment for Inflammation of the Nose (VAN HOLSBECK).

Salicylic acid	8 gr.
Acetate of morphine	1 gr.
Glycerine	1 oz.

Dissolve.

Paint the pituitary membrane with this liniment, for coryza.

Mixture for Coryza (BRAND).

Carbolic acid	1 dr.
Alcohol	20 m.
Ammonia	1 dr.
Distilled water	2 dr.

Dissolve.

Moisten a sponge with this solution, and place it in a cone of paper, inhaling the vapor by the nose, in acute coryza.

Pills for Chronic Coryza (P. VIGIER)

Anemone	1½ gr.
Pulverized licorice	3 gr.
Gum syrup	q. s.

Make 10 pills.

From 2 to 4 daily in cases of chronic coryza. Continue its use for a considerable time.

Powder for Coryza (FERRIER).

Hydrochlorate of morphine	1½ gr.
Pulverized gum	2 dr.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth	6 dr.

Mix.

Snuff up one-fourth or even one-half of this powder inside of 24 hours, at the beginning of acute coryza, or for chronic coryza. Cleanse the nostrils by snuffing up luke-warm water before using the medicament.

Astringent solutions, tar water, sulphurous or arsenical waters, injected by means of an atomizer, also produce good results in the chronic form of this disease. This is also the case with nasopharyngeal douches administered with suitable

apparatus. By this mean the nasal cavities are subjected to a continuous current which cleanses them thoroughly, removing all morbid deposits and modifying the vitality of the mucous membranes, according to the composition of the liquid employed.

Powder for Coryza (VAN DEN CORPUT).

Sub-nitrate of bismuth	2 dr.
Pulverized benzoin	1 dr.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	1½ gr.

Mix carefully and divide into 2 powders.

For coryza, snuff up one or two powders every day.

Powders for Coryza.

1. Pulverized menthol	3 gr.
Roasted coffee	1½ dr.
White sugar	1½ dr.

Mix.

Or: 2. Hydrochlorate of cocaine	1½ gr.
Roasted coffee	1½ dr.
White sugar	1½ dr.

Mix.

Use as a snuff in inflammation of the membrane of the nose.

Astringent Topic (VOGTR).

Pulv. Sulphate of aluminum and potassa	8 gr.
Pulv. extract of ratany	2 dr.
Pulv. oak-bark	2 dr.
Honey	2½ dr.

Mix.

To be used in ulcerous coryza.—Dip a camel's hair pencil in the mixture and touch the ulcerations with it 3 times a day. If the patient has syphilitic antecedents, he should take mercurial preparations at the same time.

Treatment of Ulcerous Coryza (BROCHIN).

In the ulcerous form of coryza, where there are simple or specific ulcers, recourse should be had to frequent injections of tar-water, carbolate of soda, or of permanganate of potash; also insufflations of powdered alum, calomel, or nitrate of silver, injections of corrosive water, sublimate, sulphate of copper or zinc, and lastly, cauterizations.

Trousseau prescribes 15 grains of bichloride of mercury in 3 ounces of alcohol; or sulphate of copper or zinc, 1 grain to 3 ounces of distilled water, in form of injections.

Sulphurous and alkalo-arsenical waters often render good service; and natural mineral waters, in the form of baths, douches, inhalations or injections with the aid of the atomizer, deserve to receive the special attention of the practitioner.

Treatment of Coryza in Infants (DEPAUL).

The symptomatic treatment should consist in favoring alimentation by all means, and in preventing respiratory troubles. In order to facilitate breathing, cleanse the nostrils of mucus and crusts by means of injections of marshmallow water or linseed water, and introduce into them a little warmed oil.—The curative treatment consists in local applications, either astringent or caustic, such as injections of solutions of nitrate of silver, alum, sulphate of zinc, or borax. Insufflation of astrin-gent powders may also be employed.

SUNSTROKE.

Treatment of Sunstroke (L. DE MERICOURT).

In light cases the patient is placed in a nearly horizontal position, in a comparatively cool place.

Remove all articles of clothing which retain the heat or prevent circulation; bathe the face, neck and chest with cold water, while the limbs are being energetically rubbed. — Give an aromatic drink internally. — In serious cases, where there is loss of consciousness and relaxation of the limbs, besides the preceding means, pour cold water copiously over the limbs so as to lower the temperature, and at the same time try to revive the nervous centres. Try artificial respiration and administer an enema made barely lukewarm. If coma tends to set in or already exists, cover the lower limbs with mustard poultices, and then apply blisters. — In very grave cases recourse may be had to Meyer's hammer. — Lastly, if the pulse should increase, a small quantity of blood may be drawn, repeating it again when respiration becomes fuller and more regular.

CRUOP.

(See *Diphtheria and Angina*.)

Potion for Croup (TRIDEAU).

Extract of cubeb	15 to 40 gr.
Carbonate of ammonium	10 gr.
Syrup of polygala	1 oz.
White cohco	2 oz.

Mix.

Dose, 1 teaspoonful every one or two hours, for children attacked with the croup.

CYSTITIS (Inflammation of the Bladder).

Antiputrid Injection (MALLEZ).

Hypsoplate of soda	1½ dr.
Distilled water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

This solution should be used in 5 injections, for chronic catarrh of the bladder.

Injection for Cystitis (MALLEZ).

Tincture of iodine	45 gr.
Iodide of potassium	15 gr.
Distilled water	10 oz.

Dissolve.

With one-third of this solution make an injection into the bladder, three days consecutively, in case of chronic cystitis with slight mucous catarrh. — If the injection causes pain, reduce the quantity of iodine to 15 grains and add 15 grains of belladonna extract.

Injection for Chronic Cystitis (MERCIEB).

Crystallized nitrate of silver	5 gr.
Distilled water	4 oz.

Dissolve.

Use this solution for three injections, at intervals of 3 or 4 days, in chronic cystitis, when there is too frequent desire to urinate, and the urine deposits a mucous or muco-purulent sediment. In such cases there is often more or less escape from the urethra. — The patient should abstain from gaseous drinks.

Injection for Chronic Cystitis (RICORD).

Crystallized nitrate of silver	8 gr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

With the aid of a sound, introduced into the bladder, inject water into that organ and allow it to escape immediately; then replace it by one-half of the above solution, which will be allowed to remain about one minute and then withdrawn. The next day and the day following give an injection composed of equal parts of tar water and

decoction of poppy; then on the third and fourth days, if necessary, return to the injection of nitrate of silver.

Injection for Chronic Cystitis (SEGALAS).

Carbolic acid	1 dr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

Put a spoonful in one or two glasses of water, and inject it into the bladder once every day, in chronic cystitis. Increase the proportion of carbolic acid gradually, if it is well supported. Administer in addition from 3 to 6 pearls of essence of turpentine every day.

Instillations for painful Chronic Cystitis (GUYON).

Crystallized nitrate of silver	15 gr.
Distilled water	2 oz.

Make a solution to be instilled by drops in cases of painful chronic cystitis. — Have the patient urinate, and then introduce a sound with perforated ball, No. 12 to No. 14, arresting it as soon as it has passed the sphincter urethrae, and let fall from 20 to 40 drops of the above solution of nitrate of silver. — The number of instillations necessary to effect a cure of painful chronic cystitis is very variable; this is also the case with the interval which should elapse between each. If the patient has suffered only three or four hours after the first operation, repeat it every two days; but if the pain is prolonged for one or two days, it is prudent to make the instillations only once or twice a week, and to diminish the number of drops. — This operation succeeds very well in cases of inflammation of blennorrhagic origin; they are counter-indicated when there is cancer or tubercles of the bladder.

Mixture for Cystitis (W. GROSS).

Balsam of copaiba	1 dr.
Benzoic acid	1½ dr.
Gum Arabic	2 dr.
Pulverized sugar	2 dr.
Essence of gaultheria	20 m.
Camphorated water	7 oz

Mix.

One tablespoonful every 5 hours, to persons suffering from cystitis, when the inflammatory symptoms have lost some of their acuteness. Wash the bladder by injections of lukewarm water to which about 1 grain of permanganate of potash for every ounce of water has been added, if the urine is fetid and discolored. Later on inject a solution of borate of soda or nitrate of silver.

Soothing Pills (RICORD).

Extract of belladonna	5 gr.
Extract of valerian	1 dr.

Make 30 pills.

Dose, 3 every day — one in the morning, one at noon and one at night, for chronic cystitis, when the patient does not support opium well. — Injections of decoction of marshmallow and poppy into the bladder. — Belladonna suppositories.

Potion for Chronic Cystitis (GOSSELIN).

Benzoic acid	15 to 45 gr.
Neutral glycerine	1 to 1½ dr.

Gum mucilage	5 oz.
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Make a potion, to be given in spoonfuls in cases of cystitis of the neck of the bladder, to remove the ammoniacal odor of the urine. Begin with 15 grains of the benzoic acid, increasing rapidly to 40 or 60 grains daily.

Pills of Canada Balsam.

Canada balsam	5 dr.
Calcined magnesia	q. s.
<i>Make 100 pills.</i>	

Dose, 10 to 20 daily, for chronic urethritis with inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

Pills for Inflammation of the Bladder.

Venice turpentine	1 dr.
Castoreum	30 m.
Camphor	1 dr.
Calcined magnesia	q. s.
<i>For 40 pills.</i>	

Dose, from 3 to 6 daily, in chronic cystitis, with nervous symptoms predominating.

Pills for Chronic Cystitis (THOMPSON).

Benzoin acid	1 dr.
Pure glycerine	20 m.
Pulverized gum	q. s. for 20 pills.

From 10 to 12 to be taken in 2 or 3 doses in 24 hours.—In 7 or 8 days the phosphatic and purulent deposits diminish and then disappear, and the urine loses by degrees its fetidity.

Potion for Hæmorrhagic Cystitis (MOLFESE).

Bonjean's ergotine	½ dr.
Distilled water	3 oz.
Syrup of orange peel	1½ oz.

Make a potion, to be given in tablespoonfuls every half hour, for hæmorrhage of the bladder. A very dilute solution of salicylic acid may also be injected into the bladder.

Benzoic Ptisan (LABOULBÈNE).

Benzoic acid	15 to 30 gr.
Distilled aromatic water . . .	2 oz.
Simple distilled water . . .	2 pts.
Sugar	3 oz.

Dissolve.

The aromatic distilled water may be either linden, orange-flower, or cinnamon.—This draught is recommended in case of discolored urine, due to lesion of the kidneys or bladder, when it is desired to eliminate extractive matter in excess of the secretion of the kidneys.

Ptisan for Bleorrhagic Cystitis (DIDAY).

Henbane flowers	1 dr.
Boiling water	4 oz.

Fasting, and during one morning the patient will take one tablespoonful of above mixture every half hour; he should stop it, however, if before taking the whole he feels a dryness of the mouth and drowsiness.—Ice is effective when cystitis is accompanied with enlargement of the prostate, seminal losses and anal tenesmus.—It is counter-indicated by a habitual predisposition to piles.—During the chronic stage, cystitis should be treated with turpentine preparations, revulsions on the abdomen, loins, and perineum, and the use of certain mineral waters.

Treatment of Acute Cystitis (J. CHAUVEL).

Local bleedings, obtained by means of leeches applied to the abdomen, the perineum or the anus, offer greater advantages than general bleeding, and can be renewed as may be judged necessary. General and prolonged baths, warm poultices on the stomach and perineum, and soft poultices in the rectum also produce good results.—Emollient clysters to which are added a few drops of chloral, are good, and should be introduced into the rectum as far as possible by means of a rubber canula. Draughts of linseed tea, dandelion or fir-cones.—

If the patient is arthritic or gouty, and the urine contains large crystals of uric acid, the alkalines are especially indicated, and natural mineral waters may be used. When acute cystitis is complicated with retention of urine, a soft sound should be introduced into the bladder 3 or 4 times a day, by the aid of which the urine may be slowly evacuated; but not entirely drawn off.

Suppository for Chronic Cystitis (MALLEZ).

Hydrochlorate of morphine 1 to 2 gr.	
Pulverized stramonium	2 gr.
Coco butter	q. s.
<i>Make 6 suppositories.</i>	

Intended to allay the pain usually caused by chronic cystitis.—It is also useful for patients who have just undergone an operation for gravel, and whose bladder is still inflamed from lithotomy.

TETTER.**Lotion for Tetter.**

Borate of soda	1 to 3 dr.
Camphorated spirits	5 dr.
Distilled water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

For use as a lotion in tetter and itching of the scalp.

Salve for Slight Tetter on the Face (RAYER).

White precipitate	15 gr.
Fresh lard	5 dr.

Make a salve and apply morning and evening for dry eczema and chapped lips caused by colds or coryza.

ACUTE BEDSORE.**Treatment of Acute Bedsore (DECHAMBRE).**

See that the patient changes his position frequently, especially in cases where paralysis of sensibility leads him to lie in postures which would be painful to others. Cover any premonitory redness of the skin with emollient plaster, so as to prevent the skin from coming in immediate contact with the bed. Later, facilitate the falling off of the crust or scab by applying pencils of lint moistened with some aromatic liquor. Finally, employ lotions and all other means of antiseptic dressing, to prevent the formation of running sores and the resorption of the putrid matter.

ACUTE DELIRIUM.**Treatment of Acute Delirium (BALL AND CHAMBARD).**

Remove the patient from bright light and from every cause of excitement or agitation; administer baths of moderate temperature during the first period and belladonna during the second. In depressive forms of acute delirium, prescribe tonic medication of all kinds, especially extract of cinchona in somewhat large doses. Redden the skin by means of mustard plasters and mustard foot-baths, as well as by rubbing with a rough brush. Move the bowels by means of purgative enemas.—If the patient refuses to take food, give nourishing injections; then employ the plan of M. Fernet, which consists in introducing into the nostril as far as the posterior cavity, the spout of a sort of coffee-pot contrived for the purpose, and gently pouring in the nourishing liquid contained in it. The latter flows down the inclined plane formed by the floor of the nasal cavity and falls directly into the pharynx, where it is swallowed in spite of the efforts of the patient.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Chloral in Delirium Tremens (G. BALFOUR).

In cases of delirium tremens the author prescribes 25 grains of hydrate of chloral every hour, and he administers three times this dose if necessary. Rarely the first dose succeeds in calming the patient, but generally two doses are sufficient, and it is seldom that recourse must be had to a third. If the pulse is feeble, give each dose of chloral in from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce of infusion of digitalis. The chloral acts surely, prevents exhaustion from insomnia or from too long fasting, diminishes the risk of suicide, etc., which is always to be feared in a delirious person.—A dose of 120 grains of chloral hydrate given at three times is not considered dangerous by the author, as the chloral is eliminated from the system at the rate of about 7 grains an hour.

Injection for Delirium Tremens (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).

To combat the attack of delirium tremens, according to Dr. Luton's method, make a subcutaneous injection containing one-thirtieth of a grain of sulphate of strychnine.—There exists a real antagonism between poisoning by alcohol and poisoning by strychnine, and conversely; but the strychnine is not opposed to serious alterations of the different viscera, the reunion of which constitutes the fact of poisoning by alcohol.

Potion for Delirium Tremens.

Extract of thebain	8 gr.
Syrup of ether	4 dr.
Gum syrup	6 dr.
Lettuce-water	3 oz.

Make a potion, of which 1 teaspoonful is to be given every half-hour to calm the agitation of persons attacked with delirium tremens. Discontinue the potion as soon as the agitation begins to abate.—Tartaric lemonade as a drink.

DENTITION.

Boro-Saffron Mouth-Wash (DELILOUX).

Pulverized saffron	8 gr.
Pulverized borate of soda	15 gr.
Tincture of myrrh	10 drops.
Glycerate of starch	2½ oz.

Mix.

Rub the gums gently several times with this mixture, to allay the sharp and tenacious pains which accompany the cutting of the wisdom teeth.

Soothing Bromide Wash (PEYRAUD).

Bromide of potassium	20 to 30 gr.
Honey	4 to 5 dr.
Water	q. s.

Dissolve the bromide in a small quantity of water and add the honey; then evaporate to a somewhat thick consistency and add alcohol to insure the keeping of the mixture.—To be used for rubbing the gums of children, 3 to 5 times daily, in cases of painful and irregular dentition.—The bromide seems to act on the mucous membrane as an anaesthetic, allaying the itching of which it is the seat.

Saffronized Glycerate of Chloroform (DEROUT).

Chloroform	15 m.
Tincture of saffron	15 m.
Glycerine	1 oz.

Mix.

To be used for rubbing the gums, to soothe the pains of first dentition.—If the gums are very

painful, and there is a burning heat in the mouth with great thirst and fever, prescribe laxative drinks with honey, light mustard poultices to the lower extremities, and leeches behind the ears. In case that, notwithstanding the employment of these remedies, the gum remains swollen and painful, and looks as if it were raised by the crown of the tooth, it is often advantageous to make a cross-shaped incision, and thus put an end to the local congestion and prevent convulsions, which are liable to be induced by the pain. However, lancing should not be resorted to except when relief cannot be obtained by the use of emollients and anodynies.

Syrup for Dentition (BOUCHUT).

Hydrochlorate of cocaine	8 gr.
Borate of soda	8 gr.
Syrup of marshmallow	2½ dr.
Syrup of diacodium	1½ dr.

Make a syrup, with which to rub the gums gently four times a day in painful dentition.

DISINFECTANTS.

Disinfecting Liquid.

Creosote	2½ dr.
Crystallizable acetic acid	2½ dr.
Methylic alcohol	10 dr.
Water	1 gal.

Mix.

This liquid is recommended for disinfecting chambers that have been occupied by persons suffering from contagious diseases. The odor is not so disagreeable as when carbolic acid is used, and the acetic acid which it contains tends to neutralize the vapor of ammonia which may be dispersed in the atmosphere.

Disinfecting Powder (COLLIN).

Dry chloride of lime	15 dr.
Calcined alum	5 dr.

Mix.

Spread this powder on plates, with or without water, in rooms which it is desired to disinfect.

DIABETES.

Table-Water for Diabetics (MARTINEAU).

Into the upper globe of a Selzer-water apparatus, containing about a quart, introduce from half an ounce to an ounce of carbonate of lithia, and add to it a tablespoonful of the following solution:

Arseniate of soda	3 gr.
Distilled water	1 pt.

This arseniated lithia-water is to be taken by diabetic patients at meals and between meals. Under its influence glycosuria diminishes, the quantity of urine produced is less, and the exaggerated thirst and hunger disappear simultaneously, as well as the muscular weakness. There is less risk, therefore, of complications of carbunculous eruptions or pneumonia.

Treatment of Azotous Diabetes (DEMANGE).

Antidenerutive medicaments, such as sulphate of quinine, arsenic (12 drops of Fowler's liquor), and valerian, have given excellent results in this form of diabetes. Prof. Bouchard prescribes valerian in the form of an extract, in large doses. He begins with 2 drachms a day, divided into several doses, and increases rapidly till it reaches an ounce or less in the 24 hours.—Opium, which has been found beneficial in some cases, has the drawback of fatiguing the stomach and causing loss of appetite. Iron and quinine, although useful in a certain measure, are insufficient when adminis-

tered alone.—By the aid of appropriate dieting, which in reality occupies the first place in all treatment, it is necessary to combat the excessive wasting of the system. Absolute rest in bed is a useful adjunct. As soon as the disassimilation can be remedied the other symptoms will disappear in their turn.

Tonic Laxative Pills (BOUCHARDAT)

Pulv. Barbadoes aloes . . .	15 gr.
Alcoholic ext. of nux-vomica . . .	15 gr.
Lactate of iron	15 gr.
Sulphate of quinine	30 gr.

Make 40 pills.

From 1 to 3 to be taken by diabetic patients at the evening meal, to keep the bowels free and increase the strength.—Take exercise in the open air and tonic food.

Treatment of Hydruric Diabetes (DEMANGE).

Crude opium, extract of opium, and morphine have all been successfully employed in cases of insipid diabetes. Belladonna, camphor, castoreum and assafœtida have also been prescribed; but valerian has been especially recommended by Trousseau; and more recently Bouchard declares that he has obtained excellent results from it. It is administered in powder, and especially in form of extract, in doses of from 2 to 4 drachms daily. Electricity, in the form of constant currents, applied to the spine, appears to have succeeded in the hands of Dr. Le Fort.—The diet should be for the most part nitrogenous, and the patient should make very sparing use of sugar and starchy food, which require considerable liquid for their digestion.—Endeavor to diminish as much as possible the quantity of liquid food, and avoid absolutely diuretics, white and sparkling wines, beer, diuretic mineral waters. He should select instead red wines strongly charged with tannin, and protect himself as much as possible from the cold and sudden changes of temperature.

DIARRHœA AND LIENTERY.

Antidiarrhetic Boluses (VELPEAU).

Diascordium	2½ dr.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth . . .	1½ dr.

Make into 15 boluses.

Give from 3 to 6 of these boluses in 24 hours, to persons attacked with diarrhoea; and if they complain of violent colics, prescribe at the same time a starch-water enema, to which has been added from 10 to 15 drops of Sydenham's laudanum.

Lime-Water and Myrrh (DELIOUX).

Pulverized myrrh	30 gr.
Lime-water	3 oz.

Mix and leave together for eight hours, shaking frequently; then filter.—This preparation is specially recommended for children in cases of acid diarrhoea with colic. Should be given in the same doses as simple lime-water.

Enemas of Cold Water in Chronic Diarrhoea (MESSEMER).

In chronic diarrhoea which is accompanied by colics and tenesmus, whether child or adult, when there is extreme emaciation and after preparations of tannin, catechu, bismuth, and opium; milk, lime water, iced alcoholic drinks, hypodermic injections of morphine, etc., have all been tried in vain, the author advises injections of cold water. He recommends the injection, after each stool, of about 6 ounces of cold, even iced water, taking care to push the injection gently and repeat several times, so as not to cause peristaltic contraction of

the intestine. A hand applied afterwards to the stomach with gentle pressure will cause the liquid to discharge. Under the influence of the cold water the stools become less frequent and assimilation begins to take place. Internally prescribe bicarbonate of soda, and give as nourishment milk to which a little brandy is added, toasted bread, and beef tea.

Astringent Electuary.

Diascordium	4 dr.
Pulverized catechu	2½ dr.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth . . .	2½ dr.
Pulv. crude opium	8 gr.
Quince syrup	q. s.

Make an electuary, to be given in about 5 days to persons attacked with colic and diarrhoea.—Drink little and diet principally on roast meats.

Antidiarrhetic Mixture (BLACHE).

Castor oil	4 dr.
Gum syrup	4 dr.

Mix.

Dose, one teaspoonful every morning for 3 or 4 days, to children affected with diarrhoea. If the stools are repeated twelve or fifteen times in the 24 hours, double the dose of syrup, and add one or two drops of Sydenham's laudanum, according to the age. In case gastric trouble should manifest itself, prescribe an emetic of ipecacuanha, and if fever and nervous symptoms give cause to fear convulsions, give calomel in very small doses before the castor oil. In all cases, whatever may be the cause of the diarrhoea, diminish the diet, and prescribe enemas and poultices.

Mixture for Lientery in Children (J. SIMON).

Tincture of quinine	12 dr.
Tincture of rhubarb	30 m.
Tincture of colombo	30 m.
Tincture of nux-vomica . .	8 m.

Mix.

Dose, from 5 to 10 drops before the principal meals, either in pure cold water, or in water mixed with a little quinine wine.—Special diet, composed of food reduced to pulp, such as pulp of meat and cooked vegetables, eggs, and from time to time, mashed potatoes or beans.

Antidiarrhetic Pills (TROUSSEAU).

Pulv. ipecacuanha	4 gr.
Extract of opium	1 gr.
Calomel	1 gr.

Make 10 pills.

Dose, from 1 to 3 in 24 hours in the intervals between meals. This should not be continued more than 8 or 10 days, for fear of causing salivation.—These pills are indicated when the diarrhoea has continued for some time and has resisted saline purgatives.

Antidiarrhetic Potion (DELIOUX).

Sulphuric ether	1 dr.
Extract of ratany	1 dr.
Syrup of opium	1 oz.
Mint-water	2 oz.
Melissa or orange-water .	2 oz.

One tablespoonful every quarter of an hour, to counteract the diarrhoea which often comes on during very hot weather. Give smaller doses, equally divided, if the medicine is rejected by vomiting, and give the doses at longer intervals in proportion as the symptoms disappear.—For herb drink give infusion of black tea sweetened with quince syrup.—If there are symptoms of cholera, add a small quantity of rum.

Astringent Pills.

Diascordium	45 gr.
Pulv. extract of ratany . . .	15 gr.
Extract of thebain	4 gr.

Mix and divide into 25 pills.

Dose, 5 daily, in mucous diarrhoea accompanied by straining and colic. — Enemas of laudanized starch.

Antidiarrhetic Potion (ARCHAMBAULT).

Tincture of rhubarb	2½ dr.
Sulphate of magnesia	1½ dr.
Aniseed water	11 dr.
Gum syrup	4 dr.

Make a potion, to be given in teaspoonfuls 3 times a day, to children of 1 year, for the stubborn diarrhoea which sometimes appears after weaning. — To allay the thirst give small quantities of albuminous water sweetened with quince syrup. — Starch enemas.

Antidiarrhetic Potion (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).

Sub-nitrate of bismuth	2½ dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	10 m.
Mint-water	2½ dr.
Lettuce-water	2 oz.
Syrup of ratany	1 oz.

Make into a potion, to be taken in spoonfuls to stop diarrhoea.

Antidiarrhetic Potion (DUPRÉ).

Sublimate oxide of zinc	1 dr.
Bicarbonate of soda	1½ dr.
Tincture of ratany	10 to 20 m.
Gum julep	2 oz.

Mix.

Give 1 tablespoonful every half hour to adults, until the cessation of the diarrhoea and vomiting. — The author employs this remedy in cholera-nostras, catarrhal diarrhoea and consumptive diarrhoea.

Antidiarrhetic Potion (E. LABBÉE).

Simaruba 4 dr.
Add water enough to give ½ pint of decoction; filter and add:

Emulsion of gum Arabic . . . 2 oz.

Tincture of thebain 20 m.

Make a potion, to be given by spoonfuls in simple chronic diarrhoea.

Antidiarrhetic Potion (J. SIMON).

Subnitrate of bismuth	1 dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	1 m.
Gum water	3 oz.
Lime water	2½ dr.
Simple syrup	5 dr.

Mix.

For a potion, to be given by spoonfuls, to young children suffering from dyspepsia complicated with diarrhoea. — Emollient and starchy enemas. — In some cases apply a small blistering plaster to the pit of the stomach, and apply warm fomentations to the lower limbs.

Antidiarrhetic Potion.

Extract of thebain	1 gr.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth	½ to 1 dr.
Distilled water	2½ oz.
Quince syrup	4 dr.
Mint syrup	4 dr.

Make a potion, to be given by spoonfuls every half hour, shaking the bottle every time. — For drink, give albumenized water. — Enemas of laudanized water and albumen.

Potion for Diarrhoea (ARCHAMBAULT).

Lime water	1 oz.
Fennel water	1½ oz.
Sydenham's laudanum	1 to 2 m.
Syrup of catechu	6 dr.

Make a potion, to be given in spoonfuls in cases of diarrhoea, complicated with dentition. — Plasters on the stomach, starch-water enemas; diminish the number of nursings, and allay the thirst with small quantities of sweetened gum-water.

Potion for Chronic Diarrhoea (BOURGOGNE).

Extract of ratany	1 dr.
Rabel's water	15 m.
Paregoric alcohol	30 m.
Malaga wine	10 dr.
Syrup of orange-flowers	1 oz.
Mint water	5 dr.
Linden water	4 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken in spoonfuls every half hour, in the case of stubborn flux from the bowels. — Tonic diet.

Potion for Diarrhoea in Children (ZINNIS).

Fennel water	2½ oz.
Lime water	1½ oz.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth	45 gr.
Syrup of orange-flowers	4 dr.

Mix.

One teaspoonful every two hours, for diarrhoea in small children, when the fecal matter is green and contains portions of undigested milk. — The child should be nursed by its mother or its nurse, and abstain from farinaceous food. Only in case of absolute necessity should cow's milk take the place of that of the mother.

Antiacid Powder.

Calcined magnesia	8 gr.
Bicarbonate of soda	4 gr.
Ground cinnamon	4 gr.

Mix and divide into 6 powders, which are to be given every two hours to children whose stools are green and sour. — Apply poultices to the stomach and give emollient enemas.

Antidiarrhetic Powders (MONTI).

Dover's powder	1½ gr.
Powdered crawfish-eyes	30 gr.
Pulverized white sugar	45 gr.

Mix and divide into 8 powders.

One powder to be taken every two hours, by infants of 3 months, who have catarrh of the bowels, with vomiting and sour stools. — If there is no vomiting and the stools contain undigested casein, the author replaces the powdered crawfish-eyes by 12 grains of paullinia. — In case that, at the same time as catarrh of the bowels, either acute or chronic, there is want of appetite, eructations, hiccup, or discolored stools, Dr. Monti recommends the following powder:

Pulverized rhubarb	3 to 6 gr.
Dover's powder	1 to 2 gr.
Pulverized sugar	45 gr.

Mix and divide into 5 to 8 powders, and give from 4 to 6 a day, for a child of less than 1 year.

Antidiarrhetic Powder (RAYER).

Sub-nitrate of bismuth	1 dr.
Pulv. yellow cinchona	30 gr.
Pulverized charcoal	1 dr.

Mix and divide into 20 powders.

Dose, 2 or 3 each day between meals, for chronic diarrhoea. — Nitrogenous diet, in which may be included raw meat if necessary. — Dry friction on the skin.

Antidiarrhetic Powder (SMITH).

Sub-nitrate of bismuth . . .	25 gr.
Crude opium, pulverized . . .	1 gr.
Precipitated carbonate of lime 25 gr.	

Mix and divide into 10 powders.

Give 1 powder daily to children attacked with diarrhoea. — Give drinks of albumenized water; starch-water enemas.

Antidiarrhetic Powders (WERTHEIMBER).

Precipitated chalk	12 gr.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth . . .	10 gr.
Pulverized sugar	30 gr.

Mix and divide into 10 powders.

Dose, 2 or 3 daily for young children whose stools are liquid and of a sour odor. If the child has to be fed on artificial food, either entirely or partially, for a 2 months old child give 1 part of milk to 3 parts barley-water; between 2 and 5 months, 1 part milk to 2 parts barley-water; for older children, equal parts of each. — When the stools are less watery and are rather characterized by the presence of numerous yellowish-white clots of caseine, weak doses of hydrochloric acid give better results. There are, however, stubborn cases which withstand all treatment, and can only be cured by procuring a good wet nurse.

Antidiarrhetic Powders.

Prepared chalk	2½ dr.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth . . .	2½ dr.
Crude opium, pulverized . . .	3 gr.
Pulverized simaruba	15 gr.

Mix and divide into 10 powders.

Give 1 powder an hour before each of the principal meals, in chronic diarrhoea.

Antidiarrhetic Powders (BAMBERGER).

Calcined magnesia	30 gr.
Pulverized rhubarb	15 gr.
Extract of nux-vomica . . .	3 gr.
Pulverized sugar of milk . . .	30 gr.

Mix and divide into 10 powders.

Three to be taken daily for chronic diarrhoea.

Powders for Lientery in Infants (J. SIMON).

Powdered crayfish-eyes . . .	15 gr.
Bicarbonate of soda	8 gr.
Calcined magnesia	30 gr.
Pulverized colombo	5 gr.
Pulverized nux-vomica . . .	2 gr.

Mix and divide into 20 powders.

One powder before each of the two principal meals, either in water or unleavened bread.

Syrup for Diarrhoea (PARROT).

Quince syrup	3 oz.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth . . .	30 gr.

Mix.

One teaspoonful before nursing, for new-born infants suffering from the diarrhoea which appears at the beginning of athrepsia. — In severe cases, where the stools are green, the author gives in the same manner the following mixture:

Comfrey syrup	2 oz.
Lime-water	2 oz.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth . . .	50 gr.

If the tongue is furred, commence by giving an emetic, and when the stools are mucous, give a purgative. Endeavor by observing the diet, to have the child support as much milk as possible.

Treatment of Green Diarrhoea in Infants (HAYEM).

In case of gastro-intestinal troubles of young infants affected with green diarrhoea, the author

administers lactic acid in the form of a solution of 2 parts in 100, in teaspoonful doses, a quarter of an hour after nursing. He gives from 5 to 8 spoonfuls in the 24 hours, which represents from 10 to 15 drachms of pure lactic acid. — If there should be vomiting, it will cease soon after the first doses; then the number of stools diminishes while the matter loses its green color and turns yellow. In two or three days — it rarely takes five or six — the complaint is cured. — To avoid relapses, remove from the child all clothing that may have been soiled by vomiting and especially by the stools, and take care to soak these clothes in a solution of sublimate, 1 part in 1000.

DIPHTHERIA.(See *Angina* and *Croup*.)**Collutorium for Diphtheria (D. VIDAL).**

Tartaric acid	2½ dr.
Mint water	6 dr.
Pure glycerine	4 dr.

Dissolve.

With a camel's hair pencil dipped in this mouth-wash, touch, every three hours, the diphtheritic patches, which become reduced to a pulpy semi-fluid mass, which can be easily removed. In the intervals between these washings, touch the false membranes with lemon juice. — Internally prescribe stimulant medication. — Substantial and strengthening diet.

Use of Ice in Diphtheria (BLEYNIE).

Dr. Bleynie recommends the administration of ice, in small pieces, to children attacked by diphtheria. As soon as one piece is melted replace it with another; and even while the child is sleeping small pieces of ice may be slipped into the mouth without waking him. The relief is immediate, but the false membrane takes from 2 to 7 days to disappear. When ice cannot be procured, give very cold water, twenty to thirty times an hour.

Nutritive Enema (ARCHAMBAULT).

Salep or tapioca	30 gr.
Veal broth without salt . . .	3 to 5 oz.
Yolk of egg	1 or 2

Mix.

Empty the rectum by means of a simple injection, and one hour afterwards inject the nutritious liquid very slowly, if it is to be retained. This enema is prescribed for children attacked with diphtheria, angina, who can swallow only with great difficulty. — Enemas of milk may also be used two or three times daily.

Mixture for Diphtheria (CIALTAGLIA).

Chlorate of potash	2 to 3 dr.
Distilled water	5 oz.

Dissolve.

To be given in tablespoonfuls at intervals of from 1 to 3 hours, according to the age of the patient and the gravity of the case. — Locally employ the following collutorium:

Chloral hydrate	1 dr.
Neutral glycerine	5 dr.

Paint the back of the throat three times a day with a brush dipped in this solution.

Potion for Diphtheria (BERGERON).

Balsam of copaiba	8 to 30 gr.
Alcohol	2½ dr.
Mint water	3 oz.
Syrup of bitter-orange peel . .	5 dr.

Make a potion, to be given by spoonfuls every

two hours, for non-infectious diphtheria, to favor the elimination of the false membranes. In case this potion should produce vomiting or diarrhoea, suppress it to avoid losing the nourishment, which is an important element in the cure of the patient.

Potion for Diphtheria (LAX).

Hydrochlorate of pilocarpine	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
Pepsin	10 to 12 gr.
Hydrochloric acid	2 to 3 m.
Distilled water	$2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Dissolve.

Dose, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every hour, according to the age of the patient.

Tonic Potion (SANNÉ).

Soft extract of cinchona, 30 to 60 gr.	
Infusion of coffee	4 oz.
Gum syrup	10 dr.

Make a potion, to be given in tablespoonfuls every two hours, to children convalescent from diphtheria. Cinchona may also be prescribed in the form of an aqueous maceration, in doses of 4 cupfuls daily, with or without sugar. At this stage, iron is also indicated, in the form of ferruginous wine of cinchona, or perhaps as syrup of citrate of iron.

Solution for Diphtheria (BERGERON)

Salicylic acid	1 dr.
Alcohol, 90°	10 dr.
Distilled water	20 dr.

Make a solution, with which the patches of false membrane are to be frequently swabbed, to change their character and procure an antiseptic effect.

Solution for Diphtheria (FERRINI).

Chloral hydrate	30 to 45 gr.
Purified glycerine	4 to 5 dr.

Dissolve.

Every two hours, paint the inflamed region with this solution. Internally let the patient take, every hour, a spoonful of syrup of cinchona, to which is added, for each ounce, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of chloral hydrate.

Solution for Diphtheria (HERBERT).

Tannic acid	40 gr.
Pure glycerine	1 oz.

Dissolve.

With a small syringe inject this solution into both nostrils several times a day. The liquid thus forced into the nasal cavity carries off fragments of false membrane of greater or less extent.

Treatment of Diphtheria (J. SIMON).

1st. Repeated swabbing every hour or two with lemon juice, simple or aromatic vinegar, a very diluted solution of perchloride of iron, or even with pure wine.

2d. Have the patient gargle, if old enough, every hour, either with a solution of boric acid (4 parts in 100), or with a solution of chlorate of potash in same proportion; with medicinal lime-water, or even with vinegar and water.

3d. If the child is unable to gargle, recourse may be had to an atomizer, either with diluted lime-water or any of the preceding solutions.

4th. Anointing the swollen ganglions with an iodized salve, to which extract of belladonna has been added.

5th. As internal treatment, give 3 every 2 or 3 hours, at the moment of taking liquid food, from 3 to 6 drops of perchloride of iron in a little water. — To children over 5 years old, Dr. Simon also prescribes either the oleo-resinous extract of

cubeb, in doses of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms, in an aromatized potion, or the following electuary:

Pulverized cubeb	1 oz.
Balsam of copaiba	2 oz.
Sub-carbonate of iron	1 dr.

with enough sub-nitrate of bismuth to solidify the mass. — To be taken in boluses.

Ventilate the patient's chamber properly, arranging so that the atmosphere is warm and made humid by antiseptic atomizations.

DYSENTERY.

Decoction for Chronic Dysentery (DELIOUX).

Colombo root	1 dr.
Rhubarb root	15 gr.
Boiling water	6 oz.

Infuse for 12 hours.

To be taken fasting, in chronic dysentery, to modify the evacuations and in convalescence to counteract pains in the bowels which follow, with tendency to constipation or irregularity in the stools.

Enema for Dysentery (HOUGHTON).

Sub-nitrate of bismuth	30 gr.
Pulverized gum	30 gr.
Cold water	2 oz.

Make an enema, in which the sub-nitrate of bismuth is held in suspension, and which is to be injected into the bowel from 1 to 3 times a day, according to the severity of the case, in the subacute and chronic dysentery of warm climates. A little tincture of opium and ipecacuanha may be added, if the latter is not well tolerated when taken by the mouth.

Enema for Dysentery (BERTHOLD).

Salicylic acid	15 gr.
Distilled water	10 oz.
Alcohol	q. s. to dissolve.

In a case of dysentery with straining and bloody discharges repeated every 15 minutes, the above enema was administered every 4 hours. The straining diminished and the frequency of the stools was rapidly reduced; at the same time the discharges reassumed their normal appearance, the temperature of the skin became lower, and the appetite reappeared.

Mixture for Dysentery (DELIOUX).

Pulverized ipecac	1 dr.
Water	10 oz.
Boil for 5 minutes, filter, and add to the liquor:	
Syrup of opium	1 oz.
Cinnamon water	1 oz.

To be taken by spoonfuls once every hour, unless it should cause nausea or vomiting, in which case, at longer intervals.

Pills for Dysentery (ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL).

Calomel	10 gr.
Dover's powder	20 gr.
Diascordium	q. s.

Make into 10 pills.

Dose, from 1 to 4 daily, for diarrhoea and dysentery.

Potion for Dysentery.

Tincture of catechu	1 oz.
Rousseau's laudanum	1 dr.
Cinnamon water	4 oz.
Simple syrup	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken in tablespoonfuls after each stool in dysentery and chronic diarrhoea with copious discharges.

DYSPEPSIA.**Chloroform in Dyspepsia (WILLS).**

In that form of dyspepsia which is accompanied by a sort of fermentation of the food and a rapid disengagement of gas after meals, there is no remedy, says the author, which acts more efficaciously than chloroform, in doses of 15 to 20 drops, in a little sugared water. After a few minutes the gas is expelled from the stomach and the fermentation arrested.

Peptogenic Elixir (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).

Dextrine	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Rum	5 dr.
Simple syrup	2 oz.
Water	4 oz.

Mix.

Useful in cases of dyspepsia where the indication is to favor the secretion of gastric juice and introduce peptogenous substances into the stomach.

Soothing Antidyspeptic Drops (G. SÉE).

Tincture of hyoscyamus . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Tincture of hemlock . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Tincture of gentian . . .	1 dr.
Essence of anise	10 m.

Mix.

Dose, from 10 to 30 drops at each meal, in painful dyspepsia and cancer of the stomach.

Mixture for Stomache-Ache (REYNALD).

Saturated chloroform water . . .	5 oz.
Orange-flower water	2 oz.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Mix.

A dessert spoonful to be taken every quarter of an hour until relief is obtained, to allay the nausea and pains experienced during digestion, by persons troubled with dilatation of the stomach.—The orange-flower water may be replaced by aniseed as follows:

Saturated chloroform water . . .	3 oz.
Tincture of anise	1 dr.
Distilled water	4 oz.

The saturated solution of chloroform contains about 5 drops of chloroform to each ounce of water.

Antidyspeptic Pills (DAVIS).

Pulv. extract of aloes . . .	45 gr.
Pulv. sulphate of iron . . .	45 gr.
Extract of hyoscyamus . . .	45 gr.
Extract of nux-vomica . . .	10 gr.

Mix and divide into 60 pills.

Dose, one in the evening or one morning and evening, for persons habitually constipated, who suffer from laborious digestion.

Opiated Soap Pills.

Pulverized crude opium . . .	30 gr.
Medicinal soap, dried and pulv. .	2 dr.
Distilled water	q. s.

Make into 40 pills each of which will contain nearly one grain of crude opium.—Dose, from 1 to 3 daily, for dyspepsia with jaundice.—Drink Vichy water at meals.

Alcaline Absorbent Potion (FONSSAGRIVES).

Calcined magnesia	1 dr.
Lime-water	2 oz.
Distilled water	2 oz.
Syrup of orange-flowers . .	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in spoonfuls every hour for wind in the bowels.—Cold enemas of infusion of chamomile.

Antidyspeptic Potion (STEINER).

Pulv. bicarbonate of soda . . .	3 to 8 gr.
Distilled water	3 oz.
Simple syrup	3 dr.

Make a potion, of which a small teaspoonful is to be taken every 2 hours by young children troubled with acidulous dyspepsia, as often happens when they are not nursed by their mother.—When the despepsia is of an alkaline nature, give them every two hours a teaspoonful of the following:

Diluted hydrochloric acid . . .	10 m.
Distilled water	3 oz.
Simple syrup	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
<i>Mix.</i>	

Carminative Potion (AINSLIE).

Essence of anise	12 m.
White sugar	1 dr.
Tincture of ginger	2 dr.
Peppermint water	8 oz.

Make a potion, to be given by spoonfuls in cases of meteorism or flatulent dyspepsia.

Carminative Potion (DE ROCHEFORT).

Peppermint water	3 to 5 oz.
Essence of anise	10 to 12 m.
Hoffmann's liquor	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr.
Powdered sugar	4 dr.

Make a potion, to be taken in spoonfuls by persons troubled with flatulent dyspepsia, to cause expulsion of the gas and assist the digestion.

Carminative Potion (PARIS).

Calcined magnesia	30 gr.
Compound tinct. of lavender . .	30 m.
Tincture of caraway	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Syrup of ginger	3 dr.
Mint water	2 dr.

Mix.

To be taken in one or two draughts, after meals, when digestion is accompanied by a copious production of gas.

Potions for Flatulent Dyspepsia (HUCHARD).

1. Saturated chloroform-water . . .	5 oz.
Mint water	1 oz.
Distilled water	4 oz.

Mix.

A dessert spoonful to be taken immediately before meals.

2. Tincture of gentian	1 dr.
Tincture of anise	1 dr.
Tincture of nux-vomica	1 dr.
Chloroform	20 to 40 m.

Filter.

Dose, 8 to 10 drops in a wine-glass of water before each meal. Also take during meals 2 half-glasses (at different times) of oxygenized water.—If the use of the chloroform water is insufficient, take after each meal a wineglassful of the following syrup:

Syrup of mint	8 oz.
Hydrochloric acid	15 m.

In case there should be a gastralgic condition associated with flatulent dyspepsia, add to the above 2 grains of hydrochlorate of cocaine.—In case of dilatation of the stomach, administer enemas every day with Faucher's siphon. For this purpose saturated chloroform water is used, in the proportion of 1 tablespoonful to a quart of natural or Vichy water. Common water slightly warmed, to which is added 1 drachm of boric acid for each quart, may also be employed.

Stomachic Potion.

Infusion of chamomile . . .	3 oz.
Tincture of cinnamon . . .	1 dr.
Extract of gray cinchona . .	15 gr.
Gentian syrup . . .	6 dr.

Make a draught, of which one-half is to be taken two hours after meals to facilitate digestion in flatulent dyspepsia.

Antidyspeptic Powders (BAMBERGER).

Pulv. bicarbonate of soda . .	30 gr.
Extract of nux-vomica . . .	3 gr.
Pulv. white sugar . . .	30 gr.

Mix carefully and divide into 6 powders.

Dose, 3 daily, half an hour before meals, in cases of chronic catarrh of the stomach.

Antidyspeptic Powder (GUIPON).

Soluble cream of tartar . . .	3 dr.
Decarbonized magnesia . . .	1 to 2 dr.
Pulverized jalap . . .	15 to 30 gr.

Mix.

This powder is recommended for chronic pituitous dyspepsia. It is to be taken in one dose, and should be repeated two days later if its effect is incomplete.—Iron in union with ox-gall and Vichy water may be prescribed after purgatives, to prevent the return of symptoms.

Antidyspeptic Powder (GUIPON).

Iron reduced by hydrogen . .	5 gr.
Calcined magnesia . . .	2 gr.
Pulv. Chinese rhubarb . . .	2 gr.

Mix for one dose, to be taken just before each of the two chief meals, in cases of acidulous dyspepsia in chloro-anemic women. The patient should also take, morning and evening, two hours before meals, a cupful of maceration of hops and quassia, prepared cold.

Antidyspeptic Powders (HÉRARD).

Pulv. mix-vomica . . .	15 gr.
Pulv. rhubarb . . .	1 dr.
Prep. carbonate of lime . . .	45 gr.
Oleo-saccharate of mint . . .	1 dr.

Mix and divide into 20 powders.

One powder to be taken before each meal, in unleavened bread, by persons troubled with flatulent dyspepsia.—Take 2 spoonfuls of medicinal lime-water in half a glass of sweetened water after each meal.—If the dyspepsia is complicated with anemia, give wine diluted with ferruginous water.

Antidyspeptic Powders.

Sub-nitrate of bismuth . . .	20 gr.
Pulv. yellow cinchona . . .	20 gr.
Pulv. colombo . . .	15 gr.
Pulv. crude opium . . .	6 gr.

Mix and divide into 10 powders.

Dose, 1 powder an hour after each of the two principal meals, when there is atony of the stomach and pains during digestion.—Vichy water at meals, mixed with wine.

Powders for Pyrosis or Water-brash (PETERS).

Pulv. Bicarbonate of soda . .	40 gr.
Washed and pulv. chalk . .	15 gr.
Extract of nux-vomica . . .	2 gr.

Mix and divide into 10 powders.

One powder 3 times daily, for persons using a milk diet, which causes sourness.—If diarrhoea is produced, prescribe sub-nitrate of bismuth in doses of 8 grains associated with 1-6th grain of extract of nux-vomica and 1-6th to 1-3d grain of pulverized crude opium.

Digestive Powders.

Powdered crayfish eyes . . .	1 dr.
Powdered nux-vomica . . .	15 gr.
Powdered codein . . .	4 gr.

Mix and divide into 30 powders.

Three powders to be taken daily, a quarter of an hour before meals, in cases of dyspepsia with gastralgia. If there is constipation, give at the same time, morning and evening, from 2 to 4 pills of 2 grains each composed of equal parts of ox-gall and medicinal soap.—As a drink at meal-time, use wine or beer mixed with an alkaline mineral water.

Tonic Astringent Powders (GUIPON).

Sub-nitrate of bismuth . . .	2½ dr.
Pulverized colombo . . .	1½ dr.
Diascordium . . .	2 dr.

Mix and divide into 10 powders.

One powder before each of the two principal meals, for gastro-intestinal dyspepsia, with flatulence, borborygmus and diarrhoea.—Cold effusions; regular diet.

Antidyspeptic Powders (BOUCHARDAT).

Pulv. carbonate of lime . . .	1 dr.
Pulv. rhubarb . . .	1 dr.
Pulv. crude opium . . .	1½ dr.

Mix and divide into 10 doses.

One daily at beginning of the principal meal, for acidulous dyspepsia.—Vals water at meal-time.—Regulate the diet and avoid acid food or too much condiments.—When the dyspepsia is accompanied by sulphurous belchings, restrain the use of nitrogenous food; prescribe poplar charcoal and weak doses of sub-nitrate of bismuth.

Powders for Gastro-Intestinal Atony (G. SÉE).

Calcined magnesia . . .	4 dr.
Washed chalk . . .	4 dr.
Pulverized colombo . . .	15 gr.
Pulverized vanilla . . .	8 gr.

Mix.

Half a teaspoonful before each meal for persons suffering from gastro-intestinal atony with tympanism.—In some cases, 5 to 10 drops of tincture of nux-vomica in a teaspoonful of black coffee may be ordered at the end of meals.—Take a saline purgative from time to time.

Dieting for Neuropathic Dyspepsies (BROCHIN).

For neuropathic patients who are also troubled with dyspepsia, it is recommended to avoid acid food, or anything liable to cause an over-secretion of acid in the stomach. Meat food is preferably advised, and the excess of acid in the stomach is neutralized by a small dose of calcined magnesia, a small quantity of Vichy water, perhaps a couple of spoonfuls of lime-water mixed with milk.—To combat habitual constipation, prescribe simple enemas or laxatives, whey, tamarinds, linseed tea; and if it is absolutely necessary to have recourse to a purgative, use the mildest, such as castor-oil, decarbonized magnesia, or podophyllin. During this stage of treatment substitute for the strengthening diet white meats, fish, and watery vegetables.—Neuropathics should take moderate exercise and avoid sitting up late at night.

Solution for Gastralgie Dyspepsia (HUCHARD).

Hydrochlorate of cocaine . . .	8 gr.
Pure hydrochloric acid . . .	4 m.
Distilled water . . .	2 oz.
Garus's elixir . . .	8 oz.

Mix.

Dose, 1 wineglassful after each meal.

Treatment of Acidity (GABLER).

To counteract acidity of the stomach in children, give an emeto-cathartic, such as ipecacuanha or stibiated tartar, either separately or together, as by means of absorbents the acids are neutralized as they are produced. At first give preferably magnesia, the salts of which are laxative; it is only later that it will be necessary to use lime and other absorbents. — The food should be suitable to the age of the child, and it is indispensable to exclude carefully every substance which easily turns sour or develops acid by fermentation. — The principal symptoms being allayed, the next question is to remove or destroy the indirect causes of the acidity, and this may be accomplished by treating the original disorders upon which the condition depends, and restoring the system by the aid of proper dieting.

For acescence in adults, treatment is limited to the use of alkaline water, either natural or artificial, which neutralizes directly the acids developed in the stomach, and which should be preceded by an emetic.

Treatment of Acid Dyspepsia (BROCHIN).

To counteract acid dyspepsia, bicarbonate of soda in powder in doses of 15 to 30 grains, and at meals, Vichy or Vals water are recommended. Sub-nitrate of bismuth, and phosphate or carbonate of lime, either separately or united in suitable proportions may also be administered. — If acid dyspepsia is complicated with chlorosis, add to the alkalines ferruginous waters, such as Spa, Bus-sang, etc. — If the complaint is accompanied by phlegm, a milk diet with a base of eggs and tea is especially indicated. — Lastly, in cases where the acidity of the stomach results from fermentation which takes place in that organ, Dr. Buchard proposes to substitute for the alkaline medication a treatment with hydrochloric and nitric acids.

Treatment of Flatulent Dyspepsia (HUCHARD).

Regular meals, with 7 or 8 hours between breakfast and dinner. Give preference to roast, broiled or boiled meats, without gravy; to cold meats, stews of vegetables well cleansed of their outside coverings; and to cooked fruits. Use toasted or well baked bread; avoid fat or indigestible food, sweetmeats and pastry. Be careful not to guip down large quantities of drink, which distends the stomach and increases the atony. The best drink is light white wine, in the proportion of one-fourth wine to three-fourths mineral water. Milk sometimes produces sourness or flatulence; it may be taken pure or mixed with Vichy or lime-water, or it may even be preceded by a dose of 4 to 8 grains of bicarbonate of soda and rhubarb. — Take a walk of 20 or 30 minutes after meals.

In cases of flatulent dyspepsia complicated with gastralgia, have patient take, immediately before meals, a dessert spoonful of the following mixture:

Saturated chloroform water	5 oz.
Distilled water	3 oz.
Orange-flower water	2 oz.

Treatment of Flatulent Dyspepsia (DE MUSSY).

Before meals take a small glass of infusion of chamomile or germander, or of a mixture of two parts of colombo and one part of bitter-orange peel. Add to these infusions 3 to 9 drops of Baume's bitter tincture. Take besides a powder composed of white-wood charcoal, 8 to 15 grains, magnesia, precipitated chalk and bicarbonate of soda, each from 5 to 8 grains. — In case there is

a tendency to diarrhoea, replace the magnesia by sub-nitrate of bismuth. — In place of Baume's tincture in the infusion, about 1 grain of powdered nux-vomica may be added to the powder.

Treatment of Dyspepsia of Liquids (HUCHARD).

Prescribe a dry diet, as indicated by Chomel, which consists in abstaining as completely as possible from every kind of drink, and from liquid food and medicaments. A glass and a half or two glasses only of drink during meals. Let there be at least 7 hours' interval between breakfast and dinner. The patient may take soups of all kinds, provided they are very thick, to which may be added a small quantity of bread, roasted, broiled or boiled meats, hot or cold; fish, eggs and vegetables, on condition that but little sauce or gravy is used. Fruit is also allowed, excepting those which are very watery, such as grapes, plums, peaches, strawberries and melon. Powdered meat and stews of vegetables and meat suit this form of dyspepsia perfectly. — Among the medicaments those which can be administered in solid form should be selected. — This kind of dieting is also applicable to distention of the stomach.

Treatment of Dyspepsia in new-born Infants (BROCHIN).

If the nurse's milk is too rich, allow longer intervals between nursings; if it is too poor, let the nurse's diet be more strengthening. In case of artificial nursing, do not add any other food to the milk till the child is 6 or 7 months old; and do not wean it completely till it is 15, 16 or even 18 months old. Combat digestive troubles by very small doses of Vichy or Vals water, — a teaspoonful after each nursing for children under 1 year; for those over 1 year, a dessert spoonful and upwards. For gastric disorders give syrup of ipecac; for vomiting, lime-water or Rivière's potion; for colics, oily or emollient enemas; for constipation, a mixture of castor oil and oil of sweet almonds, 1 teaspoonful of each; for severe stomach-ache, blisters on the abdomen.

DYSURIA (Suppression of the Urine).

Pills for Dysuria (MALLEZ).

Venice turpentine	1½ dr.
Camphor	1 dr.
Extract of opium	5 gr.
Extract of aconite	5 gr.
<i>Make 60 pills.</i>	

Dose, from 3 to 6 daily, for persons affected with retention of the urine.

Salve for Retention of Urine (MALLEZ).

Extract of nux-vomica	1 dr.
Vaseline	10 dr.
<i>Mix.</i>	

Anoint the lower abdomen once or twice a day with a portion of this salve as large as a filbert, in cases of retention and stagnation of urine in the bladder.

Powders for Retention of Urine (MALLEZ).

Pulverized cubeb	1 dr.
Pulverized belladonna	3 to 5 gr.
<i>Mix and divide into 30 powders.</i>	

Dose, 5 or 6 powders daily, in cachets of unleavened bread, taking care to give them at regular and sufficiently long intervals, so that the urine may always be impregnated with the balsamic principle. These powders are recommended for retention, strangury, and inflammation of the neck of the bladder. — Besides these, soothing suppositories and baths are advised.

PUERPERAL ECLAMPSY.

Treatment of Puerperal Eclampsy (CHARPENTIER AND DELORE).

As soon as albuminuria is verified, adopt a milk diet, and draw from 10 to 16 ounces of blood, especially if the woman is robust and plethoric. If eclampsy comes on, draw from 10 to 16 ounces, and give 1, 3, and even 4 drachms of chloral in small and frequent doses; also inhalations of chloroform. If the dilatation allows, finish the parturition, but do not provoke it, nor abortion especially.—In case eclampsy comes on after delivery, use chloral and chloroform.

Dr. Delore lays down the treatment as follows: 1, bleeding if the woman is plethoric; 2, perchloride of iron if she is anemic; 3, chloroform to quiet the crises; 4, chloral as enema, in large doses every hour; 5, cold baths; 6, induce parturition if the trouble seems serious and the child is living.

ECTHYMA.

Ointment for Parasitic Ecthma (E. BESNIER).

Carbolic acid	30 gr.
Vaseline	3 oz.
Starch	3 oz.

Make an ointment with which the whole body is to be rubbed, to counteract ecthma caused by the presence of vermin. After the ointment, a bath with plenty of soap.—The clothing should be put in a hot oven to destroy the parasites.

Cerecloth for Ecthma (VIDAL).

Diachylon plaster	1 oz.
Cinnabar	20 gr.
Minium	20 gr.

With this cerecloth, which is a rapid drier and healer, cover the parts affected with the eruption; it shortens the time of treatment as it prevents the patient from scratching the old pustules and thus inoculating himself with new ones, by getting the humor into the scratches made by the nails.

ECZEMA.

Purgative Decoction (HARDY).

Wild pansies	2 to 4 dr.
Senna leaves	1 to 2 dr.
Boiling water	3 to 4 cupfuls.

Make an infusion.

To be given on the breaking out of eczema, to diminish the secretion at the surface of the skin.—The patient is to take 2, 3 or 4 glasses of this decoction either every day or two or three times a week, continuing it for 2 or 3 months.—Starch-water and vapor baths.

Rubber Bandages in Eczema (BULKLEY).

Dr. D. Bulkley employs exclusively bandages of pure rubber in ulcerated varicose eczema of the legs, and he considers it the most effective and economical mode of curing this painful affection. The pure rubber exercises a moderate elastic pressure on the tissues, which makes it preferable to rubber cloth, which has been recommended highly by other practitioners for skin disorders.

Glycerate for Impetiginous Eczema (ARCHAMBAULT).

White precipitate	30 gr.
Oxide of zinc	1 dr.
Glycerate of starch	1 oz.

Make a mixture to be used for impetiginous eczema in nursing children.—Accompany with emollient baths.—In cases where the eruption is on the scalp, the hair must be cut off, and a rubber

cap used at night; in the morning the crusts are easily removed with the aid of a little warm water.

Calamine Cerate (DEVERGIE).

Simple cerate	1 oz.
Calamine	15 to 30 gr.
Chloroform	30 m.

Mix.

For a salve, to be used in moist scaly tetter and eczema.

Glycerate for Eczema (F. GUYON).

Sub-nitrate of bismuth	1 dr.
Oxide of zinc	1 dr.
Glycerate of starch	2 oz.

Mix.

This preparation is recommended for eczema of the thighs and erosions.

Liniment for Scaly Eczema (IIÉBRA).

Carbolic acid	1 dr.
Glycerine	4 dr.
Sulphuric ether	4 dr.
Rectified alcohol	3 oz.

Make a mixture, with which eruptions of dry, scaly eczema are to be swabbed, when they appear in limited patches, and are somewhat stubborn to treatment.—Painting with tincture of iodine is equally effective.

Lotion for Eczema (LUSH).

Bicarbonate of soda	2 dr.
Bicarbonate of potash	1 dr.
Neutral glycerine	1½ dr.
Tincture of opium	2 dr.
Water	8 oz.

Dissolve.

This solution is applied in the form of a lotion, to allay the intense itching and burning which often accompanies chronic eczema.

Lotion for Eczema.

Chlorate of potash	20 gr.
Opium wine	35 m.
Distilled water	2 pts.

Dissolve.

Wet cloths with this mixture and apply to the genitals when affected with eczema. If the inflammation is very acute, commence treatment with a warm hip-bath and poultices sprinkled with carbonate of lime.

Lotion for Eczema of the Genitals (CHERON).

Chlorate of potash	1 oz.
Sydenham's laudanum	4 dr.
Common water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

Wash the organs affected with eczema with a sponge dipped in this solution warmed, then cover the parts with cloths moistened with the same solution, and kept in place by sticking plaster. In case there is too much inflammation of the skin, prescribe at first hip-baths every day, prepared with 6 ounces of nightshade and 6 ounces of bran, and on getting out of the bath spread on the skin powdered carbonate of lime, and over this absorbing powder put a poultice of potato starch. After this soothing treatment, return to the lotion of chlorate of potash.

Treatment of Scrofulous Eczema (BAZIN).

Eczema in scrofulous patients may be favorably modified by oil of cade. The oil is applied by means of a pencil of lint, which is to be brushed lightly over the affected parts, repeating the operation every 2 or three days, according to its

severity. Sprinkle the skin afterwards with resolvent powders, and take plain or medicated baths. When the redness and secretion have disappeared, discontinue the oil of cade, and apply salves of calomel, calamine, or oxide of zinc. In arthritic eczema the use of the oil of cade is much more restricted than in the scrofulous variety, and it is sometimes necessary to mix with it oil of sweet almonds, or prepared lard. Nevertheless it renders real service in circumscribed dry and scaly eczema — one of the most stubborn forms of this complaint.

Paste for Eczema (LASSAR).

Oxide of zinc	1 oz.
Starch	1 oz.
Salicylic acid	30 gr.
Vaseline	2 oz.

Make into a paste which is to be applied in thick coats on the excoriated and moist places affected with eczema. Over this lay a thickness of wadding. While the secretion is abundant change the dressing every day, but it may remain on several days without inconvenience.

Arsenical Pills (BAZIN).

Arsenate of iron	1½ gr.
Extract of bitter-sweet	15 gr.

Mix 20 pills.

Dose, 2 or 3 daily, on commencing, increasing the number progressively until the patient takes 25 or 30 a day, which would represent from 2 to 2½ grains of arseniate of iron. They are recommended for debilitated persons affected with herpetic eczema.

Pills for Eczema (GUIABOUT).

Arsenate of soda	1 gr.
Extract of gentian	1¼ dr.

Make into 50 pills, each of which will contain about one fiftieth of a grain of arseniate of soda. Dose, 6 daily, 2 at each of the three meals; sometimes 9 per day, 3 at each meal; rarely 12 a day, in cases of chronic herpetic eczema, at first, or when the acute condition has been allayed by local emollient treatment, and a sedative, purgative and diuretic internal medication sufficiently prolonged. If the patient is anemic and cachectic, prescribe also preparations of iron and quinine.

Pills for Eczema (VALÉRIUS).

Arsenate of iron	15 gr.
Gummy extract of opium	8 gr.
Extract of yellow cinchona	2¼ dr.

Mix into 100 pills.

Dose, 2 daily at first, increasing successively to 12, in cases of herpetic eczema.

Antiseptic Salve (LUCAS-CHAMPIONNIERE).

Pulv. boric acid	1½ dr.
Vaseline	1 oz.

The boric acid is first sifted and then incorporated with the vaseline without being dissolved in alcohol or glycerine, which would render the salve irritating. If it is desired to perfume the salve, add 8 grains of balsam of Peru. It will keep indefinitely. It should be spread on a piece of linen or wadding, and may be used successfully for fetid eczema, fetid sweating of the feet, chafing, and rash in young infants.

Boric Acid Salve (KURZ).

Boric acid	1½ d.
Vaseline	3 to 4 dr.

Mix.

Dr. Kurz of Florence has employed this salve with success in several cases of eczema of the face and limbs, in a case of impetigo of the scalp of a child, and in two cases of prurigo which had resisted all other treatment for a year, and in a case of non-syphilitic psoriasis of 3 years' standing.

Salve of Sulphate of Iron (BAZIN).

Sulphate of iron	6 to 8 gr.
Cetine	1 dr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Melt the cetine with the lard and incorporate with them the salt of iron first dissolved in a very small quantity of water. Recommended for arthritic eczema.

Salve for Eczema (CROCKER).

Thymic acid	3 to 5 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix on a tablet.

This salve is advised for eczema when the acute inflammation has been allayed and there is only a slight or no exudation.

Salve for Eczema (FLEISCHMANN).

Salicylic acid	20 to 30 gr.
Vaseline	1 oz.

Mix.

Used to anoint the skin in eczema.—The author highly commends the efficacy of this salve.

Salve for Chronic Eczema (HARDY).

Prepared lard	1 oz.
Protonitrate of mercury	1 to 1½ gr.

Make a salve, to be used in chronic eczema. Besides this, general modifiers are prescribed, the principal of which are cod-liver oil, arsenical preparations and sulphur. The cod-liver oil agrees better with persons of lymphatic nature, especially young people. The arsenical preparations succeed better with individuals of a nervous temperament, who have no attributes of a lymphatic disposition. The sulphurous medications should be reserved for persons of a but feebly pronounced lymphatic temperament, in whom the disease has a tendency to perpetuate itself. They may also be used after the eruption has disappeared to confirm the cure.

Ointment for Eczema (KAPOSI).

Naphthol	1 dr.
Green soap	5 dr.
Pulverized kaolin	40 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Make an ointment, to be used in eczema, where the skin is thickened by the persistency of the disease. Commence by lathering the affected parts, daily or every two or three days, and if the skin is thickened the froth of the soap may be allowed to dry on, so as to hasten the falling of the horny crust. In the case of crusty eczema of the scalp, a mixture of 15 drops of naphthol in 3 ounces of olive oil, sweet almond oil, or cod-liver oil, may be used with advantage.

Salve for Eczema (LAILLER).

White oxide of zinc	1 dr.
Prepared lard	4 dr.

Make a salve, to be used in eczema of the margin of the anus.

Salve for Eczema (MARCIGNY).

Resorcine	15 to 30 gr.
Vaseline	5 dr.

Mix.

This salve is recommended for subacute eczema. It allays the itching, and forms, by coagulating the

umen, a protecting coat which favors the reduction of the skin. A solution of one drachm resorcin in 5 drachms of glycerine may be used the same purpose.

Salve for Eczema (LABOULBENE).

Citrine salve	1 dr.
Prepared lard	4 dr.

Melt together with a gentle heat.

This salve is recommended for acute eczema, inflammation of which has first been moderated by poultices of potato starch; or in first treatment of chronic eczema. — Diluent drinks and heated purgatives.

Salve for Eczema (VALERIUS).

Sweet almond oil	1 dr.
Glycerine	1 dr.
New lard	1 oz.
Sub-sulphate of mercury	15 gr.

Pine tar 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Make into a salve to counteract the itching of eczema, and favor the falling of the crusts and des. Pills of arseniate of iron internally.

Salve for Eczema of the Scalp (ELLIS).

Salicylic acid	30 gr.
Spermaceti	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Cocoa butter	5 dr.

Make a salve, recommended for eczema of the ad and face in children.

Pomade for Eczema of the Scalp (LASSAR).

Salicylic acid	15 gr.
Tincture of benzoin	30 m.
Vaseline	2 oz.

Make a pomade, to be used for eczema of the alp in young children. — To remove the crusts and cleanse the scalp the author employs salicyl- ed oil, in the proportion of 2 parts to 100.

Salve for Eczema of the Eyelids (GALEZOWSKI).

Oil of cade	4 m.
Red precipitate	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Camphor	4 gr.
Vaseline	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Make a salve, to be applied to eczematous and pustiginous eruptions sometimes observed on the nose and eyelids of children affected with inflammation of the cornea. When there are numerous rusts, remove them with tweezers and cauterize the bared spots with a pencil of mild caustic, the excess of which may be neutralized with a solution f sea salt.

Ointment for Scaly Skin-Diseases (KAPOSI).

Simple lead plaster	1 oz.
Vaseline	1 oz.
Essence of bergamot or lavender	15 m.

Make an ointment, useful for detaching the scales and crusts in certain skin diseases, especially eczema squamosum, when the skin is dry and covered with scales of epidermis. It does not cause any burning sensation, even on excoriated surfaces.

Powder for Gouty Eczema of the Eyelids (GALEZOWSKI).

With gouty patients, eczema of the eyelids, characterized by roughness and dryness of the skin f the lids, and by an uncomfortable heat and stinging, can not be treated by lotions or by salves. The author advises frequent dusting of the eyelids with pulverized calomel, and if the itching persists he prescribes a powder composed of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of

hydrochlorate of morphine and $2\frac{1}{2}$ drams of calomel. If this powder produces salivation, mix the calomel with starch. If the calomel does not succeed in driving out the eczema, but the skin becomes hard and thick, cauterize the eyelids with nitrate of silver, neutralizing immediately the excess of caustic with a solution of common salt. If the eczema is complicated by gouty conjunctivitis, recourse must be had to frequent lotions of warm water of 2 or 3 minutes' duration, drying the lids with warm towels, and afterwards dusting them with calomel. — Internally apply the general treatment for gout, to prevent relapse.

Solution for Eczema (DEVERGIE).

Dextrine	4 oz.
Boiling water	2 pts.

Dissolve.

When varicose eczema of the legs makes no sensible secretion, cover it with cloths soaked in this solution of dextrine, keeping them in place by a band of moderate tightness dipped in the same solution. Renew the bandage every 4 or 5 days.

Solution for Eczema (HARDY).

Bichloride of mercury	1 to 2 gr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

This solution is applied as a lotion to allay the itching of eczema. — Give repeated purgatives, starch-water and vapor baths, provided that the temperature of the latter does not exceed 104° to 107° Fahr.

Solution for Eczema of the Head.

At Bellevue Hospital, New York, in cases of eczema of the scalp, they cause the crusts to drop by poulticing, and then apply the following solution as a lotion to the bare surfaces:

Crystallized nitrate of silver	4 gr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

After this lotion, the eczema is dressed with the following solution until it is cured:

Crystallized carbolic acid	1 dr.
Borate of soda	1 dr.
Neutral glycerine	2 oz.
Eau de cologne	4 oz.

Solution for Eczema of the Eyelids (LAILLER).

Crystallized acetic acid	3 gr.
Cherry-laurel water	5 dr.
Glycerine	1 dr.

Mix.

Swab every day with a somewhat stiff brush.

Suppositories for Eczema of the Nostrils (NEWMANN).

Tannic acid	14 gr.
Cocoa butter	1 dr.

Make 6 suppositories.

The tannin may be replaced by an equal weight of oxide of zinc. — Intended to combat eczema when it affects the nasal cavities.

Treatment of Eczema of the Eyelids (CHERVOT).

During the acute stage, apply starch-water lotions, emollient compresses, or better, a face mask of india-rubber. — In the chronic stage, use powders or salves with a base of oxide of zinc, calomel, etc., or perhaps of tar and oil of cade. When there is continuous trickling of tears, suppress this cause of irritation by splitting the lachrymal glands by Bowman's method. The general treatment consists in the use of repeated mild purgatives, anti-scorfulous remedies, and arsenical solutions for herpetic patients.

Treatment of Eczema of the Eyelids (TROUSSEAU).

To counteract the inflammatory condition, wash the eyes frequently with the following solution warmed in a water-bath: Boric acid, 3 drachms, water, 12 oz. At night apply poultices of warm starch, moistened with the same solution.—If the inflammation has ceased, apply warm compresses moistened with the borated water, covered with sheets of gutta-percha, three or four times a day, half an hour each time.—In the evening on going to bed, apply to the edge of the eyelids a small quantity of the following salve: Oxide of zinc 10 grains, vaseline 3 drams. It may be laid on with a camel's hair pencil, and left till the morning.—In the case of absolutely chronic eczema of the eyelids, either of the following salves may be used: Red precipitate, 1 grain, vaseline, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm; or, oil of cade, 15 drops, vaseline, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Arsenical Solution (BAZIN).

Arsenate of Ammonia	1 gr.
Distilled water	10 oz.

Dissolve.

This solution is prescribed for herpetic eczema.—A tablespoonful is to be taken morning and evening, increasing the dose progressively until it reaches 4 or 5 spoonfuls daily. Besides this the patient should take infusion of saponaria and a glass of Sciditz water every two or three days.

GASTRIC TROUBLES.

Emetic Mixture (J. SIMON).

Pulverized ipecac	5 to 15 gr.
Syrup of violets	1 oz.
White lohoc of the pharma- copia	3 oz.

Mix.

To be given by spoonfuls every five minutes until vomiting is produced, to children who have been diagnosed as affected with gastric trouble, and who have an insurmountable repugnance for ipecacuanha taken in water.

Antibilious Pills (LÉE).

Socotrine aloes	2 dr.
Aleppo scammony	1 dr.
Gamboge	45 gr.
Jalap	34 gr.
Calomel	1 dr.
Medicinal soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Syrup of buckthorn and mucilage	q. s.

Make into 150 pills.

Dose, from 1 to 4, in gastric disorder, to produce a laxative effect and an evacuation of bile.

Potion for Gastric Trouble (DALPIAZ).

Infusion of bitter-orange peel . . .	4 oz.
Bicarbonate of soda	30 gr.
Tincture of rhubarb	30 m.
Tincture of cascara	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Simple syrup	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in tablespoonfuls every two hours.

EMPYEMA.

Injection for Empyema (HÉRARD).

Tincture of iodine	5 to 10 dr.
Iodide of potassium	1 dr.
Water	3 oz.

This is to be injected into the cavity of the pleura, and left, in case of the collection of purulent matter there.

PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.

Pills for Pulmonary Emphysema (ROMBERG).

Pulv. gum ammoniac	15 gr.
Powdered ipecac	3 gr.
Acetate of morphine	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Carbonate of ammonia	15 gr.
Gum mucilage	q. s.

Make 20 pills.

Dose, from 2 to 6 daily, for pulmonary emphysema.—Give pastilles of ipecac or kermes, to facilitate expectoration; revulsives on the chest.

Potion for Pulmonary Emphysema (GLONER).

Tea	$\frac{2}{3}$ dr.
Ground ivy	$\frac{2}{3}$ dr.
White bouillon	$\frac{1}{3}$ dr.
Florence orris	50 gr.
Boiling water	8 oz.

Infuse, filter, and add:

Syrup of erysimum	1 oz.
Toul syrup	1 oz.
Rum	1 oz.

Tincture of cinnamon 15 m.

To be given in 24 hours, to persons affected with pulmonary emphysema.—In case of pronounced difficulty of breathing with mucous rales, administer ipecac in emetic doses.

ENDOCARDITIS.

Treatment of Endocarditis (E. PAUL).

When endocarditis, or inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart, manifests itself, apply blistering plaster over the region of the heart; absolute rest should be ordered, with refreshing acidulated or neutral drinks. If the endocarditis is caused by articular rheumatism, and salicylate of soda or sulphate of quinine have proved efficacious, continue the use of these remedies, provided the agitation of the heart is not too great, that the pulse is not too frequent, and that it is regular and without change in rhythm.—If the pulse is quick and irregular, it is necessary to recur to moderating medicaments, for which purpose prescribe tincture of digitalis in doses of about 20 drops, repeated at first twice a day, and may be increased progressively to about 1 drachm. However, as digitalis takes at least 24 hours to produce its effect, 2 days must pass before increasing the dose. When the result has been obtained, at the end of 3 or 4 days, diminish or suspend entirely the digitalis, and return to it if the disorder reappears.—Tincture of convallaria magalis (Solomon's seal) in doses of 1 drachm daily, also appears to regulate the movements of the heart.—As soon as sedation has been secured, prescribe tonics, especially soluble preparations of iron and cinchona wine.

CHILBLAINS.

Cream for Chilblains.

Medicinal soap	$\frac{2}{3}$ dr.
Glycerine	$\frac{2}{3}$ dr.
Extract of opium	3 gr.
Extract of ratany	15 gr.

Mix.

With this mixture rub the parts swollen and inflamed by the chilblains, in the evening.

Salve for Chilblains (DEVERGIE).

Creosote	10 m.
Extract of thebain	5 gr.
Sub-acetate of lead (liquid) .	12 m.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

Apply night and morning to the chilblains, whether ulcerated or simply swollen.

Liniment for Chilblains (D'HERCOURT).

Venice turpentine	3 dr.
Castor oil	1½ dr.
Collodion	1 oz.

Mix.

With a small brush apply this liniment to the chilblains, whether ulcerated or not. Renew the application as often as necessary, so as to keep the chilblain from contact with the air, until cured.

Salve for Chilblains (CAZENAVE).

White precipitate	5 gr.
Chloroform	5 m.
Cold cream	1 oz.

Make a salve, to be applied to the chilblains morning and night. If there is considerable swelling and ulceration, it is best to apply a poultice of elder flowers or chamomile and dress them with laudanized cerate.

Powder for Chilblains (E. BESNIER).

Salicylate of bismuth	2½ dr.
Starch	3 oz.

Mix.

Plunge the hands or feet affected by the chilblains into a bath of decoction of walnut leaves; dry them, and rub them with camphorated spirits; then dust them with the above powder. In the evening, to allay the itching, after the bath of walnut leaves, rub the parts with the following solution:—Glycerine and rosewater, each 2 oz.; tannin 2 grains. That done, dust them again with the powder of starch and bismuth. Then the chilblains are ulcerated, wrap them in almond leaves which have been softened by soaking in water.

HOARSENESS.**Gargle for Hoarseness (GRAVES).**

Tincture of cayenne pepper	1 to 2 dr.
Decoction of cinchona bark	5 oz.

Mix.

Gargle 5 or 6 times a day at beginning of hoarseness. Apply revulsives to lower limbs and give emollient drinks.

Potion for Hoarseness.

Infusion of pectoral fruit	3 oz.
Tincture ofaconite	20 to 30 m.
Syrup of balsam of tolu	4 dr.

Syrup of codeine 4 dr.

Make a potion, to be taken in one day, for hoarseness—emollient poultices on the front of the neck.

ENTERITIS (See Diarrhoea).**SPRAINS.****Resolvent Fomentation (SCHMUCKER).**

Hydrochlorate of ammonia	2½ dr.
Camphor	45 gr.
White soap	1½ dr.
Alcohol, 56°	5 oz.

This solution is recommended for sprains. A piece of flannel is soaked in it, placed on the injured joint, and kept in place by a band rolled round it. It is useful also for indolent swellings, contusions and chilblains.

Treatment of Sprains (LAGRANGE).

When the sprain is not complicated, a long course of massage is practiced, after which apply a rubber band, and on this lay cooling compresses. If the sprain is complicated, do not try any manipulation, but apply at first an elastic band. If

about the fourth or fifth day acute symptoms should appear, as intense inflammation of the joint, fix the limb in a good position and examine to see whether lancing will be necessary. Generally, in complicated sprains, subacute symptoms are developed, against which it is necessary to work by means of cooling applications and keeping the limb in one position, as in the first stage. At this time massage would be dangerous; it can only be used later when the sprain has become chronic, and is accompanied by claudiness and stiffness of the joint. With the object of re-establishing the movements of the joint, combine massage, douches, electricity and various suppling exercises, and thus prevent permanent stiffness. In case the sprain is followed by chronic inflammation of the joint, it is necessary to guard against moving the joint too soon, for the movements will then aggravate the inflammation, which may produce permanent stiffness, while absolute rest is a powerful aid against that difficulty.

EPILEPSY.**Mixture for Epilepsy (BROWN-SEQUARD).**

Iodide of potassium	1 dr.
Bromide of potassium	1 dr.
Bromide of ammonium	30 gr.
Bicarbonate of potash	38 gr.
Infusion of colombo	6 oz.

Dissolve.

Dose, 1 teaspoonful before each of the three principal meals, and 3 large spoonfuls on going to bed, diluting the solution with a little water, in cases of idiopathic epilepsy. If the pulse is feeble, substitute in the formula carbonate of ammonium for the bicarbonate of potash and replace the 6 oz. infusion of colombo by 1½ oz. tincture of colombo and 4½ oz. distilled water.

Syrup for Epilepsy (BOUCHUT).

Bromide of potassium	5 dr.
Syrup of belladonna	2 oz.
Simple syrup	8 oz.

Dissolve.

Every spoonful of 4 drachms represents about 15 grains of bromide. Give progressively from 3 to 4 spoonfuls of syrup to children of 5 to 9 years, and 4 to 6 spoonfuls to those from 9 to 14 years. Bromide of potassium is generally well supported by children. The only symptoms observed after doses of from 1½ to 2½ drachms daily prolonged for some time, have been stupor and dullness, but this disappeared as soon as the doses are diminished. By the use of this syrup the author says he has obtained quite a number of cures.

Treatment of Epilepsy (G. SÉE).

Bromide of potassium may be considered as the best remedy for epilepsy discovered up to the present time. The dose is about 1½ drams for an adult, 45 grains for children from 10 to 15 years, and 8 grains for younger children.

The first fact about which the physician should inquire is, whether the attacks come on in the day or the night, and at what hour they usually commence. We will suppose that it is at 11 o'clock at night—the patient should take 15 grains of bromide at 11 o'clock in the morning, 30 grains at dinner hour, and 30 grains on going to bed. It is indispensable, indeed, that the last two doses be taken within the six hours which precede the attack. For children a dose of 45 grains is reached progressively, and, as far as possible, the medicine is to be taken at meal-times, so that it will be better tolerated. Prof. Séé usually gives it as a

simple solution in water, and in some cases to increase the efficiency of the treatment, he adds tartate of iron and potash, cod-liver oil, glycerine, valerian, etc., according to the indications. He forbids the patient all gaseous and alcoholic drinks, and even such mild beverages as tea and coffee. He recommends abstention from water-cure, cold and even warm baths, purgatives, bleeding, leeches, and in fact everything that may cause feeblement. Moderate exercise in the open air assists the treatment; marriage and pregnancy have no effect on the frequency of the attacks.

The treatment of epilepsy by bromide of potassium is especially successful: 1st, if the attacks are infrequent; 2d, if they are free and well characterized; 3d, if the patient is adult or adolescent. It must be continued during the whole life. Even if a whole year should pass without an attack, the bromide must be taken every day without interruption, only the daily dose may be reduced to 45 grains. In serious cases, the dose may be raised to 1½ or 2 drachms a day; but it is well to be warned that with such doses various symptoms are liable to appear, which have been grouped under the name of bromism, and which compel suspension of the remedy or modification in its use.

EPIPHORA.

Powders for Involuntary Flow of Tears (SALOMAN).

Pulverized belladonna . . 1 to 2 gr.

To be given in one powder 3 times a day until symptoms of saturation appear, to diminish the secretion of tears when the trouble may be attributed to affection of the lachrymal branches of the fifth pair of nerves. In some cases a cure can be affected by the simple use of the belladonna. In cases where it has been necessary to recur to incision or dilatation the relief has been more rapid.

EPISTAXIS.

Treatment of Bleeding at the Nose (SIREDEY).

Introduce into the nostrils as far as possible a piece of fine sponge cut in the shape of a cylinder, and which has first been moistened with lemon juice or vinegar and water. Then have the patient lay for some time face downwards. This method is particularly useful in arresting bleeding from the nose by patients suffering with typhoid fever.

ERYSIPELAS.

Emeto-Cathartic Bouillon.

Stibiated tartar	1 gr.
Crystallized sulphate of soda	2½ dr.
Veal broth	1 pt.

To be taken by cupfuls every hour, or every two hours, as a counter-stimulant in acute local inflammation, as, for example, the first appearance of erysipelas in the face.

Vomito-purgative Mixture (BEHIER).

Tamarind pulp	1½ oz.
Manna in tears	1 oz.
Water	10 oz.

Boil, and add towards the end of the operation:

Soluble cream-tartar	6 dr.
Stibiated tartar	2 gr.

To be given in 4 or 5 doses at intervals of 1 hour, at the commencement of erysipelas. — If delirium should intervene, as sometimes occurs in erysipelas of the face, prescribe an enema of musk and opium.

Fomentation for Erysipelas.

Infusion of elder-flowers	1 pt.
Camphorated spirits	1 oz.

Mix.

Apply as a fomentation to the affected parts. — In the intervals dust with powdered camphorated starch. — Emeto-cathartic internally.

Solution for Erysipelas.

Carbolic acid	1½ dr.
Tincture of iodine	1¼ dr.
Alcohol	1¼ dr.
Essence of turpentine	2½ dr.
Pure glycerine	6 dr.

Mix.

With a brush dipped in this solution paint the erysipelatous parts. For internal treatment prescribe quinine and digitalis if there is fever; an emetic if there is gastric disturbance.

Solution for Erysipelas (TROUSSEAU).

Sulphuric ether	2 oz.
Camphor	1 oz.

Dissolve.

With a small pencil of lint spread this solution over the whole affected portions of the body of newly-born erysipelatous infants.

Topic for Erysipelas (CAVAZZANI).

Camphor	15 gr.
Tannic acid	15 gr.
Sulphuric ether	2 dr.

Dissolve.

Paint the parts affected with erysipelas every 3 hours, taking care to go a little beyond the edge of the eruption. The author employs this solution in nearly every case, even plegmonous and face erysipelas, and he claims to have had success in very serious cases complicated with symptoms of ataxia and loss of motion. — The fever is allayed after the first application and the local erysipela-tous inflammation is arrested in 2 or 3 days.

This same solution is efficacious for burns in the first and second stages.

In order to arrest the invading progress of erysipelas, Broca applies a coat of medicinal collodion over the diseased parts, on the healthy skin and the edges of the eruption. The band should be 3 to 4 inches broad and surround completely the inflamed region. It should be examined twice a day, and cracks repaired whenever they appear.

Topic for Erysipelas (L. LABBÉ).

Sulphuric ether	3 oz.
Pulverized camphor	3 oz.

Dissolve.

Bathe the skin repeatedly, in plegmonous and especially in gangrenous erysipelas, after making numerous deep incisions. If the disease threatens to invade the scalp, apply a blister to the nape of the neck. If it is spreading, put a blister on the circumference and neighboring parts, so as to stop it, at the same time swabbing the whole affected surface with the camphorated solution.

Dr. Gamberini recommends, for the treatment of erysipelas, swabbing the diseased parts with a saturated solution of tannin in alcohol, and covering with wadding.

Treatment of Erysipelas of the Face (BLEYNIE).

In cases of erysipelas of the face and scalp, D. Bleynie administers sulphate of quinine, and he: noted improvement within the first 24 hours of using the remedy, which is recognizable by a lowering of the pulse and decrease in the redness and

swelling. The cure follows progressively. When erysipelas of the face returns periodically in heretic subjects, arseniate of soda may be prescribed in minute doses, say one-fiftieth of a grain daily, for a year or eighteen months, with intervals of rest for one-third or one-half the time. By this means relapses may be avoided.

ERYTHEMA.

Treatment of Polymorphous Erythema (VILLEMIN).

To counteract polymorphous erythema, which produces not only disorders of the skin, but troubles involving the digestive organs and the heart, as well as troubles of the joints and tendons independent of rheumatism, iodide of potassium is administered in doses of 30 grains daily, which modify the symptoms in from 24 to 48 hours. The temperature decreases, the redness disappears, the pains cease, the swellings of the joints vanish, and inside of 3 or 4 days it leaves no trace of the disease. The effusion of the joints and edema disappear in a few days, and the resolution of knotty protuberances is rapidly effected.—In case of relapse, return to the same treatment for 24 or 48 hours.

ESCHAR.

Liniment for Eschars (GRAVES).

Castor oil	2 oz.
Balsam of Peru	1 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

Spread this mixture on pieces of lint, with which the eschars or sloughings observed in some serious maladies, especially in typhoid fever, are to be covered. Two or three times a day apply linseed poultices on top of the lint, and wash the ulcerations morning and evening with chlorinated water.

Ointment for Eschars (N. G. DE MUSSY).

Extract of hyoscyamus	30 to 45 gr.
Precipitated oxide of zinc	15 gr.
Extract of thebain	2½ gr.
Cerate or cold-cream	1 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

This ointment, spread on a piece of lint, is useful for dressing excoriations produced on projecting parts of the body of persons affected with typhoid fever.—If there are gangrenous ulcerations, they are to be touched every day or two with a mixture of tincture of iodine and laudanum, so as to hasten the maturing and cure.

STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

Nourishing Enema (LEUBE).

Take from 5 to 10 ounces of lean meat, chopped as fine as possible, and 2 ounces of beef sweet-bread cut very small. Pound them in about 5 ounces of luke-warm water until a sort of broth is obtained, which is to be injected into the rectum as far as possible after first having cleansed the bowel by an injection of water. A small quantity of chloride of soda and common salt may be added to facilitate absorption.—This enema is recommended in cancer of the stomach and in cases where contraction of the gullet makes the taking of food by the mouth difficult or impossible.

Potion for Ulcer in the Stomach (G. DE MUSSY).

Sub-nitrate of bismuth	30 gr.
Extract of belladonna	1½ gr.
Gum julep	4 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in spoonfuls in 24

hours, to stop vomiting in cases of simple ulceration of the stomach. If the vomiting persists, apply to the abdomen a plaster composed of belladonna and theriac in equal parts, which is to be renewed every two or three days.—Milk diet.

Laxative Stomachic Potion (BARDEL).

Fluid extract of cascarailla	5 dr.
Tincture of nux-vomica	30 m.
Cherry-laurel water	4 dr.
Distilled water	3 oz.
Simple syrup	4 oz.

Mix.

Dose, 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls daily, to stimulate the stomach and keep the bowels free.

Powders for Ulcerated Stomach (BARTHOLOW).

Sub-nitrate of bismuth	2 dr.
Sulphate of morphine	1 gr.

Mix carefully and divide into 6 powders.

Dose, 1 powder 3 times a day in milk, to allay the pain which accompanies ulceration of the stomach, and diminish the vomiting which is sometimes so persistent in this trouble.

Treatment of Distention of the Stomach (BROCHIN).

Among the means suggested to counteract distention of the stomach may be enumerated absorbent powders, eupetics, strichnine, water-cure and electricity.—The object, in effect, is to procure the evacuation of the solid, liquid or gaseous matter accumulated in the organ and distending it, and which tends to irritate the mucous membrane by the more or less putrid fermentation the matter undergoes. Vichy water, which is most usually employed for cleansing the stomach, dissolves the morbid mucous coating, stimulates the secretion of healthy gastric juice, and excites the peristaltic contractions of the muscular tunica. This cleansing should be seconded by a strict diet suitable to the cause and nature of the dilatation. Avoid food which leaves abundant residue; increase the number of meals, but diminish the quantity of food taken at each.

To insure regularity in the action of the bowels, Dr. G. See recommends a powder composed of magnesia, cream of tartar, and precipitated sulphur, in equal parts. Of this a teaspoonful is to be taken on beginning each meal.—As a general tonic, shower baths of 24 to 30 seconds duration, taken every second day, lukewarm at first, but cold afterwards, are of incontestable benefit.—To allay gastralgic pains, Prof. See advises the use of warm drinks, weak hot tea in the morning, and weak hot grog at night. If there is intense pain, recourse may be had to chloroform-water.

EXCORIATIONS.

Lotion for Excoriations.

Borate of soda	1 dr.
Alcohol	1½ dr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

Use as a lotion several times a day, where the skin is chafed.

Salve for Excoriations.

Lycopodium	1 dr.
Oxide of zinc	1 dr.
Prepared lard	4 dr.

Mix.

Anoint excoriations of the skin, night and morning, with this salve.

Solution for Excoriation of the Nipple.
(PINARD).

Boric acid	45 gr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

As soon as an excoriation of the nipple appears, whether erosion, sore, chapping or cracking, apply to the breast compresses dampened with the above solution, and fix them in place with small pieces of court plaster; then over the plaster place a thickness of wadding and keep the whole secure by a bandage about the body. This dressing has the effect of rapidly diminishing the pain and inflammation, and permits nursing to be continued. Boric acid is preferable to sublimate, as it is not poisonous, and to carbolic acid on account of the disagreeable odor of the latter.

HAY FEVER AND ROSE CORYZA.

Collyrium for Conjunctivitis of Hay Fever
(GALEZOWSKI).

Neutral sulphate of eserine . . .	1 gr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Make a collyrium of which 1 drop is to be instilled into the eye night and morning, to counteract conjunctivitis of hay fever. — It may happen that the conjunctivitis may continue alone after the disappearance of the other symptoms of hay fever, and as it does not cede to the ordinary treatment of catarrhal conjunctivitis, the author thinks it best to employ eserine to remove the intense photophobia which characterizes this complaint. This collyrium of eserine has been used with success, but is liable to cause headache and vertigo; in which case it may be replaced by pilocarpine, which acts in the same way, though less effectively.

Treatment of Hay Fever and Rose Coryza
(DA COSTA).

In the asthmatic form of hay fever, a prompt relief from all the symptoms may be obtained by injecting into each nostril 6 to 8 drops of a solution of cocaine, of 4 parts in 100. Dr. Huchard insufflates into the nasal cavities a powder composed of sulphate of quinine, 30 grains, pulverized benzoin, 1 drachm. — In rose coryza, the solution of cocaine should at first be about 2 per cent., then increase to 4 per cent. It dissipates the local inflammation and stops the sneezing. It possesses, besides, a pronounced sedative influence on the entire nervous system.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Compound Quinine Electuary (COPLAND).

Pulv. yellow cinchona	1 oz.
Conserve of roses	4 dr.
Dilute sulphuric acid	1 dr.
Marshmallow syrup	1½ oz.

Make an electuary, to be given in doses of 1 to 2 drachms, 3 or 4 times a day, to cure intermittent fever.

Hypodermic Febrifuge Injection (BOURDON).

Sulphate of quinine	15 gr.
Tartaric acid	8 gr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Dissolve.

One drachm of this solution contains nearly 2 grains of sulphate of quinine. — It is intended to be injected under the skin when it is desired to introduce the quinine quickly into the circulation, as in malignant fevers, where it is feared the medicament can not be introduced by the ordinary channels.

Febrifuge Mixture (WOOD).

Confection of opium	1 dr.
Red cinchona bark, pulv. . . .	4 dr.
Lemon juice	2 dr.
Port wine	3 oz.

Above to be administered in 3 doses, with an interval of 3 hours between each, in intermittent fever.

Febrifuge Pills (H. GREEN).

Arsenious acid	1½ gr.
Sulphate of quinine	1 dr.
Conserve of roses	½ dr.

Mix thoroughly and make 30 pills.

Dose, 2 daily in stubborn intermittent fevers.

Febrifuge Potion (G. SÉE).

Salicylate of quinine	6 to 8 gr.
Syrup of bitter-orange peel . . .	1 oz.
Rum	1 oz.
Gum julep	5 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in the same way as sulphate of quinine, to prevent the fits of intermittent fever.

Febrifuge Potion.

Sulphate of quinine	10 gr.
Tartaric acid	3 to 5 gr.
Syrup of orange peel	1½ oz.

Make a potion, to be given in intermittent fever. — The sulphate of quinine may be dissolved, in doses of 8 to 15 grains, in a small glass of brandy, and given when the chill comes on, to check its severity and prevent subsequent attacks. In moderate doses, the action of this remedy is rapid and energetic, and its taste is not very disagreeable.

Insipid Febrifuge Potion.

Sulphate of quinine	12 gr.
Tannic acid	1½ gr.
Sulphuric acid	2 m.
Distilled water	3 oz.
Quince syrup	1½ oz.

Make a potion, to be taken in 2 or 3 doses in the intervals of the attacks of intermittent fever.

Febrifuge Suppository (LABORDE).

Sulphate of quinine	12 gr.
Honey thickened by evaporation	1 dr.

Boil the honey until it becomes solid when cooled; incorporate the quinine with it thoroughly, and pour it into oiled moulds — This suppository is useful in combating attacks of stubborn intermittent fever, when the stomach will not support the sulphate of quinine, or when enemas cannot be retained. It has an advantage over suppositories of cocoa butter in that it is more readily absorbed.

Bitter Tonic Wine (FONSSAGRIVES).

Red cinchona, crushed	4 dr.
Gentian root, crushed	2½ dr.
Bitter-orange peel	1 dr.
Red wine	2 pts.

Macerate for several days, till sufficiently bitter, then filter. Dose, from 3 to 5 spoonfuls daily, to convalescents from intermittent fever, to stimulate the appetite.

Tonic and Aperient Cinchona Wine (HUCHARD).

Extract of cinchona	5 dr.
Tincture of cinnamon	4 dr.
Tincture of bitter-orange peel	1 oz.
Laurel wine	14 oz.

Filter.

A glass of this liquor to be taken before meals.

In case there is constipation, replace the tincture of cinnamon by 3 or 4 drachms of tincture of rhubarb.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Sulpho-carbonated Water (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).

Pure sulphuret of carbon	1 oz.
Essence of mint	50 m.
Water	1 pt.

Place the whole in a vessel which will contain about 1 quart; stir it well and then let it deposit. Pour off the liquor into a bottle. — This mixture is to be administered in doses of 4 to 10 tablespoonfuls daily; every spoonful should be taken in a half-glass of milk or water reddened with wine. It is prescribed in typhoid fever, to counteract intestinal septisemia; in dilatation of the stomach complicated with diarrhoea; to arrest putrid fermentations of the digestive tube; and lastly in infectious diarrhoea.

Soothing Liniment (N. G. DE MUSSY).

Soothing balsam	2 oz.
Rousseau's laudanum	2 dr.
Tincture of belladonna	2 dr.
Chloroform	1 dr.

Mix.

Anoint, with this liniment, the painful regions of persons suffering from typhoid fever.

Lotion for Typhoid Fever (LAVERAN).

Cresote	1 dr.
Water	1 pt.

Mix by shaking.

Soak compresses in this liquid and apply them to the body in typhoid fever.

Antispasmodic Potion.

Tincture of musk	1 dr.
Tincture of cinnamon	1 dr.
Linden water	3 oz.
Syrup of morphine	5 dr.

Make a potion, to be given in spoonfuls every hour, in ataxic typhoid fever. — Apply a blister on the inside of one of the thighs.

Soothing Potion (GRAVES).

Stibiated tartar	2 gr.
Camphor	15 gr.
Musk	40 gr.
Gum mucilage	4 dr.
Syrup of white poppies	1 oz.
Water	4 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in tablespoonfuls every 2 hours, for contractions of the tendons and cerebral symptoms in malignant typhoid fever.

Stimulating Potion (DELIOUX).

Virginia snake-root	2 to 3 dr.
Boiling water	5 to 7 oz.
<i>Infuse, filter, and add:</i>	
Cinchona wine	2½ to 4 dr.
Tincture of cinnamon	2½ to 4 dr.
Simple syrup	1½ oz.

For a potion, to be given by spoonfuls in malignant typhoid fever, with adynamic symptoms. If a certain degree of ataxia is observed in the patient, replace the cinchona wine by 1 to 2 drachms of tincture of musk. — The author recommends the use of this potion also in the course of various diseases accompanied by extreme debility, dissolution of the strength and absence of reactionary tendency.

Soothing Potion (N. G. DE MUSSY).

Linden water	2 oz.
Orange-flower water	1½ oz.
Mint water	2 dr.
Cherry-laurel water	1 dr.
Morphine syrup	6 dr.
Bromide of sodium	1 dr.

Make a potion, of which 2 spoonfuls are to be taken in the evening, continuing every 2 hours until a hypnotic effect is produced, to counteract persistent sleeplessness in typhoid patients. — If the intensity of the fever or threatened congestion of the brain render the use of opium unsafe, replace the syrup of morphine by mint syrup, to disguise the taste of the bromide, and omit the mint water.

Antiseptic Naphthaline Powder.

Naphthaline	1 dr.
Pulverized sugar	1 dr.
Essence of mint	2 drops.

Make into powders.

Dose 2 to 4 powders during the day, to produce antisepsis of the bowels, in typhoid fever, diarrhoea and intestinal consumption.

Hypodermic Solution of Caffeine (TANRET).

Benzoate of soda	45 gr.
Caffeine	35 gr.
Distilled water	1½ dr.

Warm the solution when making. — 1 to 4 injections daily.

Another Recipe (TANRET).

Salicylate of soda	16 gr.
Caffeine	1 dr.
Distilled water	1½ dr.

Warm the solution when making. — 3 or 4 injections daily, in certain cases of typhoid fever.

Caffeine, in subcutaneous injections, possesses a stimulating and tonic action; it is endowed with cardiotonic properties and diuretic effects which it is not unimportant to procure in adynamic or infectious diseases, often complicated with albuminuria and heart weakness (such as typhoid fever, infectious pneumonia, and adynamic conditions).

Treatment of Typhoid Fever (JACCOUD).

Red wine	3 oz.
Tincture of cinnamon	2 dr.
Extract of cinchona	1 dr.
Old cognac	1 to 3 oz.
Syrup of orange-peel	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in 24 hours, by spoonfuls, to patients attacked with typhoid fever. About half a pint of old Bordeaux wine should be given by spoonfuls alternately with the above. For ordinary drink give lemonade with a little wine in it, and two draughts of beef broth at least during the day.

Dr. Jaccoud begins treatment as soon as he is sure of the diagnosis, and no matter what pathologic incidents intervene, he maintains it till the end. The development of grave nervous symptoms, which are attributed to ataxia or irregularity, — agitated or furious delirium, contractions, shocks or cramps of the tendons, — is not a counter-indication to the treatment. On the contrary, it is in presence of these phenomena that the largest doses of alcohol must be given. As soon as the temperature reaches 102°, Dr. Jaccoud begins with cold lotions twice a day, if the temperature does not exceed 103° in the evening; three times if this point is passed; and four times if it keeps about 104°. The liquid he uses is pure

aromatic vinegar, which has a more marked and durable refrigerating effect than water. Its temperature should be that of the chamber in cold weather, and in warm weather it should be kept in a cool place. The mode of applying the lotions is to slip underneath the patient, who is made completely nude, a large woolen blanket, on which has been placed an oil-cloth or rubber blanket; then with a large sponge well filled with the vinegar, the whole body is rapidly washed over, pressing out the liquid gradually and renewing as needed. The oil-cloth is then pulled from under, and the patient wrapped in the woolen blanket, where he should remain until completely dry. The whole operation should occupy about two minutes. The lotions should be continued until the cessation of the fever, unless they cause exhausting sweating in feeble patients.

If broncho-pulmonary symptoms should intervene, numerous dry cuppings on the lower limbs and the lower part of the chest, morning and evening, should be added to the foregoing treatment.

Dr. Jaccoud also purges typhoid-fever patients in exceptional cases, where there is constipation at first; and then he gives once, or at most twice, a glass of Seidlitz water, not as a purgative, but simply to empty the bowels of fecal matter which may decompose if retained, and ill effects be caused by the constipation.

For dressing the sores to which persons afflicted with typhoid fever are subject, weak solutions of chloral may be used to advantage,—say of 1, 3, or 5 per cent strength.

As soon as the fever has ceased, the use of meat should be prescribed, which will shorten considerably the period of convalescence.

FISSURE OF THE ANUS.

Glycerate for Fissures (ROLLET).

Oxide of zinc	1 dr.
Starch	2 dr.
Glycerine	4 dr.

Mix.

For dressing sores in the form of fissures or rhagades and chronic inflammation of the anus. They often give way to simple cleanliness, to dressing with aromatic wine, or to light cauterizations with nitrate of silver. When these fail, recourse should be had to the above glycerate. At all events, to obtain a definite cure it is necessary first of all to remove the morbid conditions which favor the fissures, such as mucous patches, vegetations, condylomes, etc., and of which they are only a complication.

Liniment for Fissure of the Anus (VAN HOLSBEEK).

Glycerine	4 dr.
Tannic acid	15 gr.

Dissolve.

Dip a tent of the proper size into this solution and introduce it, evening and morning, into the rectum.—Keep the bowels free.—By the use of this preparation Dr. Van Holsbeck has succeeded in curing anal fissures that resisted even division of the sphincter.

Salve for Fissure of the Anus.

Neutral acetate of lead . . .	1 dr.
Extract of belladonna . . .	1 dr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

Smear a small plug of lint with this salve, and introduce it into the rectum morning and evening.

Salve for Fissure of the Anus (BURDEL).

Hydrochlorate of cocaine . . .	5 gr.
Vaseline	5 dr.

Make a salve, which is to be introduced into the bottom of the fissure, not only before and after defecation, but every three hours. A cure is effected in 5 or 6 days of these dressings.—If forced dilation becomes necessary, the cocaine renders further service in saving all pain in the operation.

Salve for Fissure of the Anus.

Finely pulverized iodoform . . .	1 dr.
Benzinated axungia	5 dr.

Mix a salve.

Introduce a small plug of lint, smeared with this salve, into the rectum after each stool, keeping it there till the next defecation.

Suppositories for Fissure of the Anus

(J. SIMON).

Extract of belladonna	1 dr.
Unguent populeum	2 dr.
Cocoa butter	q. s.

For 15 suppositories.

Introduce one on going to bed at night, to allay the pain of anal fissures. These suppositories sometimes cause dryness of the throat and dilation of the pupil of the eye, in which case their use must be suspended.

Treatment of Fissure of the Anus (CHAPELLE).

Chloroform	45 m.
Alcohol	7 dr.

Mix.

Touch the fissure from 1 to 4 times, at intervals of some days, with a small brush dipped in this liquor. It will cause a sharp pain, but of short duration, and the author, who has used it in 14 cases, claims to have obtained 14 cures.

Treatment of Fissure of the Anus (GOSSELIN).

When fissure of the anus has resisted treatment with extract of ratany, iodoform, mother's ointment, etc., there remains no other remedy but a surgical operation, and the choice here lies only between sudden dilation and incision. Dr. Gossein prefers to combine the two methods. He introduces the forefinger into the anus every day, acting gently and progressively until he can feel the upper part of the fissure; then he incises it, cutting only about one-fourth of the sphincter ani. He then introduces every day a plug of lint smeared with salve of extract of ratany, or mother's ointment. This method has proved successful in a number of cases. Its object is to modify the painful fissures and render them more accessible to topical applications for their cure.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Alterative Pills.

Podophyllin	15 gr.
Aloes	1 dr.
Gamboge	30 gr.

Make 40 pills.

These pills are to be given in doses of 1 or 2 daily for the affections of the liver which accompany constipation, and in dropsy.

Antijaundice Pills.

Pulv. Socotrine aloes	1 dr.
Pulv. rhubarb	1 dr.
Extract of saponaria	1 dr.

Make into pills of 3 grains each.

Dose, from 8 to 12 daily in chronic jaundice.—Vichy or Vals water at meals.—Leeches or scar-

ified cuppings over the region of the liver, where there is pain.

Cholagogue Pills (GUBLER).

Socotrine aloes	15 gr.
Gamboge	15 gr.
Calomel	15 gr.
Extract of dandelion . . .	q. s.

Make 10 pills.

One or two to be taken weekly, to keep the bowels free in liver complaints and heart disease.

Treatment of Acute Congestion of the Liver (RENDU).

When there is only a dull pain and slight tension of the right hypochondrium, without febrile complications or gastric embarrassment, a saline purgative, repeated for several days and gradually decreasing the dose, produces almost always excellent effects. Also apply mustard poultices over the right hypochondrium, and prescribe alkaline or slightly laxative drinks. — If the congestion of the liver is accompanied by jaundice, nausea, or vomiting, administer ipecacuanha and apply 5 or 6 scarified cuppings or a blistering plaster over the region of the liver. — Lastly, if the disease assumes a decidedly inflammatory nature, with hot skin, headache, and hardness of the pulse, apply over the point where the pain is most severe, from 6 to 10 scarified cuppings or a dozen leeches. — Repeated purgatives. — Refreshing drinks, milk diluted with Vichy water. — In cases where digestion is slow and painful, use preparations of pepsin and nux-vomica.

Treatment of Steatosis of the Liver (RENDU).

In treating fatty degeneration of the liver in gouty patients and persons addicted to alcoholism, the amount of food taken should be diminished. Starchy and fatty aliments should be suppressed, and instead vegetables, fruits, lean meats and fish should be used. The resorption of the fat contained in the cells of the liver should be favored by prescribing saline purgatives in small doses, calomel and alkaline waters; and from time to time a drastic purge should be taken, such as scammony, jalap, aloes or gamboge. A course of water-cure at some springs suitable to the temperament of the patient is beneficial; also open-air exercise, gymnastics, frictions and massage.

FISTULA.

Iodized Injection (BOINET).

Alcoholic tincture of iodine . . 3 oz.

Iodide of potassium 1 dr.

Make a solution, to be injected into the course of fistula, cysts, hydroceles and hydathrooses.

Black Ointment (VELPEAU).

Mother Thecle's ointment . . 4 dr.

Oil of sweet almonds 1 dr.

Melt with a gentle heat.

Spread this ointment on a plug of lint and introduce it into the rectum of patients who have been operated on for fistula, when the wound is slow in healing up.

DEMENTIA.

Treatment of Insanity of Incéinte Women (PINARD).

The best mode of treatment is to allow nature to take its course, especially when the malady commences with gestation; but tonics and water-cure may often render service. — Sometimes morphine is indicated. — In case of overheated brain,

do not hesitate to employ blisters, cauteries on the nape of the neck, and constant irrigations with a rose attached to a hard rubber or tin tube. Avoid bleeding and abortion. By the latter means the child is sacrificed to obtain a more than doubtful result for the mother.

FURUNCLE.

Mixture for Boils (DÉLIOUX).

Arseniate of soda 2 gr.

Distilled water 5 oz.

Dissolve.

One teaspoonful to be taken in the morning before eating and before the last meal in the evening, by persons affected with boils, which appear to depend upon a herpetic diagnosis. — The author administers the above solution for 20 days; then he purges the patient with sulphate of soda in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce. A very strong infusion of fresh borach and wild chicory leaves, or an infusion of sarsaparilla root (3 or 4 drachms to a quart) is given as a draught. — The diet should have little nitrogenous food, and fresh vegetables should form a good proportion; there should be entire abstinence from acids and alcoholic drinks. Vichy or Vals water at meals.

When the boils consist of hard tumors of slow development, the following ointment may be used:

Washed flowers of sulphur . . 15 gr.

Pulverized camphor 1 dr.

Cold-cream or cucumber pomade 1 oz.

Mix.

The application of tincture of iodine to boils on their first appearance will cause their resorption. — Weak sulphur baths with addition of gelatine, and baths of bran or starch are also recommended.

Treatment for Furunculous Affection (GINGEOT).

With a camel's hair pencil dipped in tincture of iodine apply a thick coat to the affected part, lapping over a little on the healthy skin, until a dark brown stain is produced. This must be repeated several times a day and for several days in succession. When the trouble is on the face, camphorated spirits may be used instead of tincture of iodine. — In cases of anthrax (carbuncle) already somewhat extended, commence with the same treatment; but if a rapid improvement does not follow, use instead acid nitrate of mercury or carbolic acid. — If the boil has already broken, dress it with borated water, or, better, with boric acid. — Internally prescribe sulphurous preparations, especially Pouillet's powder, in doses of 2, 4, or 6 grains a day. The sulphur being eliminated by the skin, it acts from the inside towards the outside on the microbes which are the original cause of the boils.

GALACTORRHÖEA.

Salve for Galactorrhœa (G. DE MUSSY).

Hydrochlorate of ammonium 1 dr.

Extract of hemlock 1 dr.

Camphor 15 gr.

Prepared lard 1 oz.

Anoint the breasts with this salve and then cover them with a thick layer of wadding, which is to be kept in place by a bandage with slight pressure. If there should be unmistakable signs of inflammation, apply poultices of flax-seed and poppy-heads moistened with a solution of hydrochlorate of ammonium (3 to 5 drachms to 3 ounces of water). Do not apply the salve till all symptoms of inflammation have disappeared.

**Liniment to prevent the Secretion of Milk
(GARDNER).**

Essence of peppermint	1½ dr.
Castor oil	4 oz.
Essence of bergamot	1½ dr.
Camphor	40 gr.

Make a liniment with which the breasts are to be rubbed when it is wished to stop the secretion.

ITCH.

Antipsoric Liniment (PASTAU)

Liquid styrax	1 oz.
Olive oil	2 dr.
<i>Mix.</i>	

Let the patient affected by the itch take a warm bath, and then rub his whole body with about half an ounce of this preparation. A single application is generally sufficient, and in every case the second will completely cure the disorder. While the application is being made, the patient's clothing should be placed in an oven and heated to about 150° Fah.—Generally neither erythema nor eczema follows this treatment.

Liniment for the Itch (FRISSARD)

Crystallized carbolic acid	45 gr.
Olive oil	10 oz.

Mix.

Rub persons affected with the itch with this liniment. Two applications are usually sufficient to eradicate the disease. Rubbing previously with black soap and bathing are not necessary.

Lotion for the Itch (HÉBRA).

Petroleum	2 oz.
Alcohol, 90°	2 oz.
Balsam of Peru	2 oz.
Essence of rosemary	45 m.
Essence of lavender	45 m.
Essence of lemon	45 m.

Mix by shaking.

Use about 4 teaspoonsfuls to rub the whole body.

Lotion for the Itch (WLEMINEK).

Flowers of sulphur	5 dr.
Quicklime	2½ dr.
Water	5 oz.

Boil until thoroughly united, and pass through a strainer, so as to give about 3 ounces of liquid.—When used, dilute with two or three times its volume of water.—To be applied as a lotion for the itch.

Ointment for the Itch (HÉBRA).

Flowers of sulphur	4 dr.
Oil of cade	4 dr.
Green soap	1 oz.
Lard	1 oz.
Prepared chalk	3 dr.

Make an ointment, recommended for the itch. If the patient's skin is delicate, very gentle friction should be used.

Ointment for the Itch (D. BULKLEY).

Styrax	½ to 1 dr.
Sulphur ointment	½ to 1 dr.
Simple cerate	1 oz.

Mix.

For children and women with delicate skin this ointment is sufficient. For men, ordinary sulphur ointment is frequently used. However, Dr. Bulkley prefers to use only one-half the usual quantity of the active ingredients, provided styrax or balsam of Peru is added.—The patient should take a warm bath of half an hour's duration; rub for

some time with coarse soap, and then again plunge into a warm bath. On coming out of the second bath the ointment is to be rubbed in. The rubbing should be done with great care around the fingers and wrists, for on this depends much of the success of the treatment.—The clothing should be placed in a hot oven to insure the destruction of the insect.

Ointment for the Itch (KAPOSI).

Naphthol	4 dr.
Green soap	2 oz.
Pulverized white chalk	3 dr.
Lard	3 oz.

Mix.

Rub energetically with this ointment the parts affected by the itch, and then dust with powdered starch. The ointment has no disagreeable odor, and does not soil the linen; it however, causes a slight inflammation in the form of red spots, or small scattered pimples, but nothing serious.—For nursing children the proportion of naphthol should be reduced to 5 per cent.

Ointment for the Itch (E. VIDAL).

Styrax ointment	5 dr.
Olive oil	3 dr.

Mix.

Rub morning and night for 4 or 5 days.—From the first application this ointment allays the itching and cures quickly the pustulous and crusty eruptions caused by the acarus. It is well supported by children over 3 years old, and for them one rubbing in 4 or 5 days is enough.

Ointment for the Itch (WEINBERG).

Liquid styrax	4 dr.
Washed flowers of sulphur	4 dr.
White chalk	1 oz.
Green soap	1 oz.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

Rub energetically at night the parts affected by the itch, two or three days in succession; then take a full bath.—For small children extend the above ointment with an equal quantity of lard.

Ointment for the Itch.

Sublimed sulphur	3 dr.
Balsam of Peru	3 dr.
Cerate	4 oz.

Make an ointment with which to rub children affected with the itch, or adults whose skin is delicate and the itch of small extent.—Soap and water bath after the rubbing.

Treatment of the Itch (FOURNIER).

Wash the whole body with soap and water, and then take a bath of bran-water, afterwards rubbing with the following mixture:

Glycerine	7 oz.
Gum tragacanth	15 gr.
Sulphur	3 oz.
Pulv. carbonate of soda	2 oz.
Essence to perfume	q. s.

After the rubbing, take another bath.—Change the linen and bedclothes, and burn the gloves. Finish the treatment by emollient baths, and apply powdered starch or glycerine and starch.

GANGRENE.

Treatment of Gangrene (P. SPILLMAN).

When, under the influence of long confinement to bed, a redness makes its appearance, indicating the approach of gangrene, the suspected parts

should be washed with astringent liquid, such as decoction of oak-bark, to which is added acetate of lead and alcohol, with wine and lemon-juice. Oiled blotting paper or goldbeaters' skin may also be applied, forming a protection for the skin.— If the gangrene has broken out and is dry, it may be well to leave undisturbed the mummified parts, as they will for some time protect the deeper tissues. If it is moist, it is necessary above all to place the patient in a suitable position, in such a way as to detach the gangrenous parts, either by the aid of poultices or by aromatic fomentations.— When in the different forms of spontaneous and senile gangrene the disease attacks the whole of a foot or a leg, letting nature take its course seems to give the best results, and amputation is not to be thought of till the line of demarcation is clearly defined.— When gangrene appears in a diabetic patient as a consequence of his condition, the surgeon must generally intervene; while he should always abstain in the case of spontaneous gangrene.

Treatment of Gangrene of the Mouth (BAZIN).

To arrest the progress of gangrene of the mouth (or noma) in children, it is necessary to have immediate recourse to caustics, for which purpose preference is to be given to liquids, especially acid nitrate of mercury, hydrochloric, sulphuric and acetic acids. These agents are to be applied to the affected places by means of a camel's hair pencil or a small piece of sponge, taking care to protect the teeth and the tongue with a spoon or a piece of cardboard. Repeat the cauterizations every day, or even twice a day so long as the progress of the disease is not stopped. With a small roll of lint, put some chloride of lime, in powder, on the cauterized places, or touch them with a solution of 1 part in 1,000 of permanganate of potash or carbolic acid; or, the mouth may be washed frequently with saponinated coal-tar. The patient should be placed in a large and airy room; increase his strength by a little Malaga wine and substantial nourishment, composed, for infants, of milk and broth, in equal parts. For older children, give broths, soups, meat hash, etc. Prescribe, besides cinchona, either as an infusion, as a syrup, or in the form of an extract, in doses of 30 to 45 grains in 24 hours. Sulphate of quinine is also employed advantageously in this case.

Inhalations for Pulmonary Gangrene (C. PAUL).

Carbolic acid	3 oz.
Water	12 oz.

Put the whole into a bottle, and let patients suffering from pulmonary gangrene inhale the fumes. Internally prescribe tincture of eucalyptus in doses of 30 drops daily.

Potion for Pulmonary Gangrene (BUCQUOY).

Tincture of eucalyptus . . .	30 m.
Julep of diacodium	4 oz.

Mix.

To be given in spoonfuls in 24 hours. In a few days the expectorations lose their gangrenous odor, and the cough and difficulty of breathing diminish. When the depression of the strength is very marked, the author prescribes alternately the eucalyptus potion and Todd's potion, to which he adds from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm of extract of cinchona. The eucalyptus modifies the odor of the breath and the violence of the cough better than any other disinfectant.

GASTRALGIA (Heartburn).
Antigastralgic Drops (NIEMEYER)
Tincture of nux-vomica . . . 1 dr.
Tincture of castoreum . . . 1 dr.
Mix.

Twelve drops are to be taken during the attack, in half a cupful of infusion of valerian.— Warm applications to the pit of the stomach.

White Drops (GALLARD).
Cherry-laurel water . . . 1 dr.
Hydrochlorate of morphine . 1 gr.
Dissolve.

One drop on a piece of sugar, to be taken before each meal by persons who experience heartburn.

Soothing Liniment.
Fioravanti's balsam 3 oz.
Chloroform 3 dr.
Rousseau's laudanum . . . 3 dr.
Mix.

To be used for rubbing the pit of the stomach in case of acute gastralgia. If this should not prove sufficient, apply one or more blistering plasters over the same region, and dress with a salt of morphine.

Antigastralgic Mixture (J. SIMON).
Tincture of colombo 2 dr.
Tincture of belladonna . . . 1 dr.
Tincture of aconite 1 dr.
Paregoric elixir 1 dr.
Mix.

Dose, 5 or 6 drops before each meal, to children of 6 or 8 years, affected with dyspepsia with nervous symptoms.— Preparations of iron, sea bathing and exercise in the open air.

Soothing Mixture.
Syrup of bitter-orange peel . 5 dr
Syrup of morphine 5 dr.
Syrup of ether 5 dr.
Mix.

This compound syrup is recommended for heartburn, in doses of 1 teaspoonful every half-hour till the trouble is relieved.

Mixture for Gouty Gastralgie (DELIOUX).
Tincture of castoreum 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Sydenham's laudanum $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Essence of mint 15 m.
Mix.

Dose, 8 to 10 drops every hour in half a cupful of infusion of mint, orange or melissa leaves, to counteract gastralgia in gouty patients.— This mixture is also quite efficacious in flatulent dyspepsia.

Antigastralgic Pills (MILLET).
Sub-nitrate of bismuth . . . 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Hydrochlorate of morphine . 3 gr.
Pulv. Chinese rhubarb . . . 45 gr.
Lettuce-juice q.s.
Make 30 pills.

One pill morning and evening before meals, for persons who experience pains in the stomach during digestion.

Antigastralgic Powders.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth . . . 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pulverized rhubarb 8 gr.
Pulverized valerian 8 gr.
Pulverized colombo 8 gr.
Mix and divide into 5 powders.

One powder to be taken at each meal, in cases of nervous pains in the stomach.

Pills for Chlorotic Gastralgie (SCERLECKY).

Vallet's pills mixture	45 gr.
Powdered colombo	45 gr.
Powdered nux-vomica	10 gr.
Pulverized licorice	20 gr.

Make 60 pills.

From 4 to 10 to be taken daily by chlorotic patients, whose digestion is laborious and accompanied by pains at the pit of the stomach.

Antigastralgic Powder (GUION).

Bicarbonate of soda	20 gr.
Calcined magnesia	8 gr.
Extract of ox-gall	12 gr.
Extract of aconite . . . one-sixth gr.	

Mix, for 4 powders.

Persons subject to gastralgia should take two of the above powders every day before meals.—Reulsive frictions on the abdomen, milk diet.

Treatment of Gastralgie (LEVEN).

During the attack of gastralgia, revulsives should be applied to the region of the stomach, such as mustard plasters, warm cloths, rubbing with alcohol, etc. A prolonged warm bath may be prescribed and enemas of laudanum or sub-cutaneous injections of morphine should only be resorted to when the attack is prolonged too long. As soon as the stomach is more settled, give warm herb tea and an opiated potion. A few hours after the attack subsides, such food as milk, broth, or eggs should be tried, and only 24 hours later should solid food be allowed.—In such cases, the cause of the gastralgia should be sought for, so as to combat it directly and thus prevent recurrence of the trouble.

GASTRITIS.**Treatment of Inflammation of the Stomach (LEVEN).**

Endeavor to diminish the congestion of the stomach by derivatives, repeated applications of blisters, ice on the pit of the stomach, and by painting with tincture of iodine. The sub-nitrate of bismuth, in doses of 4 to 8 grains, taken before meals, has a salutary effect; so also have chalk and phosphate of lime. Sulphate of soda, sulphide, bromide and iodide of potassium, in doses of from 4 to 8 grains, have considerable efficacy in the treatment of gastritis; the same may be said of the alkaline natural water, such as Vichy, Evian, Vals, etc., taken immediately after meals.—When the stomach is dilated and is easily filled with water, and much difficulty is experienced in vomiting, it is well to empty the stomach with a pump or rubber tube, in order to shorten the crises of pain. After the stomach is emptied, it should be washed with tepid water, which should be drawn off in 3 or 4 minutes. However, if two or three washings do not produce an improvement, this means must be abandoned. In any event it is necessary to pay strict attention to the diet to prevent relapse.

GASTRORRHOEA.**Treatment of Gastrorrhœa (LEVEN).**

In gastrorrhœa with dilatation of the stomach, if the quantity of liquid rendered does not exceed a quart in 24 hours, from 15 grains to 1½ drachms of phosphate of lime may be taken in the morning before eating. Once a day the patient should take solid food, such as meat or fish; at the other meals he should be satisfied with liquid food such as milk, eggs, soups, etc. By employing these

means the disorder usually gives way.—The case is different, however, if the quantity of liquid rendered amounts to several quarts in 24 hours, for then recourse must be had to soundings and washings of the stomach. The soundings are to be made in the morning before eating; and when improvement is manifest leave one or two days between the operations, till not more than one a week is made. Faucher's tube is to be used, and tepid Vichy water for the washings. During the time the soundings are made, and for some months after, the diet should be closely guarded to prevent relapse.—The soundings and washings are equally effective in the gastrorrhœa which accompanies cancer of the stomach. They give great relief and prolong the life.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.**Boluses for Gastro-Enteritis (COX).**

Sub-nitrate of bismuth	1 dr.
Pulv. colombo root	3 dr.
Pulv. gum Arabic	2 dr.

Mix, for 20 boluses.

Three to be taken daily in cases of chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

CHAPPING OF THE SKIN.**Glycerate for Chapping.**

Glycerine	2 dr.
Spermaceti	1 dr.
White wax	15 gr.
Essence of bitter almonds	4 dr.

Mix.

For chaps, cracking and excoriations of the skin.

Liniment for Chapping.

Oxide of zinc	15 gr.
Tannic acid	15 gr.
Glycerine	4 dr.
Tincture of benzoin	30 m.
Camphor	15 gr.

Make a mixture with which the skin is to be rubbed morning and evening.

Compound Almond Lotion (HERMANN).

Bleached almonds	1 oz.
Orange-flower water	2 oz.
Rose-water	8 oz.

Make an emulsion, pass through a hair strainer, and add:

Hydrochlorate of ammonia . . 1 dr.

Tincture of benzoin 2 dr.

To be used as a lotion, to soften the skin and prevent chapping.

Mixture for Chapping (P. VIGIER).

Tannic acid	8 gr.
Glycerine	5 dr.
Rose-water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

Rub the hands morning and evening with a few drops of this solution, to soften the skin and heal chaps. It is equally good for cracked lips.

Solution for Chapped Breasts (PINARD).

Boric acid	1 dr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Dissolve.

In some cases a saturated solution (4 per cent) may be used without inconvenience.—Whenever cracks begin to appear with soreness at nursing, apply to the nipple a compress folded in four and dipped in the above solution, and cover it with a bit of sticking plaster to keep it from evaporating;

then on top of the plaster place a layer of wadding, which is to be kept in place by a bandage around the body.

Glycerate for Chapping and Cracking of the Breast.

Tannic acid	2 dr.
Pure glycerine	2 dr.

Dissolve.

This glycerate is to be applied with a small brush to chaps on the nipples after each nursing. It is also effective against chilblains.

Liniment for Chapped Breast.

Cocoa butter	2 dr.
Oil of sweet almonds	2 dr.
Oxide of zinc	2 gr.
Borate of soda	2 gr.
Essence of bergamot	8 m.

Make a liniment, recommended for chaps and cracks on the breast, lips and hands.

Compound Borax Lotion (JOHNSON).

Borate of soda	2 dr.
Precipitated chalk	1 oz.
Alcohol	3 oz.
Distilled rose-water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

To be shaken before using. Apply with a piece of lint to chapped nipples.

Solution for Cracked Nipples (UNNA).

Hydrochlorate of cocaine	8 to 15 gr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Dissolve.

In the intervals between nursings apply this solution every ten minutes to the cracked and inflamed nipple. In two or three days the cracks will heal up and the soreness disappear. The nursing is not interrupted.

Treatment of Chapped Breasts (BONDEL).

Apply a coat of tincture of benzoin to the nipples with a camel's hair pencil, and the chaps will soon heal under the thin film of benzoin which remains after the alcohol has evaporated. It is unnecessary to wash the breast upon nursing, but immediately afterwards apply a fresh coat of the tincture. — If the foregoing treatment fails, try the following recommended by Dr. Legroux: Around, but not on the nipple, apply with a brush a thin coat of collodion, and lay over it immediately a piece of goldbeater's skin in which several holes have been pierced in the place covering the nipple. Moisten the skin with water, to soften it, when nursing the child.

INFLAMMATION OF THE GUMS.

Alcoholated Dentifrice (JEANNEL).

Alcohol, 85°	2 dr.
Pulverized catechu	2½ dr.
Pulverized benzoin	30 gr.
Essence of mint	15 m.

Macerate 24 hours and filter.

A tonic astringent, useful in ulcerated inflammation and softening of the gums. — Put a tea-spoonful into a glass of fresh water and rinse the mouth morning and night.

Antiseptic Mouth-wash (J. REDIER).

Chlorate of potash	2½ dr.
Chloral hydrate	20 gr.
Distilled water	8 oz.

Dissolve.

This astringent and antiseptic collutorium is indicated in either acute or chronic inflammation of

the gums, after a number of teeth have been drawn.

Mouth-wash for Gingivitis (PINARD).

Chloral hydrate	4 dr.
Tincture of cochlearia	4 dr.

Dissolve.

This collutorium is recommended for inflammation of the gums experienced by enceinte women, which causes difficulty of mastication, slight bleeding, looseness of the teeth, and sometimes even their dropping out. — The edge of the gums are to be swabbed with a pencil of lint dipped in the solution, every day or every two days, first cleansing carefully the tartar from the teeth.

Topical Applications for Gingivitis (MAGITOT).

Soak a strip of wadding with a warm saturated solution of chlorate of potash and keep it applied to the inflamed gums in either local or traumatic gingivitis, renewing it every two or three hours. A much better result is thus obtained than by gargling. — Tincture of iodine may be used in simple forms. — Chloral hydrate and borax, either in powder or in union with glycerine, produce effects similar to the glycerate of chlorate of potash. — Chemically pure chromic acid is the most effective as well as the most inoffensive of the caustics. A little splint of wood with a bit of wadding fastened to one end and charged with powdered chromic acid, is applied to the point to be cauterized. The acid dissolves on contact with the moist surface and forms a reddish circle which indicates at once its action. Cover the part that has been touched with a bit of wadding to isolate the caustic, and advise the patient not to swallow the saliva as long as it has a reddish or brown color. In a few minutes the effect is complete, and the cauterization never goes beyond the points that have been touched; it is eliminated in three or four days. — Chromic acid is especially successful in cases of ulcerated inflammation of the teeth.

Topical Application for Softening of the Gums (COMBE).

Tincture of pyrethrum	4 dr.
Tincture of guaiacum	1 dr.
Tincture of myrrh	1 dr.
Tincture of thebain	1 dr.
Tincture of wild poppy, to color, q. s.	

Mix.

Swab the gums with this mixture, morning and night, when soft and discolored.

GLOSSITIS.

Solution for Inflammation of the Tongue (BUTLIN).

Chromic acid	10 gr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Dissolve.

With a swab dipped in this solution, paint the tongue in case of chronic inflammation of the surface, experienced by smokers and drinkers. This treatment is not suitable at first for acute superficial inflammation, as in that case emollients and glycerate of boric acid are preferable.

GOITRE.

Treatment of Spongy Goitre (TERRILLON).

Wash the region of the thyroid gland carefully with alcohol and a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. As the disease swells the superficial veins of the neck, it is easy for the surgeon to avoid

them, and he can plunge his trocar deeply into the body of the tumor. When he is sure that he cannot oscillate the instrument in the tissue penetrated, and neither blood nor air escapes, it is in a good place. The gold plated canula having first been sterilized by plunging it in boiling water for a minute, he will then inject gently from 8 to 15 drops of tincture of iodine, and when the instrument is withdrawn the wound is closed with the aid of some iodoformized collodion. The swelling caused by the injection lasts for three or four days, and after the resolution of the tumor a hard core of knotty fibres remain. Simple spongy or parenchymatous goitre, soft and fluctuating, seems to be most favorably affected by this mode of treatment.

Balsam for Goitre (OROSI).

Animal soap	4 dr.
Iodide of potassium	3 dr.
Rectified alcohol	4 oz.
Essence of lemon	15 m.

Dissolve.

To be applied by rubbing on the hypertrophied thyroid gland, twice a day, with internal doses of an iodized solution.

Water-cure for Exophthalmic Goitre (RENDU).

In cases of exophthalmic goitre, cold douches moderate the cardiac contractions and allay the nervous irritation. Water cure suits especially those persons who suffer from nervous affections complicated with anæmia; but in all cases it is necessary to regulate the douche according to the impressionability of the patients. With very excitable persons, the douche should begin with a warm shower of a few seconds' duration, ending, after a few days, in an instantaneous cold bath, the length of which may be gradually increased, but should never exceed one or two minutes.—For less excitable persons, of anæmic constitution, the cold douche may be given at once, avoiding, however, the head.—Patients must abstain entirely from tea, coffee, tobacco and spirits, and should not engage in any prolonged muscular effort.

Treatment of Exophthalmic Goitre (G. SÉE).

To counteract the palpitations observed in Base-dow's disease, and which the author attributes to paralysis of the vague nerves; he prescribes ten, twelve and even twenty drops daily, of tincture of veratrum viride, divided into three doses, and he continues the use of this medicament for several weeks and perhaps several months. The patient is at the same time subjected to a water-cure treatment. The action of the veratrum viride is maintained longer than of veratrine, and approaches that of digitalis without having the inconvenience of increasing the vascular pressure.

Water-cure Treatment of Exophthalmic Goitre (BENI-BARDE).

For exophthalmic goitre the best method of treatment consists in the use of the movable douche. It should be general, cold, short and slightly percussive, especially at the beginning of the treatment. If it is poorly supported, let the douche be tepid, or perhaps use simple lotions. By degrees the energy of the bath is increased and the temperature lowered. In case of need, cold hip-baths, uterine douches, and hot or cold foot baths may be added for amenorrhœa or metrorrhagia; Scotch douches for pains, and moist swathes or bandages for troubles of the digestive organs. With a course of this treatment for from 4 to 8 months, complete cures have been effected.

GOUT.

Anti-Gout Collodion (MONIN).

Elastic collodion	4 dr.
Sulphuric ether	4 dr.
Salicylic acid	1 dr.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	15 gr.

Mix.

Apply this mixture once an hour to the great toe. After the second application the pain diminishes while the swelling remains, consequently avoiding possible danger of the disease changing its location.

Douches for Gouty Scleritis (GALEZOWSKI).

To counteract gouty induration, vapor douches of 10 or 15 minutes' duration, administered every day, render real service in facilitating the circulation and resorption. Besides this, at the beginning of the trouble, when the patient complains of pains about the eyes, it is of advantage to prescribe alternate instillations of eserine and atropine in very weak doses, so as not to trouble the vision. A flying blister should also be applied to the periorbital region every 8 or 10 days,—5 or 6 of the blisters being sufficient for the cure of the scleritis. —Internally it is necessary to follow the general treatment for the gout.

Liniments for the Gout (BOULOUMIÉ).

Chloroform	2½ dr.
Essence of turpentine	2½ dr.
Soothing balm	1 oz.

Mix.

To anoint the painful joints after the acute stage has passed. During the chronic stage, apply frictions and massage twice a day with the following mixture:

Fioravanti's balsam	2 oz.
Tincture of lavender	1 oz.
Tincture of cinchona	1 oz.
Tincture of nux-vomica	½ oz.

Administer at the same time the appropriate internal remedies.

Anti-Gout Pills (MAYET).

Sulphate of quinine	18 gr.
Digitalis powder	8 gr.
Extract of colchicum	30 gr.
Cinchona powder	q. s.

Make 40 pills.

One to be taken morning and night for attacks of gout. —At the same time apply soothing oily embrocations to the painful joints.

Anti-Gout Pills.

Sulphate of quinine	45 gr.
Alcoholic extract of aconite	15 gr.
Extract of colchicum seeds	8 gr.
Extract of belladonna	3 gr.

Mix and divide into 20 pills.

Dose, from 1 to 4 daily in attacks of acute gout.

Pills for the Gout (HUCHARD).

Extract of maize-stigmas	1½ dr.
Benzoate of soda	45 gr.
Carbonate of lithia	45 gr.
Essential oil of anise	3 m.

Make 60 pills.

For gouty diathesis, and especially for gout with a tendency to uratic inflammation of the kidneys, 2 of these pills are to be taken at the beginning of every meal, for 15 or 20 days every month; the treatment to be continued for from 1 to 3 years. —In some cases from 2 to 5 grains of extract of colchicum may be added to these pills.—With

the object of restraining the formation of uric acid, advise the use of Vichy, Vals, or other alkaline mineral waters.—Iodide of lithium, in doses of 4 to 8 grains a day, acts at the same time through the iodine and the lithia.—Out-door exercise, gymnastics, frictions, and abstinence from all alcoholic drinks.

Pills for Gouty Headache (DEBOUT).

Extract of colchicum	45 gr.
Sulphate of quinine	45 gr.
Pulverized digitalis	20 gr.
<i>Make 30 pills.</i>	

One to be taken every evening for headache caused by the gout.

Soothing Salve (CHARCOT).

Extract of opium	45 gr.
Extract of henbane	1½ to 2 dr.
New lard	1 oz.

For a salve, with which painful joints are to be anointed in acute gout. Cover the joints with wadding or with emollient poultices.

Anti-gout Potions.

Wine of colchicum	1 oz.
Infusion of chamomile flowers	4 oz.
Cherry laurel	1½ dr.
Simple syrup	1 oz.

Make a potion, of which one spoonful is to be taken every two hours, for attacks of acute gout. Apply soothing embrocations to the painful joints.

Potion for the Gout (CHARCOT).

Wine of colchicum	1 dr.
Distilled water	4 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

To be taken in 3 doses in 24 hours. The next day, raise the quantity of wine of colchicum to 1½ drachms, and do not stop unless enteritis should set in. During the night 6 or 8 English black-drops should be given in addition, in a little sweetened water.

Potion for Acute Gout.

Tinct. of colchicum seeds 10 to 15 m.	
Tinct. of digitalis	10 m.
Tinct. ofaconite	15 m.
Lettuce water	3 oz.
Syrup of the five roots	5 dr.

Make a potion, to be given by spoonfuls every two hours, in attacks of acute gout. Wrap the painful joints in wadding and secure with sticking plaster.

Potion for Acute Gout.

Pulp. digitalis leaves	4 gr.
Boiling water	3 oz.

Infuse and filter, and then add:

Tinct. of colchicum seeds 10 to 15 m.	
Bromide of potassium	30 gr.
Syrup of diacodium	5 dr.

Make a potion, to be taken by spoonfuls every two hours during the attack of acute gout.—Soothing embrocations on the painful joints.

Remedy for Acute Gout (GUBLER).

Colchicum seeds	3 dr.
Alcohol, 60°	2 oz.

Macerate and filter.

Give 10 drops of this tincture twice a day, then three and four times a day, and finally 20 drops at a time, in black coffee, or in an infusion of meadow-sweet, in attacks of acute gout. The colchicum causes nausea, salivation, flow of bile, and a general collapse which allays the attack. So

these symptoms should be encouraged rather than hindered under pretext of toleration.

Anti-gout Solution (GARROD).

Carbonate of lithia	4 gr.
Rose-water or elder-water	6 dr.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	

Warm this solution and moisten with it a piece of lint or sponge, which is to be applied to the gouty tophus and covered with a shield of gutta-percha. Wet the lint 3 or 4 times a day, so that it will be kept always moist.—As internal remedy the carbonate of lithia may be prescribed in doses of 10 to 12 grains, or the citrate of lithia in doses of 18 to 20 grains, dissolved in effervescent water.

Solution for the Gout (G. SÉE).

Salicylate of soda	1 oz.
Distilled water	10 oz.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	

Three spoonfuls daily at meal-time.—If the attack is acute, prescribe 5 or 6 spoonfuls of the solution, so as to lessen the most severe pains, then diminish the dose and continue for a sufficient length of time.—The salicylate of soda causes the elimination of uric acid by the bladder, and thus prevents the disease breaking out elsewhere.

Ptisan of Ash-Leaves.

Ash leaves	1 oz.
Common water	2 pts.

Boil the leaves in the water for 10 or 15 minutes, strain and sweeten. This decoction is to be taken during the day in small doses, about an hour before meals, in chronic gout. It is slightly bitter, and is useful, according to Garrod, to stimulate the digestive functions and arouse the appetite.

Treatment of Attacks of Gout (H. RENDU).

For an attack of the gout of average intensity, prescribe diluent diet and drinks. Prof. Bouchard administers lithia in this stage, in doses of 15 to 20 grains a day, in a warm aromatic infusion. If there is considerable fluxion of the joints accompanied by sharp pains and intense fever, recourse may be had to salicylate of soda, unless heart trouble or the presence of albumen in the urine is detected. The salt is to be taken in small doses every hour, so as to insure its gradual elimination, and in a short time diminution of the pain and the swelling will be noted.—When the pains are very acute and the crises prolonged, the remedy *par excellence* is colchicum, in the form of alcoholic tincture of the seeds, or the wine of the pharmacopœia. Commence by weak doses; when the patient's tolerance is known, according to Dr. Garrod, one-half to 1 drachm of the wine, or 10 to 15 drops of the tincture, should be given at the moment the acute attack begins, after which diminish the the quantity, so that the above quantity be taken in several doses in the 24 hours.—Embrocations of oil of henbane and chloroform on the joints, which should rest immovable on cushions.

General Treatment of Gout (H. RENDU).

The alkalines are specially recommended in gout. Usually the citrate and carbonate of lithia are prescribed. Benzoic acid, which is eliminated from the system in the form of hippuric acid, may be administered in daily doses of 4 to 8 grains, or 15 grains at the most.—In the case of really acute symptoms in vigorous patients, Vichy water, handled with precaution, has chances of producing rapid as well as complete and durable relief. If the symptoms are sub-acute with a congestive

tendency, Châtel Guyon or Carlsbad waters are recommended on account of their laxative properties.—For chronic patients who suffer at the same time from gravel and diabetes, preference is given to the waters of Contrexeville, Evian and Plombières.—Lastly, in case of stiffness of the joints caused by tophacic deposits, recourse should be had to hot springs, such as Bourbone-les-Bains, Bourbon-l'Archambault and Louëche.

Treatment of the Gout (JACCOUD).

During the attack of gout, take repose, envelop the joint in wadding, apply some narcotic liniment, follow a strict or at least mitigated diet, according as the attack is febrile or apyretic. The best food then is milk. Keep the bowels free without purging.—During an ordinary attack of gout, let nature take its course, only giving salicylate of soda (45 grains daily) or wine of colchicum (1 to 1½ drachms in 24 hours) when the pain is exceptionally severe, or its duration unusual. In the intervals between the attacks, follow a mixed diet, vegetable rather than animal; drink pure water, or perhaps very light white or red wines cut with water. If hygienic treatment alone is not sufficient to free the patient from the various gouty symptoms, let him take for 10 days in each month, 3 or 4 glasses each day of a mixture of equal parts of milk and Vichy water (Celestins spring). In case this is not enough, associate with it from 10 to 15 grains of benzoate of lithia daily.—Vichy and Carlsbad waters suit robust patients who have no heart trouble; Ems and Royat waters for those who are not in such good condition; Kissingen and Hambourg are especially applicable to disorders of the joints which attacks of gout leave after them.—In case of complication with gravel Contrexeville or Evian waters are best.

Treatment of Renal Gout (HUCHARD).

1st, Combat the tendency to arterial sclerosis, in order to prevent the development of interstitial nephritis. 2d, Oppose the exaggerated formation of uric acid, or its want of elimination,—the cause of uratic nephritis. 3d, Act against any tendency to gravel, so as to prevent gravelly nephritis.—If kidney disorder has already set in, uremic symptoms have still to be prevented or counteracted. Lastly, in view of the functional connection existing between the liver and the kidneys, the treatment must not only be directed against the kidney disorders, but also against the diseases or simple functional troubles of the liver.—For the arterio-sclerous lesions prescribe iodide of sodium or iodide of lithium, in daily doses of 2 to 4 grains, increasing to 15 grains daily if the patient supports the medicament well, and if vascular lesions are already present. In case the iodides are not tolerated they may be replaced by tincture of iodine, which is to be taken in doses of 4 to 8 drops at each meal, or as an iodo-tannic syrup, in from 1 to 2 large spoonfuls a day.

Preventive Treatment of the Gout (H. RENDU).

If the patient is an adult of gouty temperament, advise him to follow a moderate diet composed of mixed food, meats, vegetables, fruits (avoid tomatoes). For drink, wine or light beer, considerably diluted with a weak mineral water; neither coffee, liquors, nor pure wines are allowed. Induce the elimination of the interstitial matter by moderate muscular exercise, warm baths of short duration and not too often repeated, dry friction and massage.—For young persons barely affected by the gout, a course of water-cure is recommended.

Wear warm clothing.—Flannels at all seasons; live as much as possible in a dry, warm climate; avoid intellectual fatigue and excesses of every kind.

Treatment of Gouty Iritis (GALEZOWSKI).

In this affection either atropine or duboisine should be dropped into the diseased eye, and 10 or 15 minutes afterwards 1 drop of eserine. By the action of these drugs first a dilatation and then a contraction of the iris is produced, which reduces the quantity of blood in the organ and diminishes the tendency to glaucoma. If the pain has not been allayed by the atropine, use only the eserine.

GRAVEL.

Mixture for the Gravel (G. BIRD).

Pure carbonate of soda	1½ dr.
Benzoic acid	½ dr.
Phosphate of soda	2½ dr.
Boiling water	4 oz.

Dissolve, filter and add:

Cinnamon water 7 oz.
Dose, 2 spoonfuls, 3 times a day, in chronic uric gravel.

Pills for the Gravel (HUCHARD).

Benzoate of soda	45 gr.
Carbonate of lithia	45 gr.
Extract of maize stigmas	45 gr.
Essence of anise	3 m.

Make 60 pills.

Two to be taken at each meal by persons suffering from uric gravel and who experience uricemic symptoms.

Potion for the Gravel (VENABLES).

Borax	8 gr.
Bicarbonate of soda	9 gr.
Aerated water	5 oz.
Syrup of bitter-orange peel	2 oz.

Dissolve.

To be taken in one day, to stop the reddish deposit observable in the urine of persons predisposed to gravel.—The borax and bicarbonate of soda may be replaced by 5 to 8 grains of carbonate of lithia for the same object.

THE GRIPPE.

Potion for the Grippe.

Infusion of polygala	3 oz.
Gum ammoniac	½ dr.
Pulv. gum arabic	1 oz.
Syrup of thebain	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be given by spoonfuls once an hour for the grippe.—Ground-ivy tea, and mustard poultice on the chest.

Potion for the Grippe (COLVIS).

Sulphate of quinine	10 gr.
Infusion of coffee	4 oz.
Syrup of turpentine	1 oz.

Mix.

One tablespoonful to be taken every hour. Continue for four days.

Treatment of the Grippe (BROCHIN).

If the grippe is accompanied by continuous or remittent fever, great prostration, and local congestive or inflammatory symptoms of some intensity, administer 15 or 20 grains of ipecac powder in two doses, and afterwards give diaphoretic drinks, such as infusion of borage or wild poppy, to which is added a few grains of carbonate of ammonia or sal ammoniac for each cupful of the

infusion. Tincture or alcoholic extract ofaconite is also indicated. At night give infusion of linden leaves, to which is added cherry-laurel water, sweetened with syrup of codein; or perhaps a couple of pills of extract of thebain or a hypodermic injection of morphine.—If the gripe occurs in localities subject to fevers, prescribe sulphate of quinine.—Cinchona and generous wines are indicated for the end of the attack.—The laryngobronchitis is to be combated with the aid of kermes, cutaneous rubefacients and cuppings on the chest.—In case of complication with pneumonia, large doses of kermes in union with cinchona, alcoholic potions and dry cuppings.

FETID BREATH.

Gargle of Chloride of Lime.

Chloride of lime	2 dr.
Water	1 pt.
Triturate, filter and add to the liquor:	
Clarified honey	1 oz.
This gargle is very advantageous for persons who have foetid breath.	

Antiseptic Liquid Dentifrice (MAGITOT).

Borax	15 gr.
Thymol	8 gr.
Distilled water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

Wash the mouth several times a day with this solution to correct foetidity of the breath.

HEMATURIA.

Potion for Hematuria (LANGE).

Extract of ergot	20 gr.
Tannic acid	30 gr.
Distilled water	6 oz.
Simple syrup	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be given by spoonfuls in 24 hours for passing of blood in the urine.—Cold compresses on the abdomen, ice internally, and cold washings.

HEMERALOPY.

Collyrium for Night Blindness (GALESZOWSKI).

Hydrobromate of eserine . . .	2 gr.
Distilled water	2½ dr.

Dissolve.

This eye-wash is recommended for endemic hemeralopy.

HEMOPTYSIS.

Pills for Spitting of Blood (G. DE MUSSY).

Pulv. extract of ratany . . .	1 dr.
Pulv. ergot	45 gr.
Pulv. digitalis	8 gr.
Extract of hyoscyamus . . .	4 gr.

Make 20 pills.

Dose, from 4 to 6 daily, to stop the spitting of blood, so frequent in tubercular consumption.—Absolute repose; ice internally; mustard plasters on the upper and lower limbs.

Pills for Spitting of Blood (RAYNAUD).

Sulphate of aluminum and potash	8 gr.
Pulverized catechu	8 gr.
Extract of thebain	3 gr.

Make 10 pills.

One to be taken morning and evening to relieve hemoptysis of consumptives.—Absolute rest; iced drinks. If the bleeding continues, give 3 granules of digitalis daily together with the following potion:

Perchloride of iron	1 dr.
Sweetened water	5 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

To be taken by spoonfuls in 24 hours.

In the New York hospitals, inhalations of essence of turpentine are administered for spitting of blood. A saucer containing about a drachm of essence of turpentine is placed over a suitable vessel filled with hot water, and the patient inhales the vapor as it is produced. As the volatilization goes on slowly, the air-passages are not painfully affected, and rarely do pains in the bladder result from it. The inhalation may be repeated three or four times or even oftener in the 24 hours. It is employed in not very serious cases, which are prolonged for several days. When the hemorrhage is copious, recourse must be had to dry cupping and ligature of the members.

Potion for Spitting of Blood (PETER).

Mineral kermes	5 gr.
Gum julep	4 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

To be given by spoonfuls from hour to hour, to consumptive patients in spitting of blood. The potion produces nausea and vomiting, and the hemorrhage is stopped in 2 or 3 days. This result is obtained quicker by making the patient vomit, by the aid of 20 or 30 grains of ipecacuanha.—If the hemorrhage is not abundant, it will be sufficient to give in the morning 6 to 8 pastilles of ipecac or kermes, or a syrup containing 1 grain of kermes for every 2 ounces of syrup.—Apply revulsives to the chest and lower limbs; breathe fresh air and take cold drinks and food.

Potion for Hemoptysis.

Extract of ratany	½ to 1 dr.
Sulphate of aluminum	2 gr.
Infusion of roses	4 oz.
Tartaric syrup	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be given by spoonfuls every half-hour in cases of bleeding from the lungs.—Energetic revulsives on the skin; absolute repose; ice internally.

Powders for Hemoptysis.

Pulverized ergot	1 dr.
Tannic acid	35 gr.

Mix and divide into 10 powders.

One to be taken morning and evening, for spitting of blood. If there is heart trouble, give digitalis at the same time, and apply revulsives to the lower limbs.

Powders for Hemoptysis (GIMBERT).

Sulphate of quinine	8 gr.
Pulverized ergot	30 gr.

Mix and divide into 10 powders.

To be taken every hour or every two hours, in slight bleeding of the lungs.—Apply revulsives to the chest and lower limbs; repose in bed; fresh air and cold drinks and food.

Powders for Hemoptysis (OPPOLZER).

Pulv. sulphate of aluminum and potassa	1 dr.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	1 gr.
Pulv. white sugar	1 dr.

Mix and divide into 12 powders.

One to be taken every hour in cases of hemoptysis.—Apply cold compresses to the chest; absolute rest and silence.—These powders are intended for patients who cannot support perchloride of iron.

Treatment of Cardiac Hemoptysis (G. SÉE).

If there is considerable hemorrhage, the author prescribes the aqueous extract of ergot in doses of about 1 drachm in 24 hours, associated with 2 or 3 grains of opium. Hypodermic injections of ergotine may also be used when they do not cause abscesses. — Syrup and capsules of turpentine are also efficacious; but it is especially important to try to increase the energy of the heart by means of preparations of digitalis.

HEMORRHAGE.**Hemostatic Collodion.**

Officinal collodion	3 oz.
Carbolic acid	1 to 2 dr.
Tannic acid	1 dr.
Benzoinic acid	45 gr.

Mix by shaking.

This collodion is of a brownish color and adheres more strongly to the tissues than ordinary collodion; it coagulates instantly blood and white of egg. It is applied with a brush or by dipping small bandages in it.

Hemostatic Cotton (JORDAN).

Boil the cotton in weak alkaline water — say 2 per cent of its weight of carbonate of soda — so as to free it from the small amount of fatty matter which adheres to it and prevents it from imbibing the medicinal solution. Rinse it afterwards and dry it in the air, then plunge it into the officinal solution of perchloride of iron diluted with its weight of distilled water. Express the excess of liquid with a pestle and spread it on paper exposed to the air. To get it completely dry, keep it for a short time in a moderately warm oven, and afterwards keep it closely covered up so as to prevent it from absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.

Hemostatic Water (SPAAK).

Chloroform	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Water	$\frac{7}{2}$ oz.

Mix by shaking.

This solution is considered as an excellent agent for stanching hemorrhage, and is particularly recommended in operations on the mouth and throat. — After amygdalotomy this chloroformed water should be sprayed upon the wound for a few seconds with an atomizer.

Antihemorrhagic Injection (MOUTARD-MARTIN).

Bonjean's ergotine	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Distilled water	4 dr.
Pure glycerine	4 dr.

Dissolve.

Inject 15 drops under the skin in various forms of hemorrhage, such as metrorrhagia, hemoptysis, etc.

Hemostatic Pills (HUCHARD).

Ergotine	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Sulphate of quinine	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Pulverized digitalis	3 gr.
Extract of hyoscyamus	3 gr.

Make 30 pills.

Use, from 3 to 5 daily in various forms of hemorrhage, such as metrorrhagia, epistaxis, hemoptysis, etc.

Another Formula (HUCHARD).

Sulphate of quinine	1 dr.
Aqueous extract of ergot . . .	1 dr.

Make 40 pills.

Dose, from 6 to 10 daily.

Hemostatic Pills (N. G. DE MUSSR).

Extract of ratany	1 dr.
Pulverized ergot	45 gr.
Pulverized digitalis	8 gr.
Extract of hyoscyamus	4 gr.

Make 20 pills.

From 3 to 6 to be taken in 24 hours in various forms of hemorrhage.

Antihemorrhagic Salve (OROSI).

Tannic acid	35 gr.
Pulverized sugar	30 gr.
Essence of lavender	5 m.
Prepared lard	2 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

Spread this salve on slivers of lint and keep them applied to the sores which are the seat of passive hemorrhage.

Potion for Intestinal Hemorrhage (SIREDEY).

Soft extract of cinchona	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Brandy	2 oz.
Infusion of coffee	4 oz.
Pulverized sugar	2 dr.

Make a potion, to be taken by spoonfuls every hour. — Apply ice to the abdomen; keep absolutely motionless; interfere as little as possible with the bowels.

Officinal Solution of Ergotine (BONJEAN).

Bonjean's ergotine	1 part.
Cherry-laurel water	7 parts.

Dissolve with very slight heat in a water-bath; let stand for 5 hours and filter carefully without agitating the sediment at the bottom of the vessel. Treat with washed animal charcoal in weight equal to that of the ergotine employed, keeping together for 24 hours and shaking frequently; then filter again. Preserve in a glass-stoppered bottle. This solution is of an amber color and about equivalent to an equal quantity of ergot of good quality. It keeps clear indefinitely; while the solutions commonly used for hypodermic injections, into which glycerine enters, becomes musty after some time.

Tampon for Alveolo-dental Hemorrhage.

When the extraction of a tooth causes a hemorrhage which a tampon of cotton-wool or a pellet of wadding has failed to arrest, a stiff mixed plaster may be used to fill the cavity; or, according to the advice of Dr. Magitot, mix lint and cotton with gutta-percha and introduce a pellet of this into the cavity, keeping it there with a piece of gutta-percha moulded to the jaw.

HEMORRHOIDS (Piles).**Antihemorrhoidal Wash (SEMPLE).**

Extract of ergot	3 oz.
Water	3 dr.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	

In five cases of hemorrhoids, of which two were accompanied by prolapsus of the rectum, Dr. Semple made injections of this solution into the rectum, after each stool, entirely curing the hemorrhoids.

Antihemorrhoidal Ointment (SUNDLEIN).

Sulphate of aluminum and potassa	45 gr.
Fresh washed butter	1 oz.

Dissolve the salt in a very small quantity of water and incorporate it with the butter. — Apply to bleeding piles night and morning. — Suppositories of cocoa butter and extract of ratany are equally successful in the same affection.

Antihemorrhoidal Pills.

Extract of capsicum	4 gr.
Pulv. gum arabic	q. s.
<i>Make 20 pills.</i>	

Dose, 4 or 5 daily, one-half at breakfast and the other at supper, to arrest the congestive symptoms which are caused by the hemorrhoids.

Antihemorrhoidal Ointment (E. BARRÉ).

Iodide of potassium	½ dr.
Extract of ratany	1 dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	8 m.
Extract of belladonna	8 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Make into an ointment, with which the piles are to be rubbed morning and night.—Apply poultices to the painful parts and take a prolonged hip-bath every morning.—Use a clyster to which some glycerine is added before applying the ointment.

Astringent Ointment.

Finely powdered nut-galls	1 dr.
Benzinated lard	1 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

This ointment is advised for piles which bleed easily; 30 grains of opium may be added when they are very painful.

Soothing Ointment.

Extract of hyoscyamus	30 gr.
Extract of belladonna	30 gr.
Unguent populeum	5 dr.

Make an ointment; recommended for inflamed and painful piles.—Prolonged hip-baths.

Salve for Piles (SABAL).

Iodoform	1 dr.
Pulverized opium	15 gr.
Vaseline	1 dr.

Make into a salve, which is to be applied to the piles morning and night and after defecation. Before applying the salve, wash the parts with warm water, and then with cold water. Tannin may be added to the salve to disguise the odor of the iodoform.

Ointment for Piles (VALLEZ).

Calcined alum	30 gr.
Extract of elder leaves	1 dr.
Unguent populeum	4 dr.

Make an ointment, to be applied to bleeding piles every two hours.

Antihemorrhoidal Suppositories.

Extract of ratany	30 gr.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	1 gr.
Stearine	2 dr.

Make 3 suppositories.—Very effective for painful piles.

Soothing Suppositories (RICHARD).

Cocoa butter	2 dr.
Extract of opium	2 to 3 gr.
Extract of stramonium	2 to 3 gr.

Make 2 suppositories, one of which is introduced into the rectum on going to bed, to soothe the pain of piles.—Oily enemas and repose.

Tannic Acid Suppositories.

Tannic acid	30 gr.
Benzinated lard	40 gr.
White wax	8 gr.

Make 10 suppositories, prescribed with benefit to reduce bleeding from piles.

Suppositories for Piles (PURDON).

Iodoform	35 gr.
Cocoa butter	10 dr.
Yellow wax	1 dr.

Mix at a gentle heat, and make 10 suppositories, to soothe painful piles.

Opiated Tannin Suppository.

Tannic acid	3 gr.
Pulverized crude opium	15 gr.
Stearine	30 gr.
<i>Mix.</i>	

This suppository is useful in painful piles.

Treatment of Piles (DELIOUX).

To allay the bearing down and straining pains in the rectum caused by the piles, and to arrest the flow of blood to that part of the body, the author recommends an infusion of myrtle leaves, administered in the form of cold enemas.—The same infusion, applied in lotions and in compresses, has a soothing, astringent and resolvent effect.—Internally powdered myrtle (15 to 30 grains daily) associated with Venice turpentine also gives relief: the tumors diminish in size and become less painful, and the bleeding decreases or stops.—Myrtle may therefore be considered as being, both internally and externally, if not a remedy, at least a valuable alleviator in this troublesome disorder.

HERPES (Tetter).**Morphinated Collodion for Herpes (BOURDON).**

Collodion	1 oz.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	8 gr.

Dissolve.

Dip a camel's hair brush in this mixture and paint the pimples several times, taking care not to open them. The coat of collodion ought to be somewhat thick. In about a week the pimples will have disappeared, leaving only a redness of the skin.

Salve for Circinnated Herpes (HARDY).

Mineral turpeth	15 to 30 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Make a salve, with which the eruptions are to be rubbed night and morning.—Syrup of iodine of iron and cod-liver oil; tonic and reparative diet.

Parasiticide Ointment (GUIBOUT).

Fresh prepared lard	2 dr.
Camphor	1 dr.
Sublimed sulphur	1 dr.

Make an ointment, designed to cure pityriasis versicolor and circinnated herpes.—If the vegetable parasite is located deeply in the hair-bulb, as in scald-head and sycosis, it will be necessary to pull out the hairs before applying the parasiticide.

Sulpho-Alkaline Salve (HARDY).

Washed flowers of sulphur	15 to 20 gr.
Subcarbonate of potash	4 to 8 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

Apply by rubbing on circinnated herpes, and continue for some time after the cure to prevent relapse by regermination of the parasite.

HYDARTHROSIS (Dropsy of Knee).**Resolvent Lotion (MANEC).**

Hydrochlorate of ammonia	2½ dr.
Water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

Soak a compress in this solution and apply to the knee affected with recent hydarthrosis. Compress the joint moderately with a bandage and sprinkle the whole with a solution of sal ammoniac.—If the effusion is not dissipated by this treatment, try afterwards flying blisters.

Resolvent Salve (BILLROTH).

Iodine	2 gr.
Iodide of potassium	1 dr.
Simple cerate	2 oz.

Make a salve, and rub on a piece as large as a hazel-nut, three times a day, for hydarthrosis.

Treatment of Hydarthrosis (BERGERET).

In case of dropsey of the knee, whether the cause be rheumatism, gout, or anything else, provided that the acute symptoms have been allayed, Dr. Bergeret prescribes the following treatment: Wrap the knee in a thick coat of cotton batting, and keep on it constantly a cushion containing 2 or 3 quarts of fine sand kept very warm. The sand should spread out over the knee, covering all parts of the swelling, and should be so warm that the hand cannot bear it. Cover the whole with a thick woolen blanket so as to favor an abundant local sweating. In a few days the dropsey will disappear. When the affection is in the acute stage, the author treats it with moist heat.

DROPSY.

Diuretic Decoction.

Dry fennel root	1½ dr.
Knee-holly root	1½ dr.
Wild celery root	1½ dr.
Asparagus root	1½ dr.
Parsley root	1½ dr.
Boiling water	1 pt.

Infuse for 1 hour, filter and add:

Nitrate of potash	15 to 30 gr.
Syrup of five roots	3 oz.

To be given in 24 hours to dropsical patients.

Diuretic Electuary.

Nitrate of potash	1 dr.
Carbonate of potash	1 dr.
Tincture of squills	½ dr.
Tincture of digitalis	½ dr.
White honey	2 oz.

Make an electuary, to be given by teaspoonfuls in 3 or 4 days, to stimulate secretion by the kidneys in the various forms of dropsey.—Derivation on the bowels by means of repeated purgatives.

Diuretic Liniment (GUIBERT).

Tincture of squills	3 dr.
Tincture of digitalis	3 dr.
Tincture of colchicum	3 dr.
Camphorated oil	6 dr.
Liquid ammonia	1½ dr.

Mix

To be used for rubbing the stomach and thighs twice a day, in dropsey.

Diuretic Oxyxmel (GUBLER).

Alcoholic tincture of digitalis	2½ dr.
Aqueous extract of ergot	2½ dr.
Gallic acid	1 dr.
Bromide of potassium	1 oz.
Cherry-laurel water	1 oz.
Cherry syrup	12 oz.
Oxyxmel of squills	1 pt.

Make a mixture, of which 2 or 3 spoonfuls are to be given daily in water or some diuretic infusion, in various forms of dropsey, heart affections, kidney complaints, etc.

Mixture for Dropsey (PORCHER).

Sulphate of soda	1 oz.
Bitartrate of potash	1 oz.
Syrup of nitric ether	2½ dr.
Distilled water	6 oz.

Dissolve.

Dose, 2 spoonfuls daily. Recommended for dropsey where there is an active circulation. It causes abundant alvine evacuations, and often at the same time a copious discharge of urine.

Pills for Dropsey (FONSSAGRIVES).

Aqueous extract of cainca	15 gr.
Pulverized gamboge	15 gr.
Pulverized licorice q. s. for 10 pills.	

Dose, 1 pill every 4 hours until 5 or 6 are taken, to produce both a diuretic and purgative effect, in various forms of dropsey.

Pills for Dropsey (G. SÉE).

Extract of squills	15 gr.
Pulverized squills	8 gr.

Make into 10 pills, of which 6 to 10 are to be taken daily to counteract the oedema and anasarca which accompany heart disease. The author prescribes about 1 drachm of bromide of potassium daily at the same time. Under the combined influence of these two drugs, the symptoms diminish and almost disappear at the same time as the dropsey.—The dose of squills appears large, but it is readily tolerated by the patient.

Pills for Dropsey (SELWYN).

Croton oil	5 m.
Scales of squills	3 gr.
Gum ammoniac	3 gr.
Pulverized ginger	15 gr.
Compound ext. of colocynth	40 gr.

Make 20 pills, of which 3 to 5 are to be taken, according to their effect, 3 times a week, for dropsey, heart disease, kidney disorders, etc.

Diuretic Pills (J. SIMON).

Extract of squills	35 gr.
Powdered squills	35 gr.
Pulverized gum . . q. s. for 20 pills.	

One or two to be taken at each meal by children affected with asthma, distention of the body, oedema of the face, etc. In case of dropsey arising from heart affection, digitalis powder should be associated with the above.

Diuretic Pills.

Pulverized squills	1 dr.
Pulverized digitalis	1 dr.
Pulv. Aleppo scammony	1 dr.
Simple syrup	q. s.

Make 100 pills and give from 1 to 5 daily in various forms of dropsey,

Diuretic Potion (GUERSAUT).

Nitrate of potash	8 gr.
Oxymel of squills	1 oz.
Syrup of asparagus points	1 oz.
Decoction of couch-grass	3 oz.

Make a potion, to be given once an hour, by teaspoonfuls.

Diuretic and Laxative Powders.

Pulv. sulphate of potash	1½ dr.
Pulv. cream of tartar	1½ dr.
Pulv. nitrate of potash	1½ dr.
Pulv. digitalis leaves	15 gr.

Mix and divide into 20 powders. 1 to 3 to be taken daily for oedema of the lower limbs.—Repeated purgatives.

Diuretic Powders (LONDON HOSPITALS).

Pulv. squill-scales	45 gr.
Pulv. boro-potassic tartate . .	1 oz.

Mix carefully.

Give from 8 to 20 grains of this powder 2 or 3 times daily, to excite an abundant secretion of urine, in the troubles which accompany oedema of the lower limbs. Administer repeated purgatives at the same time.

Diuretic Powders.

Powdered squills	20 gr.
Powdered digitalis leaves . . .	20 gr.
Pulverized nitrate of potash . .	5 dr.
Mix and divide into 15 powders. Dose, 1 or 2 daily in various forms of dropsy.	

Antidropsical Wine (BOUYER).

Middle elder bark	2 oz.
Dry digitalis leaves	2 dr.
Acetate of potash	4 dr.
Alcohol	q. s.

Macerate for 48 hours and add a pint and a half of good white wine; clarify, filter, and add:

Syrup of five roots	4 oz.
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Dose, from 2 to 6 tablespoonfuls daily between meals, increasing progressively. (Commencing with two spoonfuls, the dose is to be gradually increased if the medicine is well supported; diminish it if there is intolerance.)

Compound Wine of Squills (RICHTER).

Dried squill-scales	1 oz.
Bitter-orange peel	3 dr.
Fœtid iris root	3 dr.
Juniper berries	2 dr.
White wine	3 pts.

Digest for 3 days, filter and add 2 ounces of oxymel of squills.—The dose is from 3 to 15 drachms, as a diuretic.

Diuretic Wine (GRANEL).

Squill-scales	2 dr.
Digitalis leaves	2 dr.
Fine cinnamon	3 dr.
Acetate of potash	4 dr.
Madeira wine	1 pt.

Make according to art. Dose, 1 to 4 tablespoonfuls in the morning before eating, in various forms of dropsy.

Diuretic Wine (TEISSIER).

Pulv. squill-scales	2 dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	45 m.
Dry white wine	1 pt.

Make according to art. Dose, 1 spoonful in the morning fasting, and another 3 hours after the evening meal, in a glass of sugared water, for various forms of dropsy. If this is well tolerated, the dose may be increased to 3 or 4 spoonfuls a day; if on the other hand it causes symptoms of irritation at the stomach, diminish the quantity of squills by one-half.—To increase the effect of this wine, it is well to give a hydragogue purgative at the same time.

HYSTERIA.**Antihysterical Drops (PH. ALLEM)**

Tincture of assafetida	4 dr.
Tincture of castoreum	3 dr.
Tincture of ext. of opium . .	1 dr.

Mix.

From 15 to 30 drops may be taken 2 or 3 times a day, either as a potion or as an enema, in hysterical attacks and uterine pains which occur in

dysmenorrhœa. — Give bitter drinks and preparations of iron in the intervals between the attacks if the patient is chloro-anemic.

Antihysteric Enema (BOURDON).

Extract of valerian	2½ dr.
amphor	12 to 15 gr.
Yolk of egg	1
Sydenham's laudanum	20 m.
Water	10 oz.

Make a clyster, to be administered after a hysterical attack, to prevent its recurrence.

Antihysteric Pills (HAGER).

Galbanum	12 gr.
Myrrh	20 gr.
Sagapenum	20 gr.
Assafetida	6 gr.
Medicinal soap	12 gr.

Simple syrup for 40 pills, q. s.
Dose, 5 to 15 daily, for hysterical persons.—Water-cure treatment in the intervals between attacks.

Antihysteric Pills.

Pulverized valerian	2 dr.
Galbanum	1 dr.
Sagapenum	1 dr.
Assafetida	1 dr.

Make into 3-grain pills, 3 or 4 to be given daily to hysterical patients, between the attacks.—Open-air exercise and gymnastics.

Headache Pills (HAUCHES).

Valerianate of zinc	10 gr.
Extract of belladonna	2½ gr.
Extract of gentian	20 gr.

Make 12 pills.—Dose, 3 daily, for hysterical headache, especially if there is habitual constipation.

Bromide Potion.

Bromide of potassium	1½ to 2 dr
Linden water	3 oz
Syrup of orange-flowers . .	1 oz.

Dissolve.

Commence by giving 1 teaspoonful morning and evening, increasing the dose progressively till 1 to 1½ drachms of the salt are taken daily; for hysterical subjects.—The use of the bromide should be continued for a long time, together with baths, cold douches and tonic diet.

Chloroform Syrup (BOUCHUT).

Pure chloroform	40 m.
Rectified alcohol	3 dr.
Simple syrup	10 oz.

Mix the chloroform and the alcohol, then add and shake well.—To be given during attacks of hysteria.

JAUNDICE.**Treatment of Severe Jaundice (RENDU).**

To stimulate the action of the liver and increase the secretion of bile, saline purgatives are always indicated. One or two glasses a day of Pullna or Seidlitz water should be taken; besides this diuretic medicines should be prescribed, to favor the elimination of the bile. Among these nitre and a milk diet are the most suitable. The functions of the skin should also be stimulated by alkaline baths and diaphoretic drinks. To remedy the watery condition of the blood, which shows itself in frequent hemorrhages, recourse should be had to citric and sulphuric lemonades, and the system should be toned up by the aid of soft extract of cinchona. Vomiting may be combated by gaseous and iced beverages; delirium by musk and cam-

phor associated with opium or chloral; gradual chilling by diffusible stimulants, aromatic drinks and especially by alcohol.

IMPETIGO.

Treatment of Impetigo of the Scalp (E. BESNIER).

To cure impetigo of the scalp, usually called milk-crust, a rubber cap should be worn by the child, which should be removed and cleansed twice a day. If the eruption extends to the face, a mask cut from a sheet of rubber should be worn. This simple treatment is sufficient to cause the falling of the crusts and restore the skin to its natural appearance. Very often the impetigo will disappear with the simple discontinuance of nursing and the employment of a bottle. In endeavoring to cure milk-crust it is necessary to watch the child's health, so as to guard against other disorders which may be caused by the sudden suppression of the impetigo.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

Pills for Incontinence of Urine at Night (FAUVELLE).

Extract of belladonna	1 gr.
Camphor	15 gr.
Castoreum	15 gr.

Make 10 pills, and give 1 every evening to children from 6 to 8 years old. Watch the child during the night, and allow him very little to drink in the evening.—For this trouble, Dr. W. Bagbie of Edinburgh prescribes bromide of potassium.—In 5 cases, Dr. Vechietti effected a cure by giving 7 or 8 grains of chloral hydrate in a little water, and insisting on abstinence from drinks. The effect was rapid, and in most cases permanent after the first dose.

Pills for Incontinence of Urine (GRISOLLE).

Extract of nux-vomica	3 gr.
Black oxide of iron	45 gr.
Powdered quassia	45 gr.
Syrup of absynthe	q. s.

Make 20 pills, and give from 1 to 3 daily.—Cold hip-baths and abstinence from drinks at evening meal.

Salve for Incontinence of Urine (KENNARD).

Sulphate of morphine	8 gr.
Veratrine	8 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

To be rubbed about the perineum 3 times a day. Dr. Kennard of New York says he has cured three paralytics who were unable to retain their urine, in a few days, with this salve.

PURULENT INFECTION.

Potion for Purulent Infection (SEUTIN).

Decoction of cinchona	5 oz.
Extract of cinchona	1 dr.
Sulphate of quinine	½ dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	½ dr.

Dissolve and filter.

One spoonful every hour, to counteract purulent infection.—Sulphuric lemonade; abundant drinks.

Potion for Purulent Infection (RAYER).

Maceration of cinchona	4 oz.
Crystallized sulphate of quinine	15 gr.
Tincture of aconite	15 m.
Rabel's water	15 m.
Syrup of orange-peel	1 oz.

For a potion, to be given by spoonfuls once an hour, to counteract the fever which accompanies the resorption of purulent water after operations, or in women in childbed.

INSOMNIA.

Enema of Chloral (GRIFFITHS).

Chloral hydrate	45 to 60 gr.
Yolk of egg	1
Milk	6 to 8 oz.

Make a potion, to be used to induce sleep.—Patients retain this enema well, and experience no burning sensation.

Antinervous Soothing Pills.

Assafetida	1 dr.
Sulphate of morphine	2 gr.
Gum mucilage	q. s.

Make 20 pills, and give one or two on going to bed, for sleeplessness experienced by persons suffering from nervous disorders.

Soothing Potion (YVON).

Paraldehyde	½ dr.
Linden water	2 oz.
Tincture of vanilla	20 m.

Syrup of cherry-laurel 3 oz.
Make a potion, and give in one or two doses, to produce sleep.

Chloral Potion (DELIOUX).

Chloral hydrate	½ dr.
Syrup of ether or cocaine	1 oz.
Orange-flower water	2½ oz.

Make a potion, to be given by spoonfuls.

Chloral Potion.

Chloral hydrate	1 dr.
Distilled water	4 oz.
Syrup of cherries	2 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken in tablespoonfuls once an hour until sleep is procured.

Hypnotic Potion (V. AUDHOUI).

Paraldehyde	½ dr.
Peppermint water	2 oz.
Orange-flower water	2 oz.
Gum syrup	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken in one or two doses, in the space of a quarter of an hour, at the time it is wished to obtain sleep. The paraldehyde may be reduced to ¼ drachm or increased to 2 drachms, according to the intensity of the effect desired. In doses of ½ drachm it acts about the same as a similar quantity of chloral.

Potion with Hypnone (C. PAUL).

Hypnone	6 m.
Glycerine	30 m.
White locho	2 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken in one draught on going to bed, to induce sleep. In some cases only there is a slight heaviness of the head on awaking.

Syrup of Chloral.

Chloral hydrate	1 dr.
Simple syrup	3 oz.

Distilled water	q. s.
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Each tablespoonful of this syrup will contain about 15 grains of chloral hydrate. From 2 to 4 spoonfuls are to be taken in the evening and night, to produce sleep.—The warm, peppery, acrid sensation which the syrup of chloral and the solutions of this medicament in the various fruit syrups or juleps, leaves in the pharynx, is a serious drawback for many patients, especially those

who are tormented by coughing. In such cases it would be well to employ as an excipient the oily lohoc of the pharmacopeia, or to take the spoonful of the potion with a mouthful of mulled egg.

INTERTRIGO.

Solution for Chafing (WERTHEIMBER).

Bichloride of mercury	1 gr.
Distilled water	4 oz.

Dissolve.

This solution is recommended for the chafing and excoriation to which infants are subject. Strips of lint dipped in it are to be laid on the sore places two or three times a day, letting them remain there about an hour. The redness and exudation often disappear with the first application, in from 24 to 36 hours, and the cure generally follows rapidly.—The short duration of the application usually removes all risk of absorption, so that Dr. Wertheimber has not observed on the children any symptoms of mercurial poisoning.

INTESTINAL INVAGINATION

Treatment (BUCQUOY).

A current of electricity of little intensity is one of the most effective remedies for intestinal invagination. One of the poles is introduced into the rectum, while the other is to be applied to the surface of the abdomen, continuing the current for 7 or 8 minutes. This treatment should be begun at once, before the appearance of inflammatory symptoms. It is well supported, even by very young children, two or three sittings generally being sufficient to remove the invagination and reestablish the normal condition. Applications of ice, cold enemas, or purgatives should be prescribed at the same time, and when the invagination has ceased, a purge by the mouth.

DISEASES OF THE IRIS.

Antimidriatic Collyrium (ARCHAMBAULT).

Eserine	1½ gr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Dissolve.—2 or 3 drops to be instilled into the eye, 3 times a day, or morning and evening only, for the dilatation of the pupil observed in cases of children affected with diphtheritic paralysis.

Collyrium for Iritis (GUAITA).

Hydrochlorate of cocaine	3 gr.
Sulphate of atropine	1 gr.
Boric acid	4 gr.
Distilled water	2½ dr.

Make a collyrium.—This combination of cocaine and atropine gives very satisfactory results in cases of inflammation of the iris and the ciliary body.

Collyrium for Mydriasis (CUSCO).

Sulphate of eserine	1 gr.
Distilled water	2½ dr.

Dissolve.—1 drop in the diseased eye.

Pills for Syphilitic Iritis.

Proto-iodide of mercury	20 gr.
Extract of belladonna	15 gr.
Extract of thebain	15 gr.

Conserve of roses. q. s. for 60 pills.

Recommended for syphilitic iritis. One pill in the evening, 3 hours after supper, and a second one in the morning, taking care to stop using them if they produce a decided swelling of the gums. Besides these, instill one or two drops of a collyrium of sulphate of atropine into the eyes every day.

Ointment for Iritis (A. TROUSSEAU).

Extract of belladonna	1 dr.
Mercurial ointment	4 gr.

To be rubbed around the eyes to allay the intense pain caused by inflammation of the iris. Keep warm poultices on the eye, or compresses made with a warm infusion of belladonna or henbane. In the evening give injections of morphine or chloral internally. If there is copious sweating, even if there are no syphilitic antecedents, besides mercurial rubbings, from 8 to 30 grains of iodide of potassium should be taken daily.—If the iritis is of rheumatic origin, give from 45 to 90 grains of salicylate per day.—Dilatation of the pupil may be maintained by instillations of a collyrium with a base of atropine or of duboisine.

Morphinated Tincture of Iodine (MACKENZIE).

Hydrochlorate of morphine	3 gr.
Tincture of iodine	1 dr.

Dissolve.

Paint around the eye twice a day, to soothe the pain which accompanies certain ophthalmic disorders, especially acute or chronic iritis.

Treatment of Contraction of the Ciliary Muscle (YVERT).

Contraction of the ciliary muscle (or accommodative cramp) can generally be stopped very easily by the instillation of a few drops of neutral sulphate of atropine. An energetic depletion by means of Heurteloup's cupping apparatus has also been found to render signal aid in many cases.

Treatment of Paralysis of the Ciliary Muscle (YVERT).

In case of paralysis of the ciliary (or accommodative) muscle and of the sphincter of the pupil, the author recommends repeated instillations of the collyrium of neutral sulphate of eserine and aromatic spirituous fomentations. In case of need, electricity may be applied locally, and hypodermic injections of strychnine.—If these remedies should be found ineffective, the only thing that can be done is to employ palliative measures,—that is, to use convex glasses, chosen to suit the degree of paralysis. Generally it is only by feeling one's way carefully that the best means of correcting exactly the trouble of refraction can be discovered.

DRUNKENNESS.

Potion for Drunkenness.

Acetate of ammonia	4 dr.
Syrup of orange-flowers	1½ oz.
Infusion of tea	3 oz.

Mix.

To be taken in 4 doses, with a quarter of an hour between each.

Another Recipe.

Acetate of ammonia	2½ dr.
Chloride of sodium	1 dr.
Concentrated infusion of coffee	3 oz.
Simple syrup	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in two doses with 15 minutes interval between them.

KERATITIS.

(Interstitial, Parenchymatous, Phlyctenular, Spotted, Traumatic and Ulcerous.)

Injection for Interstitial Keratitis (ABADIE).

Bichloride of mercury	15 gr.
Common salt	30 gr.
Distilled water	8 oz.

Dissolve.

To counteract serious interstitial keratitis, or inflammation of the cornea, which is often of syphilitic origin, inject 12 drops of the above solution under the skin of the back, taking care to sink the canula deeply into the sub-cutaneous tissue. The injection should be made slowly and followed by massage of the region. One injection daily is sufficient. After 10 injections the patient will rest for 8 days, and then commence a new series of 10 injections. Rest again, and then a new series, and so on until 30 injections have been made, which is the mean number employed. Together with the injections, the author often prescribes iodide of potassium in doses of 30 to 40 grains daily. This injection is also employed in parenchymatous (or soft) inflammation of the cornea, in disseminated choroiditis, and in retinochoroiditis. — After 10 or 12 injections the sharpness of the sight improves. — The treatment also succeeds well in latent chorio-retinitis, leading to incipient blindness, the cause of which is not known. — The injections are usually made every other day. If they are not well supported, introduce a few moments previously, into the same puncture, one-sixth grain of cocaine in solution.

Treatment of Interstitial Keratitis (GAYET).

Warm compresses for some hours during the day, tepid douches, and constant poulticing are generally advised as having a sedative effect on the nervous system, and they are all useful in that they maintain a degree of moist warmth, which is favorable to the epithelium. Douches of 60° in summer and 90° in winter may also be used with advantage. — If the inflammation does not give way, a salve of yellow precipitate, increasing in strength progressively from 3 grains to 2 drachms for every 2 drachms of cold-cream, may be tried; but to use this it is necessary that the epidermis of the cornea is not too much eroded, as otherwise there will be danger of abscesses or ulcers. — Internally the iodide of potassium associated with iron, cinchona, cod-liver oil, bitters, etc., are prescribed, together with a tonic diet. Effort should be made to strengthen the system, by sea, sulphur, and salt baths. In case the keratitis has left opaque spots of greater or less extent, insufflations of calomel may be tried, but it is necessary to act with prudence, for fear of acute inflammation.

Treatment of Phlyctenulous Keratitis (GAYET).

In cases of intense phlyctenulous or vesicular keratitis, with photophobia and painful spasms, apply local douches of water at 60° or 65° in summer and 90° or 95° in winter, for half an hour without interruption. If the effect is favorable, repeat the following day; but if it is bad or null, do not continue this treatment. Poultices, warm compresses, fomentations of chamomile, green tea, wild poppy, belladonna, henbane, and digitalis act in the same direction. In some cases slight scarifications are made on the conjunctiva and the eyelids; then, when the inflammation has ceased, all treatment is suspended. — If the disease has a tendency to perpetuate itself, recourse should be had to a collyrium of nitrate of silver (3 grains to an ounce of distilled water), and to ointments of red and yellow precipitates of mercury, the use of which it is necessary to watch with the greatest care. The general treatment should be the same as for scrofula: bitter draughts, cod-liver oil, syrup of iodide of iron, anaesthetic tonics, water-cure lotions in summer, sulphurous or salt baths in winter, alcoholic or dry rubbing; the patient

should occupy a healthful and well aired room. — As phlyctenular keratitis is liable to relapse, it is necessary to persevere in the general treatment for a long time after the local symptoms have disappeared.

Treatment of Spotted Keratitis (GAYET).

As spotted keratitis is usually confined to feeble patients, efforts should be directed towards fortifying their strength by all possible means. A few drops of a collyrium of atropine should be instilled in the eye to dilate the pupil, and the orbital region should be rubbed with a preparation of mercury and belladonna. If syphilis is suspected, administer iodide of potassium. — In very serious cases, complicated with alteration of the vitreous body, the author has successfully employed a continuous current from a Trouvé pile of four elements. The rheophores were applied to the temples every night for a month, and at the end of that time the vitreous humor had resumed its transparency, and at the same time the spots had decreased.

Salve for Traumatic Keratitis (HIRSCHBERG).

Neutral sulphate of atropine	1 gr.
Vaseline	2½ dr.
Distilled water	q. s. for a salve.

When a foreign body has been removed from the cornea, and there is inflammation in consequence, if it is a child, introduce into the eye 3 times a day, a portion of above salve as large as a pea; keep the patient in a darkened room and cover the eye with a piece of sticking plaster. — For an adult, instil into the inflamed eye, 3 or 4 times daily, 1 drop of a solution of sulphate of atropine, 1 part in 200, and apply a compress bandage.

Collyrium for Ulcerated Keratitis.

Hydrochlorate of cocaine	1 gr.
Sulphate of atropine	1 gr.
Distilled water	1½ dr.

Dissolve.

One or two drops to be instilled in the eye every two hours in ulcerated keratitis with chemosis, considerable intra-ocular tension, fever, darting pains and loss of appetite. Vaporizations with warm water are recommended in addition.

Solution for Ulcerated Keratitis (CARRÉ).

Pulv. boric acid	2 dr.
Infusion of chamomile, very hot	7 oz.

Dissolve.

In keratitis accompanied with a slight ulceration, without or with but little hypopion, apply compresses moistened with this solution to the diseased eye, 3 or 4 times a day, for a quarter of an hour each time. This is to be followed by instillations of atropine. If the ulcer has not improved after a few days of this treatment, it should be cauterized with a hot needle, after having turned the lids and fixed the globe. — In case there should be a small ulcer with abundant hypopion, commence by drawing off the pus, and then cauterize with a hot needle. — When the ulcer is of medium size, — that is, when it has a diameter of from 1-16 to 1-8 of an inch, — the best thing is to employ Soemish's operation. After the section, the pain ceases almost immediately, the ulceration is limited and reparation is rapidly effected..

CYSTS OF THE EYE-SOCKET.

Treatment of Hydatic Cysts (CHAUVEL).

The simple puncturing of hydatic cysts, or, better, lancing them, and evacuating the contents, is sufficient to effect a cure. But when suppuration

of the cystic pocket occurs, it becomes necessary to empty it; this must also be done where puncturing does not succeed. The closing of the cavity then takes place by budding, after all the parasites have been expelled, and by simple closing together or by suppurative destruction of the walls of the pocket. In any case extirpation is not necessary.

LARYNGITIS.

Inhalations for Chronic Laryngitis (MOSLER).

Essence of eucalyptus leaves	45 to 75 m.
Rectified alcohol	2½ oz.
Distilled water	6 oz.

Mix by shaking.

This liquid is placed in an atomizer, and the vapors inhaled for 10 or 15 minutes 4 times a day, for chronic bronchitis and laryngitis. It causes an abundant expectoration. It has also been successfully employed in cases of catarrh of the nose and of the pharynx.

Topic for Cough and Dyspepsia in Tuberculous and Ulcerated Laryngitis (KRISHABER).

Hydrochlorate of morphine	6 gr.
Distilled water	2½ dr.

Dissolve.

Dip a camel's hair pencil with a curved handle in this solution and touch the larynx, which can be done to best advantage with a laryngoscope; or the epiglottis, by drawing the tongue out of the mouth. (By carrying the pencil directly towards the larynx, the epiglottis may be touched without a mirror.)

LEUCORRHOEA.

Anti-Leucorrhœal Injection (DELIOUX).

Myrtle leaves or berries	½ to 1 oz.
Boiling water	1 qt.

Make a solution, which is useful in injections or irrigations for vaginal leucorrhœa. It is astringent and anticatarrhal, often allaying the pains accompanying the leucorrhœa and remedying the relaxation and prolapse which complicate the mucous or purulent discharges from the vagina. — It may also be used as an injection for urethritis in men and for vaginitis in women; as an enema in diarrhoea and dysentery; as a collyrium in ophthalmic affections; as a gargle or collutorium in inflammation of the mouth, sore throat and elongation of the uvula; as injection in wounds with detachment, in the burrows and focuses of abscesses, and the course of fistulas.

Antileucorrhœal Injection (NELATON).

Cryst. sulphate of copper	15 gr.
Common water	7 oz.

Dissolve.

Recommended for injections in chronic leucorrhœa.—Prescribe in addition preparations of iron internally, and water-cure.

Disinfectant Injection for Leucorrhœa (CHERON).

Chlorate of potash	3 dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	2½ dr.
Tar-water	7 oz.

Dissolve.

Two or three tablespoonfuls to be mixed with a quart of warm water and used as an injection morning and evening, to remove the foetid odor of the discharges which are sometimes present in inflammation of the womb, polypus, fibrous tumors, ulceration of the neck of the

womb, and even in simple inflammation of the vagina. The injection should be retained for 5 or 6 minutes each time.

Antileucorrhœal Injection.

Salicylic acid	1½ dr.
Glycerine	3 oz.
Water	1 qt.

Dissolve the acid in the glycerine, by the aid of a hot-water bath; then add the water.—For 6 injections, 1 each day, in vaginitis and irritating leucorrhœal discharges which inflame the neck of the womb and the vulvæ.

Antileucorrhœal Injection.

Chlorate of potash	3 dr.
Wine of opium	2½ dr.
Tar-water	10 oz.

Dissolve, and pour 3 or 4 large spoonfuls of the solution into a half-pint of warm water, and use the mixture as an injection or a lotion in foetid leucorrhœa.

Astringent Injection.

Pulverized catechu	2 oz.
Pulverized myrrh	2 oz.
Lime-water	7 oz.

Triturate for some time and then filter.—Use injections of the liquor several times a day for the whites.

Antileucorrhœal Lotion (BOUCHUT).

According to Dr. Bouchut, leucorrhœa in young girls is due to inflammation of the vulvæ, and not of the vagina or the womb. That is the complaint then that must be treated, both locally and generally. The local treatment consists, 1st, in maintaining extreme cleanliness of the parts affected, by means of repeated washing with bran-water or with a decoction of walnut leaves, Goullard's water, etc.; and 2d, by modifying the inflamed surfaces. To fulfil this indication, there are numerous means: Solution of bichloride of mercury, 3 grains to 14 ounces of water, in hip-baths or in lotions; carbolic acid, 75 grains to a quart of water; solution of coal-tar; or cauterization with a solution of nitrate of silver (3 grains to an ounce of distilled water). — In the interval between the lotions keep a piece of lint impregnated with solution of coal-tar, or covered with red-precipitate ointment, between the vulvæ.—For internal medication prescribe cod-liver oil and cinchona to young girls of scrofulous habit, and arsenical preparations to those who are herpetic.

Pills for Leucorrhœa.

Oleo-resin of copaiba	75 gr.
Extract of gentian	75 gr.
Sulphate of iron	35 gr.
Pulverized kino	35 gr.
Pulverized licorice	q. s.

Make 75 pills, and give from 2 to 6 daily in leucorrhœa.—Cold hip-baths; strengthening diet; out-door exercise.

Powder for Leucorrhœa (GALLARD).

Pulverized starch	10 dr.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth	2½ dr.
<i>Mix.</i>	

In cases of stubborn leucorrhœal discharges, dilate the vagina by means of a speculum, and with an insufflator project this powder upon the neck of the womb, so as to prevent the mucous matter escaping from it from irritating the membrane of the vagina. In case this does not succeed, mix with the starch either alum, acetate of

lead, or tannin; or these astringents may be used by themselves, putting a quantity on a sachet of batting and introducing it into the bottom of the vagina, and renewing it once a day. The mucous secretion of the vagina, after dissolving the astrigent substance, spreads itself over the vagina and the neck of the womb, acting thus more effectively than a simple injection or even painting or swabbing.—If the discharge seems to come from the womb, a pencil of tannin may be introduced into the cavity.

Powder for Leucorrhœa (GUIPON).

Pulverized sulphate of iron	2 dr.
Sub-carbonate of iron	3 dr.
Pulv. red or gray cinchona	1 dr.
Pulv. cinnamon	1 dr.
Ergotine	1 dr.

Make compound powder, of which a pinch or two is to be given before the two principal meals in simple leucorrhœa. Suspend its use on the approach of the menstrual period.—Prolonged injections morning and evening with cold water, to which a little vinegar has been added. Tonic diet.

Solution for Vaginal Discharges (GUISBOUT).

Tannic acid	6 dr.
Common water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

By the aid of a speculum, introduce into the vagina every day two tampons wet with this solution and then a dry tampon after them. At the end of 24 hours withdraw the tampons by means of strings with which they are furnished, rinse the vagina with detergiving injections, and introduce new tampons, ceasing their use on the approach of the courses. The tampons cure much quicker than injections.—The patient should remain in bed as much as possible.

Solution for Vaginal Discharges (TRÉLAT).

Pure carbolic acid	15 gr.
Alcohol or eau de Cologne	1 oz.
Water	2 oz.

Mix.

Introduce, once or twice daily, by the aid of the speculum, tampons moistened with this mixture. Every time they are removed rinse the vagina with slightly astringent injections, and replace the tampons with carbolic acid solution by others wet with a less active one, such as:

Tannic acid	4 dr.
Pure glycerine	3 oz.

Salicylic Solution for Injections (HÉNOCQUE).

Salicylic acid	15 gr.
Alcohol, 90°	2½ dr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

Mix this solution with 100 to 200 parts of water, so as to obtain a solution of from 2 to 3 per cent strength, or more diluted if necessary.—For vaginal injections, either in leucorrhœa or after parturition, 1 part in 1000 is sufficient where a large quantity of the liquid is used, but 1 part in 500 is generally preferable.—The author recommends the same for ear troubles. Prof. Guyon employs the latter also successfully for injections into the bladder.

LICHEN.

Glycerate for Simple Chronic Lichen (VIDAL).

Glycerate of starch	5 dr.
Pulverized tartaric acid	15 gr.

Mix.

This preparation often produces a more or less

lively smarting for about 15 minutes, but it afterwards gives notable relief. In cases of very inveterate lichen, prolonged baths and then compresses soaked with a decoction of elecampane and chamomile, which are to be covered with sheets of india-rubber or gutta-percha.—If the case is one of chronic lichen of the genitals and of the podex, prescribe a glycerate containing 1 drachm of oil of cade for each ounce of glycerate of starch, increasing the quantity of oil of cade, according to the patient's tolerance, until there are equal parts of the oil and the glycerate.—If the inflammation of the diseased surface should intervene, it may be reduced by means of starch poultices, and then return to the glycerate and oil of cade; often it is only after a succession of these acute artificial eruptions that a serious improvement or a complete cure is obtained.

Lotion for Arthritic Lichen (BAZIN).

Carbonate of soda	4 to 15 gr.
Pure glycerine	1 oz.
Bran-water	1 pt.

Make a lotion, for circumscribed arthritic lichen.—Alkaline and vapor baths, or even douches on the affected parts. The treatment is the same for pilaris lichen, except that, as this form appears on the hairy surfaces, it is necessary to first cut the hair as close as possible.—For lichen with depressed papillæ, sulphurous baths and douches may be advantageously employed.—As internal medication alkaline preparations should be prescribed, such as bicarbonate of soda, in doses of from 3 to 10 grains daily, in a cup of bitter herb tea. Use Vichy water at meals.—In some cases colchicum and antimony are used with success.

Mixture for Lichen and Psoriasis (J. SIMON).

Arseniate of soda	1 gr.
Distilled water	10 oz.

Dissolve.

One teaspoonful at each meal for children over 2 years of age, in chronic affections of the skin, such as psoriasis and lichen. Do not use it during the acute stage, and discontinue as soon as the skin becomes warm.—Arsenical preparations are also indicated for children in consumption, scrofula, chorea, and intermittent fevers which do not cede to quinine.—Watch carefully the effect produced before increasing the dose.

Anti-Dartrous Ointment (HARDY)

Calomel	15 gr.
Tannic acid	30 to 40 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

Anoint, for lichen agrius, several times a day. Alkaline and vapor baths; bitter herb-teas with bicarbonate of soda.

Anti-Itching Ointment.

Cyanide of potassium	1 to 2 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

This ointment is used for allaying the itching caused by lichen.

Camphorated Oxide of Zinc Ointment (HARDY).

Oxide of zinc	1 to 2 dr.
Camphor	½ to 1 dr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

Anoint the skin morning and night to stop the itching of lichen.—To allay the itching in lichen agrius, Dr. Vidal applies sheets of common or emollient plaster to the skin, and prescribes

starch-water baths, to which a quart of vinegar is added; also lotions with decoction of chamomile and elecampane root; or tartaric glycerate (30 grains of tartaric acid to an ounce of glycerate of starch).

Wilkinson's Ointment Modified.

Flowers of sulphur	5 dr.
Beech oil or oil of cade	5 dr.
Prepared lard	2 oz.
Black soap	2 oz.
Precipitated chalk	3 dr.

This ointment, modified by Dr. Hebra, is prescribed for children affected with polymorphous lichen ferox. Great relief is usually felt in 3 or 4 days. It is also well to give weak sulphurous baths, in which 4 to 8 drachms of sulphuret of potassium and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of gelatine are dissolved each time.

Arsenical Solution (HARDY).

Arsenious acid, or arseniate of soda	1 to 2 gr.
Distilled water	8 oz.

Dissolve.

This solution is to be given in inveterate lichen in doses of 1 tablespoonful daily, and 2 spoonfuls at the end of a few days.—Alkaline and vapor baths.

Treatment of Lichen (VIDAL).

If the itching is sufficiently intense to cause sleeplessness, give opiates in a potion or as a subcutaneous injection.—The bromide of camphor, bromide of potassium and chloral each sometimes give good results; but the two last occasionally cause slight eruptions. Valerian, musk and castoreum seem to exercise a sedative influence on the skin; and 1 drachm of tincture of musk in a potion will often give positive relief in cases of intense pruritis. In chronic and stubborn forms it is well to try the use of the following solution:

Arsenate of soda	2 gr.
Distilled water	3½ oz.

A teaspoonful to be taken every morning on beginning breakfast. After 7 or 8 days, 2 spoonfuls can be taken. From 3 to 10 granules of arseniate of soda daily may also be prescribed.—The patient should abstain from coffee, tea, pure wines, liquors, alcohol, salt meats, lobsters or crabs, and sea fish. Frequent purges, bitter draughts, and alkalines if the patient is subject to gout.

LUMBAGO.

Treatment of Lumbar and Intercostal Pains (G. SÉE).

Lumbago, no matter what its origin or its date, is cured immediately by 2 hypodermic injections of 5 grains of antipyrine, with 45 grains taken internally. This is also true of pains in the side or back, experienced by fatigued or hysterical persons,—these not even always requiring the subcutaneous injection.

BILIARY LITHIASIS (Gall-Stone).

Diet for Gall-Stone (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).

Avoid all kinds of fatty food, hydrates of carbon, starches or sugars, which may supply cholesterol. Among the starchy food, peas should be especially forbidden, as furnishing a fatty substance very similar to cholesterol. Avoid exclusive use of meats, and take eggs with extreme reserve.—A mixed diet is best, composed of meat and green vegetables. All kinds of meat are permissible, but the fat portions should be rejected;

so also are green vegetables, omitting the starchy kinds, excepting potatoes; eat very little bread. Fruits are recommended, except those which are too sweet. Pastry is forbidden. Let the meals be frequent, so as to empty the gall-bladder often. For drinks, use Vals or Vichy water.—Keep the bowels free and take sufficient exercise.

LUPUS.

Ointment for Lupus (BERTABELLI).

Resorcine	3 dr.
Vaseline	1 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

This ointment is used for inflammatory, exfoliating, hypertropic or ulcerous lupus. The resorcine does not cause pain, and produces supple cicatrices, which preserve the natural color of the skin. Equal parts of resorcine and the excipient may be employed, or 2 parts resorcine to 1 part vaseline.

Ointment for Lupus (JARISH).

Pyrogallic acid	45 gr.
Vaseline	1 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

Spread this ointment on a piece of linen and apply it to the tubercles of common lupus, removing the dressing twice a day. After 5 or 6 applications the nodules of lupus rise above the healthy skin, and becoming painful, the ointment must be suspended. The healthy skin between the tubercles is red, swollen, and cauterized on the surface; but as soon as the ointment is stopped, the tubercles become covered with granulations and heal up, the skin forming around them, and no part of the healthy tissue is destroyed.

Ointment for Lupus (LUTZ).

Iodide of potassium	8 gr.
Bi-iodide of mercury	8 gr.
Prepared lard	3½ oz.

Make an ointment, which is to be applied once every three days in tuberculous lupus.

Scarifications for Lupus (VIDAL).

In cases of lupus, Dr. Vidal recommends multiple punctiform scarifications. Begin by anesthetizing the skin by Richardson's apparatus; then, by means of a straight needle, ending in a small lozenge-shaped figure with cutting edges, make parallel linear scarifications on the patches of lupus, in lines as close together as possible, and then make other scarifications diagonal to the first ones, so as to form on the skin a sort of diamond-shaped pattern. These incisions should cover the whole of the diseased parts. There is but little bleeding, and that is easily stopped.—As soon as the crust has fallen, the scarified skin is to be covered with red plaster, or one of iodoform, and spray it every morning. After the sixth day it is healed up, and should be again scarified. From 6 to 10 sittings are necessary, on an average, to cure each lupus-nudosity.—Linear scarifications are likewise indicated for ulcerated lupus and in stubborn cases of erythematous lupus. When the skin is disengaged over a large extent, it should first be attacked around the edges.

Solution for the Lupus (AMEGLIO).

Salicylic acid	3 dr.
Pure glycerine	10 dr.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	

In a case of lupus of the face of 5 years' duration, which had resisted all the usual applications in such cases, Dr. Ameglio had recourse to the above solution, with which he painted the ulcer-

ated surface 3 times a day. In a few days the vegetations, which bled easily, withered away and the ulcer took on a more satisfactory appearance. After a month's treatment, during which time the patient took arsenic internally, it was completely healed.

Iodine Solution for Lupus (RIESEBERG).

Iodine	1 dr.
Glycerine	2 dr.

Dissolve.

This solution is to be spread upon the diseased parts with a camel's hair pencil once every two days, and then the whole covered with a sheet of guita-percha. At the same time administer carbonate of magnesia in doses of a teaspoonful 3 times a day.—The treatment with the iodized glycerine should be continued for several weeks, or as long as new ulcerations form.

MAMMITS.

Ice in Inflammation of the Breast (BROWNE).

In all cases of inflammation of the breast which occur either after parturition or during nursing, Dr. Langley Browne applies bags filled with broken ice to the affected gland. They are to be kept in place from 2 to 5 days, only removing them when nursing. If the child does not nurse, and the breast is gorged with milk, a portion of it should be removed with a pump. Under the influence of the ice the pain diminishes immediately; the temperature decreases in a few hours, and generally suppuration is avoided. The ice is not counter-indicated even when the skin is red and edematous.

MENINGITIS.

Ointment of Mercury and Belladonna (H. ROGER).

Double mercurial ointment . . .	1 oz.
Extract of belladonna . . .	1½ dr.

Mix.

With a portion of above ointment as large as a hazelnut, rub the temples and behind the ears of persons affected with meningitis, to allay the intense pains in the head. Apply also a wet bandage to the forehead and mustard poultices to the upper and lower limbs.

TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS.

Compound Purgative Powder (HENRIETTE).

Calomel	6 gr.
Pulv. Chinese rhubarb . . .	15 gr.

Mix and divide into 8 powders.

One powder to be taken every hour by children affected with tuberculous meningitis. At the same time rub the scalp, from which the hair has been shaved, with croton oil, and keep compresses on the forehead, which have been dipped in the following solution, prescribed by Dr. H. Roger:

Cyanide of potassium	3 gr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve. (External use.)

Purgative Calomel Powders (H. ROGER).

Calomel	1½ gr.
Pulv. Aleppo scammony . . .	5 gr.

Pulv. sugar of milk	1 dr.
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Mix thoroughly and divide into 10 powders.

Dose, 1 to be taken every hour by children affected with tuberculous meningitis until two evacuations have been obtained. At the same time apply compresses of ice water to the head, to which ether or chloroform is added. When the

disease is more advanced, put flying blisters on the inside of each thigh.

MENORRHAGIA.

Pills for Menorrhagia (RACIBORSKI).

Iron reduced by hydrogen . . .	1 dr.
Alcoholic ext. of nux-vomica . .	12 gr.
Mucilage of gum-arabic . . .	q.s.

Make 60 pills.

From 2 to 4 of these pills, for superabundant menstruation in young girls affected with green sickness.

Powders for Menorrhagia (DELIOUX).

Pulverized myrtle leaves . . .	2½ dr.
Pulverized sugar	1 dr.

Mix and divide into 10 powders.

One or two of these powders to be taken daily in cases of excessive menstrual flow, either in quantity or in its prolongation beyond the ordinary limits. If there is considerable loss, the author advises placing a large tampon of batting soaked in a solution of tannin and charged with powdered myrtle against the neck of the womb, and finish by plugging the vagina with a tampon of dry batting.

MENTAGRA.

Ointment for Mentagra (MAITRE).

Red oxide of mercury	15 gr.
White precipitate	15 gr.
Sulphate of copper	15 gr.
Rose pomade	4 dr.

Mix.

Remove the hair from the chin, and rub well with this ointment, in cases of mentagra.

Ointment for Mentagra (THOMSON).

Bichloride of mercury	6 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Dissolve the bichloride in a very small quantity of water, and mix thoroughly with the lard.—After causing the falling of the crusts of the mentagra by means of poultices and warm fomentations, apply a small quantity of above ointment night and morning. It is often necessary to remove the hair in order to secure a definitive cure.

Salve of Oleo-stearate of Mercury (JEANNEL).

Oleo-stearate of mercury . . .	15 gr.
Prepared lard	1 dr.

Mix.

This salve is recommended for scald-head, mentagra and impetigo of the scalp. Rub the affected parts morning and night, first removing all crusts by means of poultices and washing with soap and water.

Soap for Mentagra (DAUVERGNE).

Soap powder	3 oz.
Pulverized sulphate of iron . .	1 dr.

Mix carefully.

This soap is applied in a lather by means of a shaving brush, on going to bed at night. Let it remain on all night, removing it in the morning with alkaline water — In stubborn cases replace the sulphate of iron by 45 grains of sulphate of copper, or use the following:

Pure glycerine	2 oz.
Bichloride of mercury	15 gr.

Essence of geranium	10 m.
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Cut off the beard with scissors, without pulling out the hair. As general treatment, abstain from alcoholic drinks; follow a vegetable diet; depurative draughts; repeated purges; and drink suitable natural or artificial mineral waters.

Antiherpetic Solution (PURDON).

Chromic acid	1 dr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Dissolve.

This solution is used externally for scald-head, syrosis and other parasitic affections. The author recommends it even for some kinds of chronic eczema.

Solution for Mentagra (DAUVERGNE).

Cryst. sulphate of iron . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ dr.
Water	2 dr.

Dissolve.

To be used as a lotion for mentagra. But first, when the complaint is acute, use emollient poultices and repeated purgatives. Afterwards vapor douches applied every two days to the affected parts are very beneficial.

METRITIS.**Caustic Crayon (DE SINETY).**

Crystallized carbolic acid . .	1 gr.
Glycerine	5 m.
Tannin	15 gr.
Gum tragacanth	q. s.

To be made into crayons an inch and a half long by $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter. It is to be used for cauterizing the neck of the womb, in case of metritis of this region. If it fails, try cauterization with chromic acid, employing a solution of equal parts of chromic acid and water.

Liniment for Metritis (DABNEY).

Ergotine	30 gr.
Extract of belladonna . . .	6 gr.
Pure glycerine	3 oz.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Mix.

In cases of inflammation of the neck of the womb, the patient will use a vaginal douche of warm water, and will introduce into the bottom of the vagina, on going to bed, a tampon soaked in the solution of ergotine. Next morning remove the tampon and make another injection.

Pills for Chronic Metritis (GALLARD).

Ergotine	$1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Carbonate of iron	$1\frac{1}{4}$ dr.
Gummy extract of opium . .	4 gr.

Mix 50 pills.

Four of these to be taken daily by women affected with chronic inflammation of the womb in its first stage, when the organ is soft and gorged with blood or serous matter, and there is no inflammation of the membrane of the cavity or body. The treatment is to be continued for 8 or 10 days and then suspended for the same length of time, and continued afterwards. Stop taking the pills if painful colics should come on, or if the bloody discharge should notably diminish.

Soothing Ointment (DE SINETY).

Extract of belladonna . . .	45 gr.
Extract of opium	45 gr.
Neapolitan ointment . . .	1 oz.

Mix.

Rub for 10 minutes, using 4 to 5 drachms of this ointment, in cases of acute metritis. — Preparations of opium internally, or in hypodermic injections. — At first, if the fever is intense as well as the pain, leeches may be applied to the abdomen. Full baths in warm water, prolonged for 2 or 3 hours, are a powerful sedative measure. Ice in rubber bags, or applied in poultices, also render good service. — If there is constipation, replace the opium by chloral, and prescribe laxatives.

Powder for Chronic Metritis (GALLARD).

Pulverized ergot	3 or 4 gr.
Carbonate of iron	1 gr.
Pulverized colombo	1 gr.
Pulverized cinnamon	1 gr.

Mix, for one powder.

One or two of these powders to be taken every day by women affected with chronic metritis in its first stages, when the uterus is gorged with blood and serous matter, and it is desired to give it tone by exciting contractions. — This medication would be injurious if the membrane of the cavity and the body of the organ were inflamed, because in producing the contractions more or less sharp pain would be caused. — The powders should be continued 8 or 10 days, then stop using, but to be continued later. In any case their use must be suspended if persistent and painful colics should intervene, or if the bloody discharge disappears or diminishes materially.

Resolvent Salve (MARTINEAU).

Iodide of potassium	1 dr.
Extract of belladonna	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Tincture of benzoin	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Hyposulphite of soda	8 gr.
Oil of sweet almonds	2 dr.
Benzinated axungia	1 oz.

Make into a salve, to be put on tampons of wadding and placed against the neck of the womb in cases of inflammation.

Tonic Powder (DE SINETY).

Pulverized rhubarb	$7\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Carbonate of iron	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Pulverized cinchona	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Mix for 20 powders, 2 to be taken daily at principal meals, by anemic women suffering from inflammation of the womb.

Suppositories for Metritis.

Cocoa butter	4 dr.
White wax	1 dr.
Pulverized sugar	4 gr.
Hydrochlorate of morphine 1 to 2 gr.	

Make 4 suppositories.

Recommended in painful affections of the uterus, rectum and bladder.

Treatment of Metritis after Cessation of the Menses (J. TILT).

When the inflammation is limited to the neck of the uterus, and this is the seat of ulceration, repeated applications of solid nitrate of silver are to be made; also astringent vaginal injections; keep the cervical canal dilated by means of laminar bougies, and give internally extract of nux-vomica and ergotine. — If the body of the uterus increases in volume at a time near the change of life, and there is from time to time a congestive tendency towards that organ, about 8 or 10 ounces of blood should be drawn from the arm, at the same time making astringent vaginal injections, and prescribe alternately strychnine and iron associated with ergotine. — In case the neck of the uterus itself is much hypertrophied, a cautery of caustic potash may be applied to it, reducing thus the volume of the entire organ.

METRORRHAGIA.**Injection for Hemorrhage of the Womb.**

Bonjean's ergotine	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Glycerine	4 dr.
Cherry-laurel water	4 dr.

Dissolve.

A trace of salicylate of soda may be added to insure the keeping of the solution.—Immediately after delivery, Dr. Lucas-Champomnière injects from 15 to 45 drops of the above into the upper back part of the thigh, to prevent hemorrhage, and to arrest it if it should occur. Make a fold in the skin, or better, stretch it smoothly, and push the needle quickly into the subcutaneous tissue. Abscesses or ulcers are only to be feared when the puncture has been too superficial. The ergotine thus acts more quickly and surely than when administered by the mouth. An injection of 15 drops is sufficient as a preventive; but in serious flooding after delivery 4 or 5 may be made without much inconvenience. It is well to give at the same time by the mouth a couple of spoonfuls of brandy, rum or cherry brandy; if the patient is very much exhausted and unable to swallow, it would be well to make several subcutaneous injections of alcohol.—If Yvon's ergotine is used, the usual dose would be 2 injections of 15 drops each.

Injection for Metrorrhagia (HERVIEUX).

Pure chloride of sodium	4 dr.
Neutral solution of perchloride of iron, 30°	6 dr.
Distilled water	2 oz.
Mix.	

This solution is to be extended in the proportion of 1 part to 4 parts of water, and injected into the uterus by means of a double-current sound, in case of flooding immediately after delivery, on account of inertia of the uterus. If the first injection is not sufficient, make a second. Besides this, continue for several days making injections into the uterus of carbolic acid water of 1 per cent strength, or chlorinated water of 80 per cent, with the object of cleansing and disinfecting.

According to Prof. Courty, the hypodermic injection of one or two fulls of a Pravaz syringe of Moutard-Martin's solution (Bonjean's ergotine, 30 grains; glycerine, 4 drachms; distilled water, 4 drachms) is sufficient to arrest hemorrhage, whether old or recent; during gestation or parturition; as the result of abortion or after delivery; in case of cancer, or in a case of simple congestive hemorrhage.—The subcutaneous injection of ergotine is especially valuable when internal medication is poorly supported in consequence of repeated vomiting.—Electrization of the uterus may render great service in determining contractions of the tissue proper, and should be tried in cases where ergot is not tolerated.—Apply ice-bags to the abdomen; cold stypic injections in the vagina; cold hip-baths; and tamponning with ice if necessary.

Hemostatic Pills (ARAN).

Pulverized digitalis	15 gr.
Pulverized ergot	1 dr.

Simple syrup . . q. s. for 28 pills.

From 6 to 10 daily, to counteract hemorrhage resulting from the presence of fibrous bodies in the uterus.

Potion for Post-puerperal Metrorrhagia (COURTY).

Extract of ratany	1 dr.
Bonjean's ergotine	15 gr.
Extract of thebain	2 gr.
Orange-flower water	1 oz.
Infusion of digitalis leaves (5 gr.)	3 oz.
Tincture of cinnamon	4 dr.
Comfrey syrup	1 oz.

Make a potion, of which one tablespoonful is to

be taken every 12 hours, or every 6 hours, or oftener if necessary, in cases of metrorrhagia occurring some days after parturition, owing to secondary inertia of the uterus; to the retention of clots or portions of placenta, either free or adherent; to laceration of the colon or the vagina, endometria, retroflexion, the production of fungus on the mucous membrane, great impoverishment of the blood, etc.—Disinfectant injections; cold compresses on the abdomen; cool and acidulous drinks.

Potion for Metrorrhagia.

Ergotine	15 gr.
Tincture of digitalis	15 m.
Infusion of roses	3 oz.
Syrup of ratany	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be administered by spoonfuls every half-hour, for uterine flooding.—Rest in a horizontal position; repeated mustard plasters on the chest and upper limbs; cold acidulous drinks.

Treatment of Metrorrhagia from Retention of the Placenta (COURTY).

When the hemorrhage is caused by the placenta not becoming detached, the umbilical cord must be cut and the blood pressed out; then introduce the canula of a large syringe into the umbilical vein and inject slowly cold water, which on reaching the point of insertion of the placenta, causes contraction of the womb. But the most efficacious means is freshly pulverized spurred rye, administered in doses of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm, in the form of powders of 8 grains each. Give one powder every 10 minutes in a little black coffee, sugar-water aromatized with syrup of ether, or in iced selzer water, so as to prevent vomiting. A hypodermic injection of ergotine may also be made. If these means do not succeed in effecting the expulsion of the placenta, the hand may be inserted in the uterus, and the placenta removed.—In cases where some portions of the placenta remain in the uterus, causing flooding, it is to be treated immediately by an injection with a base of perchloride of iron or tincture of iodine. If they become putrified, make cleansing injections with saponinated coal-tar, carbolic acid, or permanganate of potash extended with water.

SICK HEADACHE.

Mixture for Sick Headache (LETENNEUR).

Bromide of potassium	1 oz.
Distilled water	10 oz.

Dissolve.

One spoonful before the midday meal, and two spoonfuls on going to bed, to counteract periodical sick headache.—Bitter herb-tea.—During the attack the patient will take the following powder 3 or 4 times a day:

Hydrochlorate of morphine	1 gr.
Pulverized sugar	15 gr.

Mix with care.

Pills for Sick Headache (FORT).

Sulphate of quinine	15 gr.
Pulverized belladonna	3 gr.
Extract of digitalis	8 gr.
Extract of valerian	15 gr.
Honey	q. s. for 20 pills.

Whatever may be the length of the interval between the attacks, whether 8 days, a month, or two months, the patient should take 20 of the above pills before each attack, commencing 4 days before its presumed occurrence, in the following manner: four days before the attack take 2 pills,

1 in the morning and 1 at night on going to bed; next day take 3 pills, 2 in the morning and 1 at night; the third day, 6 pills, 3 in the morning and 3 at night; the day before the attack, 9 pills, 4 in the morning and 5 at night. If the first attack is not checked, it is at least much weakened. Repeat the treatment before the next attack.

Powders for Sick Headache (CH. LIÉGEOIS).

Sulphate of quinine	16 to 24 gr.
Salicylate of soda cryst.	16 to 24 gr.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	1-6 gr

Mix and divide into 4 powders.

At the commencement of an attack of white megrims, that is, sick headache accompanied by paleness produced by vaso-constriction, and even when the attack is on, give one of the above powders every half-hour until 4 are taken, and immediately after the last give a granule of aconitine of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a milligram. Usually in an hour and a half, or two hours at the most, after commencing this treatment, the attack is dissipated.—When the attack is red or congestive megrims, produced by active vaso-dilatation, the author prescribes hydrobromate of quinine, in doses of 16 grains, taken in a space of 2 hours, in cachets of 4 grains each. The last should be immediately followed by a granule of atropine of $\frac{1}{2}$ milligram. In 30 cases the attack was checked in less than 2 hours.

Dr. Huchard recommends the use of bromide of potassium in large doses (50 to 60 grains) for sick headache, given at one time at the beginning of the attack. In some stubborn cases he added from 10 to 12 grains of sulphate of quinine.—Lastly, antipyrine given from the beginning of the attack, 15 grains on waking and 15 grains an hour later, generally turns off the headache or checks its course.

Powders for Sick Headache (G. SÉE).

When the headache comes on in the morning, take 30 grains of salicylate of soda at 7 o'clock and 30 grains at 11 o'clock. If the pain is not checked, take 30 grains more of the same salt, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This salt usually procures prompt relief. In case this remedy fails, recourse may be had to enemas of chloral or to antipyrine.

THRUSH.

Collutorium for the Thrush.

Bicarbonate of soda	1 dr.
Borax	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Syrup of mulberries	5 dr.

Dissolve.

Swab the parts affected with the thrush with a small roll of linen dipped in this wash.

Deterotive Gargle.

Infusion of sage	4 oz.
Borax	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Tincture of myrrh	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Syrup of mulberries	1 oz.

Make a gargle, recommended for thrush and aphthous stomatitis.

Collutorium for the Thrush (G. SÉE).

Pure glycerine	5 dr.
Starch	1 dr.
Pulverized borax	1 dr.

Mix.

Rub the parts affected with the thrush with a piece of coarse linen, and then touch them with the above wash. In stubborn cases they may be cauterized with a more or less concentrated solution of nitrate of silver.—Prescribe a strengthen-

ing and tonic diet, and if there is diarrhoea, combat it with albuminous drinks, enemas of starch-water, and poultices on the abdomen.

NEURALGIA.

Morphinated Collodion (CAMILINI).

Elastic collodion	1 oz.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	15 gr.

Mix.

Apply this collodion with a brush to the parts where the neuralgia is located. If the pain returns periodically, administer in addition suitable doses of sulphate or varianate of quinine.

Antineuralgic Drops (MASSINI).

Prof. Massini of Basle has treated 80 cases of neuralgia of the trigeminal nerve by the use of tincture of gelsemium. He gives 20 minimis of this tincture every half-hour for an hour and a half. Usually the first dose procures relief, and the pain disappears after taking the second or third. The author never goes beyond a total dose of 60 minimis; and in one case only did the remedy cause disagreeable symptoms by affecting the head.—It is in rheumatic neuralgia of the alveolar branches of the trigeminal nerve that gelsemium renders most pronounced service. It also allays the pain which sometimes persists after plugging a decayed tooth. But whenever any inflammation of the bone or periosteum exists, gelsemium has no effect. As the drug is rapidly eliminated by the kidneys, it may be taken for several days in succession.

Subcutaneous Injection for Neuralgia (DELIOUX).

Hydrochlorate of morphine	2 gr.
Mint-water	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Tincture of mint 10 m.

Make a solution, which will contain 1-5th of a grain of morphine for every 16 drops of solution. Use a suitable proportion for hypodermic injection in cases of deep-seated neuralgia.

Chloroform Liniment (WAHN).

Chloroform	1 dr.
Rectified alcohol	2 dr.
<i>Mix and add:</i>	
Oil of sweet almonds	6 dr.

Shake thoroughly.

To be rubbed over the painful parts 3 or 4 times a day, for neuralgia or rheumatism, and especially sciatica.—After each rubbing, apply a poultice of linseed meal or wrap the limb in a sheet of wadding and cover that with sticking plaster.

Antineuralgic Liniment (N. G. DE MUSSY).

Tincture of melissa	5 dr.
Tincture of aconite	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Chloroform	$1\frac{1}{4}$ dr.

Mix.

Moisten a piece of flannel with this liniment and rub the painful region with it, covering the part afterwards with sticking plaster.—If the attack comes at a certain time, take antiperiodics internally.

Antineuralgic Liniment (RICORDI).

Glycerine	1 oz.
Extract of hyoscyamus	1 dr.
Extract of belladonna	1 dr.

Dissolve.

Anoint several times a day with this liniment, testicles affected with neuralgia. Prescribe also at night a suppository of cocoa-butter, to which is added $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain of extract of belladonna.

Antineuralic Liniment (H. LINLEY).

Camphor	45 gr.
Chloroform or essence of tur-	
pentine	4 dr.
Camphorated tinct. of opium .	4 dr.

Olive oil 4 dr.

Mix, for a liniment.

Antineuralic Liniment (TROUSSEAU).

Oil of chamomile	2 oz.
Essence of turpentine	1 oz.
Sydenham's laudanum	1 dr.

Mix.

To be rubbed on parts affected by pains, especially of sciatica.—Give internally capsules of essence. Discontinue this medication if favorable results are not obtained inside of ten days.

Antineuralic Liniment.

Tincture of aconite	4 dr
Camphorated tinct. of opium .	4 dr
Chloroform	4 dr.
Camphorated alcohol	4 dr.

Mix.

In cases of neuralgic or rheumatic pains, cover the parts with a piece of wadding with this liniment, securing it with a piece of sticking-plaster.

Antineuralic Liniment.

Morphinated oil	6 dr.
Tincture of aconite	1½ dr.
Chloroform	1 dr.

Mix by shaking.

Rub lightly on the painful parts. In case it does not succeed, apply small flying blistering plasters, which are to be dressed with morphine.

Antineuralic Liniment.

Morphinated oil	4 dr.
Chloroform	1 dr.

Mix.

Rub several times a day on the regions affected by neuralgia. After each rubbing cover the part with flannel and sticking-plaster.

Antineuralic Liniment.

Chloroform	5 dr.
Sulphuric ether	1 oz.
Camphorated oil	3 oz.
Rousseau's laudanum	1½ dr.

Mix.

Moisten a square of flannel with the above and keep it applied to the painful parts, covering the whole with water-proof cloth.

Soothing Liniment.

Extract of belladonna	30 gr.
Chloroform	45 m.
Glycerine	4 dr.

Make a liniment with which the parts are to be rubbed several times a day in case of neuralgia of the anus, when there is neither fistula nor other lesion of the rectum.

Revulsive Liniment (LABORDE).

Essence of turpentine	½ pt.
Chloroform	2 dr.
Rousseau's laudanum	2 dr.

Mix by shaking.

This liniment is very effective in localized neuralgic or myosalgic pains, intercostal neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc.—Moisten a flannel with it and rub gently, several times a day, the painful region. In some cases the flannel may be let remain on the part; in others it should be replaced by a poultice of flaxseed meal.

Rubefiant and Soothing Liniment (MAYET).

Liquid ammonia, 25°	4 dr.
Chloroform	2½ dr.
Camphor	4 dr.
Camphorated tinct. of opium .	1½ dr.
Alcohol, 90°	2½ oz.

Make a solution, which is much used in England for neuralgia and rheumatic pains. Moisten a piece of flannel in the liniment and keep it applied to the painful region for about 15 minutes.

Antineuralic Mixture (LIÉGARD).

Extract of belladonna	10 gr.
Extract of hyoscyamus	15 gr.
Extract of stramonium	15 gr.
Lettuce-water	30 m.
Cherry-laurel water	3 dr.

Mix.

Give from 6 to 15 drops of this 3 times a day to persons suffering from neuralgic pains. Diminish the doses if symptoms of poisoning appear; but do not cease using the remedy.

Antineuralic Pills (BARTHOLOW).

Valerianate of zinc	20 gr.
Extract of nux-vomica	5 gr.
Extract of gentian	20 gr.

Make into 20 pills. —Dose, 3 or 4 daily for neuralgic pains.

Antineuralic Pills (H. GREEN).

Extract of hyoscyamus	22 gr.
Valerianate of zinc	15 gr.

Make 30 pills.

Two or three to be taken daily in the treatment of facial neuralgia and in other nervous or neuralgic complaints in which valerianate of iron is indicated.—Soothing applications to the painful regions.—If the neuralgia has an intermittent character, commence with preparations of quinine.

Antineuralic Pills (H. LINDSLEY).

Extract of belladonna	8 gr.
Iron filings	15 gr.
Sulphate of quinine	15 gr.

Make 20 pills.

From 2 to 4 daily, for neuralgic pains.

Antineuralic Pills (M. DE COLV).

Sulphate of quinine	15 gr.
Extract of valerian	15 gr.
Extract of opium	3 gr.
Powdered orange-leaves	15 gr.
Ground cinnamon	15 gr.
Syrup of belladonna	q. s.

Make 30 pills.

Take from 5 to 6 two hours before the expected time of the attack in periodical neuralgia, and 1 pill every 2 hours in trifacial neuralgia.

Antineuralic Pills (TOURNIÉ).

Valerianate of zinc	5 gr.
Extract of hyoscyamus	2½ gr.
Extract of opium	1½ gr.
Conserve of roses	q. s.

Make 6 pills.

Give 2 or 3 with 3 hours' interval between, repeating the medication next day, for trifacial neuralgia.

Antineuralic Pills.

Hydrobromate of quinine	15 gr.
Crystallized aconitine	1-30th gr.

Make 10 pills.

Dose, 1 every 4 or 5 hours, for neuralgia called "essential."

Antineuralgic Ointment (BERTRAND).

Veratrine	5 gr.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	3 gr.
Fresh prepared lard or glycer-	
ate of starch	1 oz.

Mix carefully.

To be used for rubbing during the spasms of facial neuralgia and nervous headache, when quinine and blisters have been tried unsuccessfully. Repeat the rubbing with each attack until the pains cease definitely and completely.

Antineuralgic Ointment (BOURDON).

White wax	4 dr.
Oil of sweet almonds	1 dr.
Lard	5 dr.
Chloroform	3 dr.

Acetate of morphine $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Make an ointment, with which the regions affected with neuralgic or rheumatic pains are to be rubbed several times a day.

Antineuralgic Salve (GALEZOWSKI).

Menthol	12 gr.
Cocaine	4 gr.
Chloral	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Vaseline	1 dr.

Make a salve, which is to be spread around the eyes in periorbital neuralgia and ophthalmic headache or hemicrania.

Antineuralgic Salve (RONAULT).

queous extract of belladonna	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
xtract of opium	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Prepared lard	4 dr.

Mix.

Rub the parts effected with neuralgia with a portion of this salve the size of a hazelnut. Each rubbing should continue for 8 or 10 minutes, or until the salve is completely absorbed.

Salve of Extract of Aconite (TURNBULL).

Alcoholic extract of aconite . . .	45 gr.
Prepared lard	2 dr.

Mix.

This salve is recommended for neuralgic pains. For chronic rheumatic pains the author uses the following:

Alcoholic extract of aconite . . .	45 gr.
Ammonia	10 m.
Prepared lard	3 dr.

Mix thoroughly for a salve, which must be kept in a tightly corked bottle.

Antineuralgic Potion (FÉRÉOL).

Ammoniacal sulphate of copper . . .	1 to 2 gr.
Syrup of orange-flowers or mint . . .	3 oz.

Distilled water

Make a potion, to be taken in tablespoonfuls at meal times in the 24 hours, for facial neuralgia. Notwithstanding the disagreeable metallic flavor of the medicament, it ought to be continued for 12 or 15 days. The author has succeeded in allaying the pain with this in several cases which had resisted all other treatment, and he considers the ammoniacal sulphate of copper as capable of procuring complete and permanent cures of old and stubborn cases of neuralgia.

Antineuralgic Powder (FÉRÉOL).

Ammonical sulphate of copper	3 gr.
Solution of bismuth	38 gr.

Mix, for 10 powders.

Five powders daily, 2 during the two principal meals and 1 between meals. Swallow a small cup-

ful of milk on top of the last. The dose may be increased progressively to 10 powders daily, taking care to always give them with food,—at least with milk. The ammoniacal sulphate of copper thus administered causes less nausea than when it is taken in a potion, and leaves no coppery taste in the mouth. Generally it is well tolerated, and it is only necessary to discontinue it when it provokes vomiting. The author prescribes it in stubborn neuralgia, and has succeeded in continuing its use for 3 weeks without inconvenience.

Antineuralgic Powder (RAIMBERT).

Pulverized sugar	1 dr.
Sulphate of morphine	3 gr.

Mix carefully.

This powder is to be snuffed twice at short intervals in the morning, noon, and at night, for neuralgia of the face.

Antineuralgic Powder.

Sulphate of quinine	8 gr.
Sulphate of morphine	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Mix and divide into 3 doses.

Each dose to be taken from hour to hour in periodically returning neuralgia.—At the same time rub the painful parts with chloroform liniment, or apply a flying blister, dusting afterwards with morphine.

Solution for Dental and Facial Neuralgia.

Extract of opium	15 gr
Extract of belladonna	15 gr
Extract of stramonium	15 gr.
Cherry-laurel water	3 dr.

Dissolve and filter.

Introduce from 4 to 5 drops of this solution into the ear, and stop it with cotton-wool, inclining the head in the opposite direction. This local treatment is advantageously seconded by mustard poultices on the lower limbs.

Antineuralgic Treatment (BÉNI-BARDE).

Among all the painless means which water-cure brings into practice for the cure of neuralgia, the most effective, according to the author, is the Scotch douche. Warm water, the degree of heat of which is regulated by the tolerance of the patient, is projected upon the painful parts and the temperature gradually raised until they have become sufficiently heated. Then cold water is to be projected, and the whole finished by a general cold shower-bath. The author does not consider vapor baths, fumigations, Turkish baths, or filiform douches to have much efficacy. He attaches more importance to swathing and dry-air baths.

Antineuralgic Treatment (LÉREBOULLET).

To combat effectively the various forms of neuralgia, it is especially necessary to endeavor to understand the different conditions which give rise to them.—Iodide of potassium suits best syphilitic neuralgia; bromide of potassium that of hysterical origin; arsenic is useful for anemic and nervous patients and persons poisoned by lead or by swamp miasma. It is also specially useful in congestive neuralgia, and that connected with anemia and arthritis.—The preparations of quinine, such as the bisulphate, the hydrochlorate and the valerianate, seem to act especially on neuralgia connected with malaria, and the congestive and intermittent forms, and they succeed in the larger number of cases.—In the very painful forms of neuralgia, recourse should be had to hypodermic injections of a salt of morphine, or of a small quantity of chloroform.

OBESITY.

Diet in Obesity (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).

Breakfast, at 8 o'clock: 1 ounce of bread, 2 ounces of cold meat, 1 cup of light tea without sugar.—Lunch at midday: 2 ounces of bread, 3 ounces of meat or stew, or 2 eggs, 3 ounces of green vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of cheese, and fruit at discretion.—Dinner at 7 o'clock: no soup, 2 ounces of bread, 3 ounces of meat or stew, 3 ounces green vegetables, salad, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of cheese, and fruit at discretion.—Use purgatives somewhat frequently, either in the form of mineral water, of pills, or of laxative powders.—Bodily exercise appropriate to the strength of the subject; massage.

INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.

Treatment of Intestinal Obstruction (FRAEYS).

Introduce one or two fingers of the right hand into the rectum, and in the space between them slip the beak of an œsophagian sound. Generally this will strike against the promontory, and it will be necessary to press it forward with the fingers already introduced. In rare cases the sound can be inserted for the whole of its length without meeting much resistance, and the proper quantity of liquid injected; but it usually happens that some time in its course it will go no further, but bends. This difficulty the author surmounts by making an abundant injection, the immediate effect of which is to distend the intestine in front of the beak of the sound, and advantage is taken of the forced dilatation to push the instrument forward until it encounters another obstacle. The same manoeuvre is repeated, requesting the patient to press the sphincter ani at the same time. By dividing the operation thus into several times, one can generally succeed in introducing the sound for its whole length, and make a veritable catheterism of the large intestine. If the seat of the obstruction has been reached, the sound itself will often cause it to disappear; but in most cases it is the liquid injected that plays the principal rôle by softening the hardened defecations and exciting contractions of the intestine.

In cases of volvulus, the distended intestinal loop can be righted; in invagination, it can be reduced; in stricture effacing the passage of the intestine the obstacle may cede to the pressure of the injected liquid or allow the strangulated loop to escape. In any case the method appears rational and free from danger.

ŒSOPHAGITIS.

Treatment of Inflammation of the Œsophagus (BERHEIM).

When acute inflammation of the œsophagus is the result of the presence of a foreign body or of the action of some caustic agent, a liquid diet should be prescribed,—mucilaginous drinks and milk, in small quantities at a time. If the thirst is intense or there is stubborn vomiting, let the patient take small pieces of ice, and preserve absolute silence, as the use of the tongue tends to increase the irritation of the œsophagus.—To allay the pain, administer opium or belladonna, rather as a hypodermic injection than by the mouth, and apply a bag of ice to the neck. Leeches over the inflamed region and prolonged tepid baths are sometimes useful. Touching the affected parts with tannin, alum or nitrate of silver rarely has favorable effects.—When the inflammatory symptoms have been arrested, it is well to introduce a catheter into the œsophagus from time to time for

two years, to prevent contraction which often follows the inflammation.

ONYXIS.

Treatment of Scrofulous Inflammation of the Nails (HUMBERT).

At the commencement of simple cases, inflammation of the nail may be limited to its acclusion by bands of Vigo's plaster. In a more advanced stage it is necessary to pull out the nail, and scrape the whole extent of the sub-ungueal dermis.—Internally, anti-scorfulous medication, with cod-liver oil, iodide of potassium and syrup of iodide of iron.

Treatment of Syphilitic Onyxis (HUMBERT).

In the dry form of syphilitic onyxis, protect the diseased portion from rubbing by a thumb cut from a kid glove, or a piece of rubber cloth, or a cerecloth may be made for the purpose.—In the inflammatory form emollients are first to be used, then occlusion by means of bands of Vigo's cerecloth. The treatment is the same as for ulcerous onyxis.—If the ulceration is stubborn, touch it with tincture of iodine or nitrate of silver; or the acid nitrate of mercury may be used with great precaution. Remove the nail as soon as possible.

Treatment of Acute Traumatic Onyxis (HUMBERT).

Emollient applications, local baths, calmants internally, are the first measures in treating this. As soon as pus has formed, it must be let out, so as to prevent extended detachment. If the matter appears at the level of the front groove, or at one of the side edges, it will be sufficient to make a small opening with a needle or the point of a lancet; but in case the ulceration is directly under the nail, this must be scraped till quite thin, and an opening made to allow the pus to escape.

INGROWING NAILS.

Esmarch's Band in Local Anesthesia.

When it is desired to produce local anesthesia by means of spraying of ether, previous ischemia by means of Esmarch's band presents the following advantages: 1st, anesthesia is produced in from 30 to 40 seconds, instead of about 2 minutes by the ordinary method; 2d, it is maintained for about 3 minutes after the spraying ceases, as all heat from the circulation of the blood is suppressed; 3d, there is no flow of blood during the operation to hide the parts that are to be removed. Owing to this circumstance one may be sure, in case of the ablation of an ingrowing nail, for example, of not leaving any portion of the matrix or the bed of the nail in the part which is intended to be destroyed.

Treatment of Ingrowing Nails (BESSIERES).

Morning and night drop 2 drops of perchloride of iron of 30° into the groove of the nail, and let the nail grow until it can be cut squarely to the level of the extremity of the toe. When the edge of the nail rests on a woody-looking, insensitive tissue, remove this thickened skin, which can be done almost without pain, and continue the application of the perchloride every day until the skin has been removed two or three times. Success is then assured.

Treatment of Ingrowing Nails (HUMBERT).

At the beginning of the inflammation isolate the nail from the soft parts by means of lint, cotton, or tinder, which may be pressed in with the blade

of a spatula, as far as the limits of the ulceration, which is to be touched with tincture of iodine, perchloride of iron, alum or tannin. This dressing is kept in place by a little band of plaster and removed every two or three days. During this time the patient must keep quiet. — If the onyx is now advanced and demands an operation, it will be necessary to remove both the nail and the soft parts. The ablation may be either partial, by Follian's method, or total, by that of Dupuytren. The latter renders any relapse impossible.

Treatment of Ingrowing Nails (LUCAS-CHAMONNIERE).

Wash the foot with panama water, and the toe and neighboring parts with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Produce local anesthesia by means of some refrigerant mixture; then pull out the nail and cut off the excrescences. That done, wash again with the carbolic solution, and apply to the toe a piece of salicylated wadding impregnated with a mixture of 1-5th boric acid and 4-5ths vase line. Dust this dressing with iodoform powder, and lay on another piece of salicylated wadding, and over all a piece of common wadding, securing all firmly with a bandage. — The dressing can usually be removed in about 3 weeks, at which time the healing will be complete or at least well advanced. — The foregoing may be simplified by substituting for salicylated wadding, wadding steeped in a 40 per cent solution of carbolic acid; and the iodoform may be replaced by rosin and charcoal. After the cure large shoes should be worn, in which the great-toe should be well cushioned.

OPTHALMIA.

cute, Conjunctival, Croupal, Granulous, Purulent, Scrofulous and Traumatic.

Collyrium of Atropine (SICHEL).

Neutral sulphate of atropine	1-6 gr.
Distilled water	2½ dr.
Pure glycerine	1¼ dr.

Commence with one instillation daily, increasing by degrees the frequency of the applications. For persons whose eyelids are easily irritated by the solution of atropine in water alone. After each instillation bathe the closed eyes for ten minutes with cold water.

Deterotive Collyrium (DELIOUX).

Biborate of soda	15 to 30 gr.
Lavender-water	3 oz.
Extract of opium	1½ gr.

Make an eye-wash, to be used in painful ophthalmia. — Mustard plasters on the lower members; revulsives on the digestive canal.

Morphine Collyrium (LEE).

Sulphate of morphine	1½ gr.
Distilled water	6 dr.

Dissolve and filter.

Instil a few drops of this collyrium into the eyes, several times a day, in painful ophthalmia.

Brown Eye-Water (WARLOMONT).

Borate of soda	2½ dr.
Extract of hyoscyamus	1½ dr.
Decoction of althæ	6 oz.

Dissolve.

In employing this solution, shake the bottle and pour a portion of its contents into a cup, and warm it; soak a piece of linen folded 8 or 10 times in this, and apply it to the closed eyes, keeping it there always well moistened and warm, for from 25 to 50 minutes. Suspend the application for 2 hours,

and then apply the compress again, repeating this treatment for 3 or 4 days. — This eye-water is recommended for all varieties of acute ophthalmia except the purulent.

Antiphlogistic Pills (SICHEL).

Calomel	1½ gr.
Extract of belladonna	2½ gr.

Make 10 pills, of which 2 to 4 are to be taken daily by persons affected with acute ophthalmia and sensitiveness to the light.

Salve for Photophobia (RONAULT).

Aqueous ext. of belladonna	3 dr.
Prepared lard	3 dr.

Mix.

Anoint the surface of the eyelids, the temples, and the eyebrows with this salve. — As soon as the eyes can be opened, instill into them, morning and evening, a few drops of a saturated solution of extract of belladonna.

Ophthalmic Salve (GERMAN HOSPITALS).

Red oxide of iron	½ dr.
Fresh prepared lard	4 dr.

Bray the oxide of iron on a porphyry tablet and add the lard in small portions, so as to obtain a very thorough mixture. — Rub the edge of the eyelids with the salve in chronic ophthalmia. — Flying blisters applied behind the ears are also useful adjuncts in such cases.

Resolvent Salve (SICHEL).

Black oxide of copper	15 gr
Extract of belladonna	75 gr.
Prepared lard	75 gr.
Oil of sweet almonds	q. s.

Make a very homogeneous salve, which is to be used in treating various forms of acute ophthalmia. The effect of the belladonna must be closely watched. — This preparation acts in a manner analogous to Neapolitan ointment, but does not, like it, inflame the gums and salivary glands.

Collyrium for Conjunctival Ophthalmia (WARLOMONT).

Borax	1 dr.
Decoction of althæ	2 oz.

Dissolve.

Soak a linen compress, folded 8 times, in this decoction while warm, and apply it to the eyes, in cases of acute superficial conjunctival ophthalmia accompanied by watering of the eyes, painfulness, and great sensitiveness to light. The patient should lay upon his back in bed during the application, which should take from 15 to 20 minutes, repeated every 2 or 3 hours, according to the intensity of the inflammation. The compress is to be laid in the hollow of the hand and rewet with the solution as often as it becomes dry or cold. In very serious cases, with excessive involuntary weeping and photophobia, it is advantageous to add to the solution of borax from 45 to 75 grains of extract of henbane or of belladonna, according to the case. — Prescribe in addition foot-baths of mustard-water and saline purgatives.

Salve for Catarrhal Conjunctival Ophthalmia (WARLOMONT).

Red oxide of mercury	1 to 2 gr.
Balsam of Peru	1 m.
Vaseline	1½ gr.

Triturate the oxide of mercury well before incorporating it with the vaseline. In the evening put a portion of this salve, the size of half a pea, between the eyelids, when the inflamed conjunctivæ secrete a mucus which causes the lids to ad-

here. In very chronic cases, especially those where the papillæ of the mucous membrane are engorged, giving it a velvety appearance, the sulphate of copper may be used to advantage, applying a crystal lightly to the points it is desired to modify. This application can be made only once a day, and should be followed by cold fomentations.

Anti-Inflammatory Powders (SICHEL).

Calomel	1½ gr.
Calcined magnesia . . .	5 to 8 gr.
Pulverized belladonna . . .	5 to 8 gr.

Mix and divide into 10 powders.

Two or three to be taken daily by persons who cannot swallow pills, for acute ophthalmia with photophobia.

Treatment of Superficial Conjunctival Ophthalmia (WARLONT).

In cases of light superficial conjunctival ophthalmia, when the irritation of the conjunctiva is caused by the presence of a foreign substance, such as a cinder or stray eyelash, the removal of the foreign body is all that is necessary. Avoid too cold lotions, too bright light, wind, dust, and smoke of wood or tobacco.—If the irritation is caused by over-use of the eyes or by some fault of the sight, endeavor to correct the trouble by the use of properly selected glasses, by restricting the hours of work, and by improving the light. In addition, in order to diminish the pressure in the capillary vessels and reduce the dilatation caused by it, use cold fomentations; or, better, spray cold water on the closed eyelids by means of an atomizing apparatus. The temperature of the water should not be lower than 60° Fahr. Very light astringents, such as infusion of green tea, rose-water, and very weak solution of sulphate of zinc respond to the same indication.

Salve for Croupal Ophthalmia (GALEZOWSKI).

Pulverized iodoform . . .	15 gr.
Vaseline	2½ dr.

Mix on a tablet.

By the aid of a camel's hair pencil introduce a large quantity of this salve under the eyelids as far as the conjunctiva, several times a day, as long as there is suppuration. Croupal conjunctivitis is always very stubborn, and while iced compresses sometimes check its progress, it often resists all remedies.

Antiseptic Collyrium for Purulent Ophthalmia (MASSE).

Salicylic acid	15 gr.
Borax	8 gr.
Distilled water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

Soak compresses in this solution, cold, and keep them on the eyelids of young infants affected with light purulent ophthalmia. Take care to renew the compresses frequently, and besides instil a few drops of the same solution warmed into the eyes. In severe cases, purulent ophthalmia requires more energetic treatment.

Collyrium for Granulous Ophthalmia (DUJARDIN).

Bichloride of mercury . . .	15 gr.
Alcohol	2½ dr.
Distilled water	8 oz.

Dissolve.

In the case of old granulations which feel like foreign bodies on being rubbed, turn out the eyelids and apply the above wash with a camel's hair

pencil. Repeat these canterizations 2 or 3 times a week, according to the case, at intervals as regular as possible. It is unnecessary to wash the eye with water to neutralize the effect of the caustic, which ceases to act of itself in a few hours, and appears to be less painful than sulphate of copper. For recent or soft granulations the author prefers to use nitrate of silver.

Caustic Collyrium (FOUCHÉ).

Crystallized nitrate of silver . . .	15 gr.
Distilled water	5 oz.

Dissolve and filter.

Instil between the eyelids from 3 to 5 times daily in purulent ophthalmia. To remove the humor, wash the eye carefully with a solution of 1 drachm of common salt to 3 ounces of water.

Collyrium for Purulent Ophthalmia in Infants (GALESOWSKI).

1. Crystallized nitrate of silver . . .	4 gr.
Distilled water	3 dr.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	
2. Crystallized nitrate of silver . . .	8 gr.
Distilled water	3 dr.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	

Cauterize the eyelids of young infants affected with purulent ophthalmia twice a day with either of the above solutions. Every three or four days, if the conjunctiva is too much swollen and presents creases or fleshy growths, cauterize it with a pencil of caustic of about $\frac{1}{2}$ strength. In case the cornea should show signs of affection, instil atropine. In addition, wash the eyelids every two hours with a sponge and tepid water.—It is well to warn the parents that the complaint lasts from two to four weeks, alternating from better to worse; and they need not be alarmed, even if the eyelids should bleed when they are cauterized.

Collyrium for Congenital Purulent Ophthalmia (WARLONT).

Crystallized nitrate of silver . . .	1 gr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Dissolve.

In congenital ophthalmia of new-born infants, wash the affected eye with a jet of water rendered antiseptic by benzoate of soda, thymol or carbolic acid. The jet should be directed so as always to strike obliquely, sometimes the cornea, sometimes the intervals between the folds caused by the swollen membrane. The douche should last from 10 to 15 minutes. That done, instil a few drops of the wash of nitrate of silver into the eye, and finish by rubbing a piece of red precipitate ointment about the size of the head of a pin on the free edge of the lids. This operation is to be repeated from hour to hour, day and night. When the suppuration becomes more serious, instil into the eye, several times a day, a solution of sulphate of zinc (2 grains to 8 ounces of distilled water), and rub the edge of the lids with prepared lard. During the whole time of treatment the child should take no other food but milk, and the nurse should abstain from beer or spirits.

Salve for Purulent Ophthalmia (GALEZOWSKI).

Crystallized nitrate of silver, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	
Vaseline	1½ dr.

Make according to art.—In cases of purulent or granulous ophthalmia, introduce enough of this salve into the eye to cover the entire ball. Commence with the weakest mixture, increasing the strength gradually as the eye supports it, so as not to cause too sharp pain. This salve does not turn rancid and retains its activity for a long time. Its

action is also more enduring than that of nitrate of silver in form of collyrium or mitigated caustic.

Use of the Syphon in Purulent Ophthalmia (BRIÈRE).

A vessel of any kind, capable of containing about 21 quarts, is suspended a foot or two above the patient's head. It is filled with water to which 1 drachm of carbolic acid has been added for each quart. Into this one end of a rubber tube of about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch diameter is plunged, the other extremity ending in a piece of glass tube, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches long, the point of which is about 1-16th of an inch in diameter, and rounded off. The tube is closed by a spring clothes-pin or tweezers, which takes the place of a stop-cock. Every 10 or 15 minutes the eyelids are opened a little, and the clothes-pin pressed, and the syphon first being primed, the jet is directed into the eye, and the washing effected. If necessary, the patient can operate it himself. — Besides the chlorinated or carbolized washes, the author recommends, as complement of the treatment of purulent ophthalmia, permanent applications of ice by means of bags of goldbeater's skin; astringents or light caustics, such as glycerate of acetate of lead, so long as the cornea is absolutely sound; solution of sulphate of copper, of 3 or 4 per cent; neutral sulphate of eserine; nitrate of silver, 2 per cent, immediately saturated with salt water; and lastly, scarifications whenever there is chemosis.

Treatment of Purulent Ophthalmia in Infants (GUÉNIOT).

Turn out the eyelids and touch the membrane with a caustic pencil composed of equal parts of nitrate of silver and nitrate of potash cast together, and then wash the eye with warm rather than salt water. Repeat the cauterization every day so long as the disease has a clearly inflammatory appearance. — If the child is fractious and rubs the eyes continually, which greatly favors the extension of the inflammation to the ball of the eye, the caustic pencil must be replaced by dropping in a collyrium of nitrate of silver, the strength of which will vary from 2 grains to 5 grains to an ounce of distilled water. — The author also employs a collyrium of sulphate of zinc composed of from 5 to 8 grains of sulphate to 2 ounces of water, with the addition of a few drops of laudanum — If there is chemosis, the author cauterizes it freely; and if cauterization is insufficient he practices excision on several points of the circumference.

Antiscrofulous Collyrium.

Extract of belladonna	4 gr.
Rousseau's laudanum	4 m.
Decoction of walnut-leaves	2 oz.

Dissolve.

Instil a few drops into the eye morning and evening in cases of scrofulous ophthalmia with photophobia. — Cod-liver oil and antiscorbutic syrup; bitter draughts; tonic and strengthening diet.

Ophthalmic Ointment (HILDRETH).

Mercurial ointment	4 dr.
Creosote	10 to 30 m.

Mix.

Spread a portion as large as a pea around the eye in cases of scrofulous ophthalmia accompanied by opacity of the cornea.

Treatment of Panophthalmia (NUEL).

To prevent panophthalmia in case of injury to the eye, keep cold compresses to the wounded organ and apply leeches to the temple, etc. —

Some physicians praise mercurialization; but if ophthalmitis or phlegmon of the eye is established, the only thing that can be done is to adopt treatment to allay the pain. In this case cold is injurious and leeches are useless. It is quite the contrary, however, with compresses of warm water and hypodermic injections of morphine. — When there is a certainty that the eye is filled with pus, the best means of shortening the sufferings of the patient is to lance freely the abscess in the eye.

ORCHITIS.

Soothing Resolvent Plaster (RICORD).

Vigo's plaster	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Extract of hemlock	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Extract of opium	15 gr.

Knead all together and spread upon a piece of kid-skin of a suitable size, and apply to orchitis or or subacute bubo.

Ointment for Orchitis (ALVAREZ).

Iodoform	15 to 30 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

Anoint the testicle with this in case of blenorhagitic orchitis. It allays the pain within an hour or two, shortens the duration of the inflammation and prevents subsequent induration of the diseased organ. It does not render the patient liable to salivation like mercurial ointment. — An elastic collodion containing from 30 to 60 grains of iodoform to the ounce, may be substituted for this ointment.

Ointment for Orchitis (BOURDEAUX).

Iodoform	1 dr.
Vaseline	1 oz.

Mix.

Anoint the painful testicle in cases of orchitis and neuralgia of the spermatic cord. — Support the affected organ by a proper suspensory bandage.

Resolvent Discutient Ointment (LANGLEBERT).

Iodide of lead or potassium	15 gr.
Extract of hemlock	45 gr.
Fresh prepared lard	5 dr.

Mix.

Rub on the bubo and the scrotum in acute orchitis. — This ointment is intended to take the place, about the fourth or fifth day of the disease, of mercurial ointment, which causes, when its use is prolonged, symptoms of intoxication, owing to the absorption of the belladonna by the skin, and salivation more or less serious.

Resolvent Ointment (LANGLEBERT).

Neapolitan ointment	5 dr.
Extract of belladonna	45 to 75 gr.

Mix.

Rub the inflamed testicle night and morning with a small quantity of this ointment, and then cover with a poultice. If the orchitis is very painful, apply leeches to the base of the spermatic cord. — Laxative drinks; baths.

Resolvent Ointment (MALLEZ).

Iodide of lead	1 dr.
Iodide of potassium	30 gr.
Extract of belladonna	30 gr.
Extract of opium	8 gr.
Prepared lard	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Make an ointment, with which the testicles and the urethral canal are to be rubbed in cases of orchitis, epididymitis, funiculitis and engorgement of the urethra.

Resolvent and Sedative Topic (DIDAY).

Extract of belladonna . . . 1½ dr.

Tincture of iodine . . . 1½ dr.

Soften the extract in 15 or 20 drops of water and add to it the tincture of iodine. This mixture, in adhering to the skin, acts longer and more effectively than an ointment. It is applied with a brush. According to Dr. Diday it is especially useful in the treatment of epididymitis when the acute inflammation has been arrested by the application of leeches and baths.

Treatment of Epididymitis (DIDAY).

Apply exactly over the cord, immediately above the testicle, 6 leeches; after they have fallen off remain in bed 4 or 5 days, lying on the back with a bolster under the knee of the affected side. Every 3 hours apply a poultice of flaxseed meal to the scrotum, which is to be covered with cotton-wool, and care must be taken to support it on a cushion.—Every day or every two days, give an enema to which 10 drachms of mercurial honey is added.

Treatment of Bleorrhagic Orchitis (HORAND).

Raise the scrotum as far as possible on the pubis, and surround it with a thick coat of cotton-wool; over this a piece of rubber sheeting about 10 by 15 inches is to be placed, pierced near one of its edges with a hole for the passage of the penis. The gummed surface should be in contact with the cotton-wool. That done, apply over all a suspensory of special form, which keeps the whole immovable and exercises a moderate pressure. This is to be left in place for 6 or 8 days, at the end of which time the tumor may be examined. If it has not subsided, renew the dressing, using the same cloths; if its volume has considerably diminished, rub with a resolvent salve or apply a discutient plaster. If there should be found to be a considerable quantity of liquid collected in the vaginal tunic, it should be evacuated and the dressing replaced.—This treatment gives immediate relief to the patient and enables him to attend to his business. It owes its effectiveness to the immobilization of the tumor, the pressure exercised, and the abundant sweating which it causes.—While carrying this dressing, the patient should take purgatives and iodide of potassium.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Myringitis, Eczema, Herpes, Otitis (catarrhal, furunculous, parasitic, etc.), Polypus and Deafness.

Astringent Solution (TRIQUET).

Tannic acid 2 gr.

Pure glycerine 3 dr.

Dissolve.

In case of injury to the tympanum, touch that membrane with a brush dipped in above solution, to facilitate its cicatrization. The drum should also be rendered immovable by a pellet of cotton introduced by means of a blunt probe and a speculum.—Allow no noise in the vicinity of the patient.

Treatment of Inflammation of the Tympanum (CHARRIÈRE).

In acute myringitis prescribe purges for several consecutive days, drinks of alkaline water, Milan flies behind the ears, and emollient and soothing injections into the auditory canal. The patient should remain in his chamber, and avoid making any effort, such as coughing or blowing the nose,

so as to avoid danger of rupturing the drum. In chronic myringitis, injections of a decoction of bramble or Provence rose leaves, with addition of borax, alum, or tannin. If the discharge is fetid, make antiseptic injections with a base of chloral, or thymic or boric acids.—In order to procure the cicatrization of the ulcers, it may be necessary to modify the diseased surfaces with more or less concentrated solutions of salts of copper or zinc, of tincture of iodine and nitrate of silver. If there should be vegetations, destroy them with sticks of chloride of zinc and wheat paste, to which is added 1-6th grain of morphine.

Liniment for Eczema of the Ear (CHARRIÈRE).

Hydrochlorate of morphine . . 3 gr.

Camphorated oil 1 oz.

Dissolve.

In the case of acute eczema of the ear, make lotions or injections several times a day with a warm decoction of mallow or wild poppy, and immediately after apply the above liniment with a brush. At the same time prescribe Vichy or Vals water and saline purgatives.—When the eczema seems to have passed to the chronic stage, replace the emollient lotions by alkaline ones, which are prepared by dissolving 1 drachm of carbonate of soda in a glass of warm water.—Baths of starch-water, gelatine or sulphuret of soda, according to circumstances; abstinence from exciting food.

Liniment for Herpes of the Ear (CHARRIÈRE).

Hydrochlorate of morphine . . 5 gr.

Oil of sweet almonds 1 oz.

Dissolve.

In case of acute herpes of the auditory canal, inject into the ear every two hours a little warm decoction of wild-poppy heads; then introduce into the canal a small plug of cotton-wool steeped in the above morphinated oil. Prescribe internally 3 days in succession sulphate of magnesia or a natural magnesia water, and later, Vichy or Vals water. If the pain is very acute, rub lightly around the ear with opiated mercurial ointment, and apply a poultice of linseed meal. When herpes of the ear becomes chronic it may lead to running sores or chronic inflammation of the ear, which is often difficult to cure.

Glycerate for Earache (MOURRÉ).

Sulphate of atropine $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.

Hydrochlorate of morphine . . $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Neutral glycerine 4 dr.

Dissolve.

In cases of otalgia and subacute otitis of the cavity of the tympanum and the eustachian tube, keep a wad of cotton-wool impregnated with above solution in the passage of the ear. If the pain is very violent, one or two drops may be instilled in the ear morning and evening.

Injection for Catarrhal Otitis (TRIQUET).

Crystallized acetate of lead . . 5 gr.

Honey of roses 1 oz.

Rose-water 3 oz.

Dissolve.

For injection into the ear in acute catarrh, after the pain has been relieved by the application of leeches and poultices, and when the discharge still continues.

Treatment of Otitis (CHARRIÈRE).

In treating earache, if the pain is intermittent, prescribe valerianate of quinine, and if it is simply remittent, give valerianate of ammonia. Opiated preparations, subcutaneous injections of

morphine, and liniments introduced into the auditory canal are especially indicated.—As internal treatment prescribe iron, arsenic, or iodide of potassium, according to the constitution of the patient.

Treatment of Catarrhal Otitis (CHARRIÈRE).

For catarrhal inflammation of the ear in infants, apply poultices to the external ear, and inject into the auditory canal a decoction of wild-poppy heads as warm as can be borne. As soon as the catarrhal discharges begin, use injections of decoction of poppy-heads to which a small quantity of borax is added. To relieve the pain, introduce into the ear a pellet of cotton-wool impregnated with morphinated oil, and when the pain is easier replace the injection of poppy for one of chloral, of 1 per cent strength; this is to be injected slowly, while warm, with a small syringe. Finally, after the pain has entirely ceased, paint inside the ear with a mixture of glycerine and alum, 1 part in 20.

In the case of older children or adults, apply behind the ear and on the mastoid process, a Milan fly, which will be allowed to act for 2 or 3 days. Give castor oil or natural magnesia water every 2 or 3 days.—If the pain assumes the form of intermittent neuralgia, give valerianate of ammonia once or twice a day.—In the chronic form, give balsams internally; repeated injections with decoction of bramble leaves and borax, or of chloral of 15 or 20 per cent strength.

Treatment of Furunculous Otitis (CHARRIÈRE).

For inflammation of the ear which takes the form of boils, give an emetic-cathartic, or one or more purgatives; then prescribe Vichy water, especially from the Lardy spring. Locally, apply poultices or cloths wet with infusion of elder-flowers, and make injections of decoction of poppy. Lance the small tumors as soon as possible.—If the patient should be of herptic habit, prescribe arsenical and mercurial preparations and iodide of potassium.

Injection for Parasitic Otitis (CHARRIÈRE).

Bichloride of mercury	15 gr.
Eau de Cologne	3 oz.

Dissolve.

Pour 10 drops of this solution into half a glass of tepid water, and inject into the ear in case of inflammation produced by the microsporon. Remove carefully all hairs from the auditory canal. Lotions of sulphuret of soda may also be prescribed.—Internally give arsenical or sulphurous medicaments. If after the disappearance of the parasite there should be rigidity of the tympanum, recourse should be had to catheterism and insufflation of the internal ear to re-establish the auditory sensitiveness.—When the parasite which causes the trouble is the aspergillus, the author recommends a few applications of nitrate of silver, 1 part in 4, with a camel's hair pencil, to destroy it; after which inject into the ear either Fowler's liquor or a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid.

Treatment of Phlegmonous Otitis (CHARRIÈRE).

At the beginning of inflammatory symptoms, an application of leeches may be useful, unless the trouble is caused by an old catarrhal affection, in which case a blister is proper.—Give repeated purgatives and rub around the ear with Neapolitan ointment combined with belladonna, and follow it by a very warm poultice. If the pain takes a

neuralgic form, valerianate of ammonia is useful. Add also every hour warm injections of decoction of wild poppy. Finally, introduce into the ear a plug of cotton-wool soaked with morphinated oil.—As soon as suppuration is evident, lance to give it a free discharge.

Purgative Pills (TRIQUET).

Socotrine aloes	15 gr.
Resin of scammony	15 gr.
Gamboge	15 gr.
Lettuce juice . . . q. s. for 15 pills.	

Dose, 2 pills in the evening, 2 or 3 times a week, for inflammation of the ear experienced by smokers and drinkers.—Blisters on the mastoid process, or leeches on the anus if the patient is subject to piles.—Emollient fumigations over the inflamed parts.

Powder for Otorrhœa (BONNAFOND).

Fused nitrate of silver	1 dr.
Talc	1 dr.
Pulverized lycopodium	1 dr.

Mix and preserve in a bottle of black glass.—It is to be insufflated into the ear in case of running sore.

Treatment of Otorrhœa (WURKNER).

When an old case of otorrhœa is accompanied by an abundant foetid suppuration, employ first for 3 or 4 days irrigations of the auditory canal with a 1 per cent. solution of corrosive sublimate. Then, when the suppuration has somewhat diminished, use injections of a solution of from 1 to 3 grains of bichloride of mercury in 3 ounces of alcohol. This treatment seems to succeed in old cases of suppurative inflammation of the ear.

Powder for Polypus of the Ear (J. GRUDER).

Pulverized calcined alum	1 dr.
Pulverized sulphate of zinc	1 dr.
<i>Mix.</i>	

After extirpation of a polypus from the auditory canal, charge a camel's hair pencil with this powder and touch it directly on the root of the polypus, so as to cauterize it lightly, which facilitates its healing and prevents relapse.

Salve for Deafness (BOYD).

Veratrine	15 gr.
Rose pomade	1 oz.
<i>Mix carefully.</i>	

The author recommends this salve at the commencement of nervous deafness. Apply by rubbing a portion as large as a pea behind the patient's ear every morning and evening.

Ointment for Deafness (GRUBER).

Veratrine	1½ gr.
Metallic iodine	3 gr.
Iodide of potassium	15 gr.
Gallien's cerate	2½ dr.

Mix carefully.

Take a piece of this ointment as large as a pea and rub the region of the mastoid process for 10 minutes or so in case of deafness caused by exudation in the labyrinth. If the skin begins to get red, stop the rubbing for a couple of days.

MUMPS.

Treatment of the Mumps (LAVERAN).

For the acute pain caused by the mumps, prescribe for adults opiated or morphinated potions. Do not administer emetics unless the gastric embarrassment is very pronounced. The patient should keep his room from the commencement of

the complaint, and if the testicles should become painful, he must rest in bed; at the same time take proper diet and purgatives. When inflammation of the testicle sets in the scrotum should be kept raised over the abdomen and rubbed with a mercurial salve and then covered with a laudanized poultice. If the testicle should become atrophied, recourse must be had to rubbing with Fioravanti's balsam or turpentine liniment, to flying blisters over the cord, to cauterizations and to electricity in form of moderate currents.

In the very rare cases in which the mumps end by suppuration, open the abscess.—When children are attacked by the mumps there are no precautions to be taken to prevent the development of orchitis.

STYES ON THE EYELIDS.

Salve for Styes (PANAS).

Red or yellow precipitate	1 gr.
Fresh lard	2½ dr.

Mix carefully.

Rub the free edge of the eyelid with this salve, morning and evening, to arrest the progress of the stye. A pencil of nitrate of silver, or a brush dipped in tincture of iodine will answer the same purpose. If suppuration seems inevitable, apply fatty neutral substances, like oil of sweet almonds, aided by a slight compression of the eyelids. Sometimes the core is eliminated spontaneously, without lancing; when such is not the case, it should be punctured with a cataract knife or a fine-pointed bistoury.—To prevent the return of styes, prescribe iron, arsenic, alkalines, bitters, water-cure, and alkaline or sulphurous baths. Protect the eyes from dust and cold, damp winds, by means of blue or smoked glasses.

Treatment of Boils on the Eyelids (PANAS).

Apply compresses of cold or iced water, which must be frequently renewed, and administer internally opiated preparations. If these do not succeed, make a horizontal incision through the whole of the boil, as far as the tarsal cartilage only; then renew the cold-water compresses, and cover with sticking-plaster. The elimination of the boil and the granulation of the wound is thus accelerated. To moisten the compresses and wash the eye, use a liquid antiseptic, such as carbolic acid of 2 per cent, or a solution of thymic or boric acid.—In order to obtain a regular cicatrization and avoid eversion of the eyelid, use small strips of plaster and elastic threads.—If the boil is due to a morbid condition of the system connected with dyspepsia, glycosuria, or any other cause of constitutional weakness, it will be well to prescribe tonics and such other hygienic treatment as may seem proper in the case.

Treatment of Styes (CHARVOT).

Styes may be aborted by light cauterizations with nitrate of silver or by painting with tincture of iodine. When it is at the full inflammatory stage, the treatment should be limited to the application of starch poultices or warm compresses, taking care not to use emollients too freely, replacing them by gentle rubbing with oil of sweet almonds. If the core is slow in coming out, remove it with a cataract knife.—For general treatment, prescribe alkalines, arsenicals, etc., if there is any constitutional tendency to combat. If there is chronic inflammation of the lids, it should be cured, as it is often the cause of repeated styes. For that purpose use slightly astringent washes

(sulphate of zinc or nitrate of silver), and salves of red or yellow precipitate.

Solution for Styes (ABADIE).

Boric acid	2½ dr.
Distilled water	10 oz.

Dissolve.

Soak a small piece of wadding in this solution and place it on the abscess; cover this with a piece of court-plaster, and then another piece of dry wadding, so as to form an antiseptic dressing which will always be moist. If the stye is slow in coming to a head, lance it with the point of a bistoury and squeeze out the contents. Continue washing the lids with the boric solution to prevent recurrence.

DISEASES OF THE BONES.

Aconite Pills for Osteocopic Pains (DEVERGIE).

Hydro-alcoholic ext. of aconite	8 gr.
Conserve of roses . . q. s. for 20 pills.	

Dose, 1 or 2 morning and evening for osteocopic pains caused by constitutional syphilis. In addition prescribe the general treatment of tertiary syphilis.

Snuff for Osteocopic Pains (PETER).

Calomel	1 gr.
Pulverized sugar	½ dr.

Mix thoroughly and divide into 20 pinches, of which the patient is to take 10 a day at equal intervals. This mode of treatment has succeeded in a large number of cases.

Treatment of Osteocopic Pains (LANGLEBERT).

Prescribe iodide of potassium in doses of from 45 to 90 grains daily, and apply a Vigo's plaster over the painful part; or better, a blistering plaster, which should be dressed with mercurial ointment either pure or mixed with laudanized crete. The latter is the most effective.

Treatment of Osteitis (HEYDENREICH).

For inflammation of the bones of a syphilitic nature, administer mercury and iodide of potassium. For scrofulous osteitis, cod-liver oil and tonics.—For rheumatic osteitis, protect the patient from cold and dampness, and prescribe the general treatment of rheumatism. The local remedies which may be used for chronic osteitis are: drawing blood over the painful part, by leeches or cupping; revulsives, such as tincture of iodine, flying blisters, and cauterizing with fire; compression with wadding and rolled bandages, or by sticking plaster.—Mercurial ointment is especially indicated in cases of syphilitic osteitis.—Lastly, if the pains are caused by inflammatory strangulation resulting from tension of the periosteum, they may be relieved by making an incision of the part.

OXALURIA.

Mixture for Oxaluria (BEGBIE).

Dilute hydrochloric acid	2 dr.
Dilute nitric acid	2 dr.
Distilled water	1½ oz.
Orange syrup	4 dr.

Mix.

Before each meal, take 1 teaspoonful of this mixture, diluted in a large glass of water. Diet for a long time on meat, milk, and farinaceous vegetables, but forbid sugary substances.—Warm clothing, tepid salt baths, fresh-air exercise, dry

rubbing, and water cure. Vegetables and fruits rich in organic acids are excluded from the diet. Avoid drinking-water charged with lime. Especially do not lose sight of the disease of which oxaluria is only a symptom, or rather, a complication.

OZENA (Ulcer of the Nostril).

Injection for Ozena (CRÉQUY).

Chloral hydrate	1 dr.
Water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

This solution is to be employed in the form of nasal douches. They are made by the aid of a rubber tube of about the diameter of the finger, one end being furnished with a beak of hard rubber or glass, is fixed in the nostril while the other is plunged in a vessel containing the solution of chloral, placed a slight distance above the head of the patient. When this siphon is primed it works very well and uninterruptedly. The operation is to be repeated every day with a quart or more of this solution. The patient should lean his head forward and breathe gently, so as to prevent the liquid entering the throat.

Dr. C. Paul recommends for ozena a 5 per cent solution of hyposulphite of soda. With this the nostrils are washed every day, either by spraying with an atomizer, or by means of the douche described above.

Injection for Ozena (L. BROWN).

Borax	1½ dr.
Salicylic acid	1 dr.
Glycerine	2½ oz.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

Extend from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm of this solution in a half-pint of water, of 95° temperature, and use the liquid as a gargle and for injections into the nostrils, in cases of syphilitic ozena. — When the ozena is purely catarrhal, use a solution composed of 8 grains each of borax and hydrochlorate of ammonia to a half-pint of distilled water. Inject this liquid into the nostrils, and in the intervals introduce plugs of lint charged with the following salve into the nostrils:

Iodoform	8 gr.
Vaseline	1 oz.

Mix.

Powder for Nasal Catarrh (BEVERLY).

Pulverized iodoform	1 dr.
Pulverized camphor	1 dr.
Pulverized gum-arabic	4 dr.

Mix.

Inufflate this powder into the nostrils to stop the discharge, which comes from the back part of the nasal cavity, and sometimes exhales a bad odor. — In addition prescribe general treatment to modify the constitutional condition of the patient.

Salve for Ozena (L. BROWN).

Iodoform	5 to 8 gr.
Sulphuric ether	½ to 1 dr.
Vaseline	1 oz.
Essence of Roses	5 to 8 m.

Make a salve.

To remove the crusts which stop the nostrils of persons affected with ozena, inject warm emollient decoctions or weak solutions of salicylate of soda several times a day; then, with the aid of a camel's hair brush apply the salve to the nostrils. Instead of stopping the nostrils with wadding, effort should be made to keep them entirely free.

If the patient is scrofulous, prescribe iodide of potassium, iodide of iron, and cod-liver oil. If there is reason to suspect syphilitic infection, employ the remedies indicated for that diathesis.

Solution for Ozena (COZZOLINO).

Solution of gum-arabic	1 pt.
Thymic acid	8 gr.

Dissolve.

For injection into the nostrils in cases of ozena. Incorporated with vaseline, or dissolved in alcohol and glycerine, thymic acid has been advantageously used for scald-head, herpes and dandruff.

Solution for Ozena (FUGNI-THORNTON).

Carbonate of soda	1 dr.
Borax	1 dr.
Labarraque's liquor	½ dr.
Glycerine	3 oz.
Water	8 oz.

Make a solution, to be sprayed into the nostrils with an atomizer, for ozena. Prescribe in addition general treatment appropriate to the diathesis of the subject, which may be syphilitic, scrofulous, or herpetic.

Solution for Ozena (MCKENZIE).

Bichloride of mercury	1 gr.
Cherry-laurel water	2 oz.
Distilled water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

This solution is employed in inflammation of the nasal cavities and the throat, where there is a profuse muco-purulent secretion. First cleanse the diseased surfaces of all crusts and thick mucus by copious spraying of water. — This is an effective disinfectant for ozena and fetid breath caused by disease of the pharynx.

Tampon for Ozena (TERRILLON).

Wash the nasal cavities with warm water, to which a teaspoonful of common salt is added for each quart. From 1 to 3 quarts will be sufficient, according to the quantity of hardened mucus to be removed. When this result has been secured, introduce the tampon of wadding, the object of which is to give the nasal cavities their normal disposition, and to replace the lower bone when this is wanting. This tampon is composed of a thin coat of wadding rolled around the end of a knitting-needle; its length should be an inch to an inch and a half, and about the thickness of a pen-handle. It should be pushed towards the outer corner of the eye, so as to have about the same direction as the lower bone, and as soon as it is all in the nostril, withdraw the needle. The plug of wadding remains in place, and is usually well supported after a few days. Remove it every 3 or 4 days by means of irrigation and renew it immediately. By this means the nasal mucus does not dry up nor exhale any bad odor.

NERVOUS PALPITATIONS.

Treatment of Nervous Palpitations (PETER).

If nervous palpitations appear in anemic subjects, prescribe tonics in all forms, such as quinine wine and preparations of iron, among others pills of valerianate of iron. Recommend visiting the country or seashore and water-cure treatment, and prescribe the following potion:

Bromide of potassium	½ to 1 dr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Syrup of orange-peel	1 oz.
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To be taken by tablespoonfuls in 24 hours. — In some cases capsules of valerianate of ammonia may be prescribed, in doses of 3 or 4 daily; but

preparations of digitalis should never be used, as after a momentary relief they provoke later a redoubling of the morbid symptoms.

Pills for Nervous Palpitations.

Assafetida	35 gr.
Pulverized digitalis leaves	3 gr.
Extract of valerian	8 gr.

Mix. Make 18 pills.

Give 2 of these pills daily, 1 in the morning and 1 at night, for palpitation of the heart to which nervous persons are sometimes subject.—If the blood is impoverished, prescribe at the same time some ferruginous mineral water, to be drunk at meal-time, mixed with wine.

WHITLOW.

Resolvent Lotion.

Liquid acetate of lead	4 dr.
Glycerine	6 dr.
Rose-water	3 oz.
Concentrated cherry-laurel water	5 dr.

Mix.

Bathe the affected finger in this liquid several times a day, for an hour each time. In the intervals apply poultices moistened with the same mixture.

Treatment of Whitlow (POLAILLON).

At the commencement of the inflammation, anoint with carbolized oil, or paint with tincture of iodine, and then apply emollients and narcotics, the hand being placed in a raised position. If the inflammation increases, lance the finger freely on the median line, going right to the bone if the whitlow is on the last joint, but avoiding the sheath when it is on the first or second joint. Immediately after the incision plunge the finger into an antiseptic bath, and dress the wound antiseptically.—If superficial whitlows should appear during the suppuration, open the beading, and abrade the skin wherever it is raised; then wash with an antiseptic liquid and dress with Lister's protective or with compressed soaked in emollient liquids.—In subcutaneous whitlows, lance them as soon as they seem ready to suppurate, taking care not to use the bistoury on the sides of the finger.—In case of suppuration of the sheath, make a longitudinal incision, so as to give drainage of the osteo-fibrous canal. Use antiseptic dressings.

PANNUS.

Collyriums for Pannus (WARLOMONT).

1. Sulphate of copper 15 gr.
Pure glycerine 2 dr.
2. Sulphate of copper 15 gr.
Pure glycerine 1½ dr.
3. Sulphate of copper 15 gr.
Pure glycerine 1 dr.

Dissolve.

With a camel's hair pencil introduce a few drops of the first collyrium into the eye affected with pannus, 2 or 3 times a day. Pass from one solution to the next as fast as tolerance is established, which is usually prompt.—In thick pannus, accompanied by voluminous granulations, besides the instillations, apply to the conjunctiva and the cornea every day with a camel's hair pencil, a coat of finely pulverized sulphate of copper.—In cases where vascularization of the cornea constitutes the principal element of the disease, peridectomy will be necessary.—Lastly, bleunophthalmic inoculation will suit especially those cases of pan-

nus accompanied by conjunctival growths in form of cocks-comb,—that is, when it has reached a stage in which every other treatment will fail.

Collyrium for Pannus (WARLOMONT).

Essence of turpentine	1 dr.
Olive oil	2 dr.

Mix by shaking.

Instil 1 drop into the eye every day, for vascular pannus. In one case which had resisted every other treatment, the author noted a perceptible improvement from the first instillation. The cornea became paler on account of the progressive atrophy of the pannus, so that in a few weeks the color of the iris could be distinguished, and soon after that the contour of the pupil. In time the cure became complete.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

Salicylated Cotton for Uterine Dressings.

Pure salicylic acid	2 dr.
Concentrated alcohol	3 oz.
Glycerine	15 m.
Purified cotton	3 oz.

Dissolve the salicylic acid in the alcohol and then add the glycerine, and saturate the cotton with the solution; squeeze out the excess, dry the cotton and pull it out, and preserve it in corked jars.

Antiseptic Oil and Glycerine

(J. LUCAS-CHAMONNIÈRE).

No. 1.—Weak solution:

Crystallized carbolic acid	2 dr.
Olive oil	3 oz.

Dissolve.

No. 2.—Strong solution:

Crystallized carbolic acid	4 dr.
Olive oil	3 oz.

Dissolve.

These two solutions, especially the first, are employed with advantage in dressing wounds. Pieces of linen or purified wadding soaked with them produce no irritation, notwithstanding the large proportion of acid they contain.

The antiseptic glycerine, prepared with

Carbolic acid	2 dr.
Pure glycerine	3 oz.

is used in the same way as the oil solution No. 1, by soaking wadding, lint, or compresses.

Antiseptic Salves (BRONDEL).

1. Boric acid 2 dr.
Essence of eucalyptus 2 dr.
Vaseline 3 oz.

Mix.

To be used in greasing the speculum, in preference to mercurial compounds, which tarnish the instruments.

2. Bichloride of mercury 1½ gr.
Essence of eucalyptus 2 dr.
Vaseline 3 oz.

Mix.

This pomade is intended to rub on the fingers before making examinations with the hand, and has an agreeable smell that masks the odor of the vaginal secretions, which are sometimes extremely tenacious.

Iodoformized Wadding (NEUBER).

Iodoform	4 gr.
Sulphuric ether	4 oz.
Alcohol	1 pt.
Cleansed wadding	8 oz.

Make according to art.—Over this wadding,

which is a most effective antiseptic, apply a piece of some impermeable stuff to prevent the escape of the odor of the iodoform. The dressings should not be removed except in case of absolute necessity, the asepsia being assured as long as the iodoform is not entirely eliminated.

Antiseptic Salve (J. LUCAS-CHAMONNIÈRE).

Pulverized boric acid	5 dr.
Vaseline	3 oz.
Neutral glycerine	q. s.

Dissolve the boric acid by warming in a small quantity of glycerine, and incorporate it with the vaseline. — This salve is recommended for dressing burns, excoriations, and the ulcerations which accompany impetigo and eczema. — With the same object, especially for children, a saturated solution of boric acid in water or glycerine may be used, as solutions of carbolic acid are often badly supported by them.

Antiseptic Solution (J. LUCAS-CHAMONNIÈRE).

Crystallized carbolic acid	2 oz.
Thymic acid	15 gr.
Glycerine	2 oz.
Water	1 qt.

Dissolve.

The weak solution is obtained by doubling the quantity of water. As the thymic acid partly disguises the odor of the carbolic, this solution may be employed for patients who dislike the smell of the latter. — In cases where it is impossible to employ Lister's method strictly, all kinds of surgical operations may be performed by the aid of these two solutions alone. With the strong solution the instruments, sponges, the skin of the patient and the wound itself may be washed; the weak solution is used for the hands and other washings necessary during the operation, and for wetting the compresses used in the dressings.

Antiseptic Solution (VOLKMANN).

Thymic acid	15 gr.
Alcohol	2½ dr.
Glycerine	5 dr.
Water	1 qt.

Dissolve.

Prof. Volkmann substitutes this solution for Lister's for operations and dressings. It does not irritate the respiratory passages and does not corrode the instruments. — Antiseptic gauze on which thymic acid is used being less irritating than that of Lister, it may be applied directly to the wound. Generally the dressing need be renewed only once in 6 or 8 days.

Carbolized Vaseline (NUSSBAUM).

Crystallized carbolic acid	2½ dr.
Vaseline	3 oz.

Mix.

For disinfecting the surgeon's hands, without rendering the skin rough, and without causing pain such as the carbolic lotions produce.

Solution for Antiseptic Dressings (THOMAS).

Boric acid	3 oz.
Senegal gum, washed and dried	3 oz.
Neutral glycerine	3 oz.
Distilled water . . . q. s. for 3 qts.	

Dissolve.

Ecru gauze, cotton-wool, or tow, are successively washed in warm water, in a solution of hyposulphite of soda, in hydrochloric acid (1 part acid to 20 parts water), and then rinsed in pure water till a neutral reaction with litmus is ob-

tained; it is then dried by artificial heat and plunged into the above mixture, which is calculated for about 2 lbs. — For a dressing with salicylic acid, replace the boric acid of above solution by 2 ounces of salicylic acid and 10 drachms of borax.

Salicylated Tampons for Dressings.

Salicylic acid	4 oz.
Alcohol, 95°	7 to 8 pts.
Castor oil or glycerine	10 dr.

Mix.

Plunge carded and perfectly dry cotton-wool into this mixture until it is thoroughly impregnated, and then dry it. — Roll a portion of this salicylated wool in a small piece of gauze, without pressing, and a tampon is obtained capable of taking any desired form, and would serve as a first dressing for a gun-shot wound.

PARASITES.

Parasiticide Salve (HARDY).

Cold cream	1 oz.
Washed flowers of sulphur	½ dr.
Camphor	15 gr.

Make a salve with which those parts of the body infested with parasites are to be rubbed. — Take also sulphurous baths.

Ointment of Liver of Sulphur.

Sulphuret of potassium	8 to 30 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

To be rubbed into the skin for itching caused by lice.

Solution and Ointment to Destroy Lice (ORY).

1. Carbonate of soda 3 dr.
Water 1 pt.
Dissolve.
2. Carbonate of potash ½ dr.
Prepared lard 1 oz.
Mix, for an ointment.

To destroy head-lice, cut off the hair and dust the scalp and the clothes with powdered larkspur, or rub with mercurial ointment. Afterwards wash the scalp with the solution of carbonate of soda, and lastly apply the ointment of carbonate of potash. The treatment is completed by taking sulphurous baths.

Parasiticide Ointment (HAINAUT).

Corrosive sublimate	3 to 4 dr.
Prepared lard	8 oz.
Ivory black	½ dr.

Triturate the ivory black carefully with the sublimate and incorporate the mixture with the lard, so as to give a homogeneous gray ointment in which the mercurial salt is uniformly diffused. This ointment is more effective than the simple mercurial ointment, for lice on the head and the pubis; but it must be used with circumspection.

PAROTIDITIS.

Treatment of Inflammation of the Parotid Gland (SPILLMANN).

The treatment should be both general and local. The first should be specially directed towards combating the infectious disease which has caused the parotiditis. Its object should be to increase the patient's strength, and to cure the adynamia, hyperthermia and septicemia. It must be, in a word, tonic and invigorating. — Locally, the mouth should be cleansed with antiseptic washes. Try to procure resolution by emollient fomentations, poultices, mercurial ointment, blisters,

leeches, applications of ice, etc.; and when this can no longer be hoped for, the surgeon should intervene without waiting till the suppuration makes itself evident, so as to prevent the pus from bursting its way out by the auditory canal, or by the deeper regions of the neck.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Pills for Stubborn Cutaneous Diseases (KOFF).

Bichloride of mercury . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Extract of hemlock . . .	1 dr.

Dissolve the bichloride in a very small quantity of alcohol and add the extract of hemlock together with enough powdered licorice to produce a homogeneous mass, which is to be divided into 60 pills. — Dose, 1, increasing gradually to 6 daily.

Arsenic and Sulphur Ointment (MARSHALL).

Washed arsenious acid . . .	20 gr.
Washed flowers of sulphur . .	20 gr.
Simple cerate	1 oz.

Mix.

This ointment is recommended for stubborn skin diseases, but must be used with precaution.

Syrup for Arthritic Skin Diseases (BAZIN).

Bicarbonate of soda	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Syrup of saponaria	1 pt.

Dissolve.

A tablespoonful to be taken morning and evening in a cup of bitter herb-tea. If the arthritis is accompanied by glycosuria, take Vichy water at meals. — Iodide of potassium is indicated where the arthritic dermatose is accompanied by moist asthma. — If there is complication with rheumatism, gout, or neuralgia, salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, sulphate of quinine and colchicum may be prescribed.

Syrup for Herpetic Skin Diseases (BAZIN).

Bicarbonate of soda	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Arseniate of soda	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Syrup of saponaria	1 pt.

Dissolve.

One spoonful, morning and evening, in a cup of decoction of hops or burdock, for herpetic dermatoses. In addition prescribe bitter draughts, laxatives and diuretics. Arseniate of iron suits especially young chlorotic girls who are affected with amenorrhœa or dysmenorrhœa, also feeble and debilitated persons. Among the mineral waters the author gives preference to that from Bourboule, on account of its richness in arsenic, which is united with the hydrochlorate and bicarbonate of soda.

Depurative Syrup (RICORD).

Syrup of saponaria	1 pt.
Bicarbonate of soda	4 dr.
Arseniate of soda	4 gr.

Dissolve.

Two tablespoonfuls daily in infusion of soapwort, for herpetic affections. — Alkaline baths; sulphur cerate on the affected parts.

PEMPHIGUS.

Salve for Gangrenous Pemphigus (STOKES).

Fresh leaves of knotty scrophularia	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Prepared lard	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Suet	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Boil the whole together with a gentle heat until the leaves become friable, and strain through a piece of linen, expressing the fat completely. This salve is recommended by Dr. Stokes in the

treatment of gangrenous pemphigus. Prescribe at same time good diet, ferruginous preparations and bitter draughts.

Treatment of Pemphigus (CHAMBARD).

If the vesicles of acute pemphigus are intact, puncture them with a needle, so as to allow the greater part of the fluid they contain to escape, taking care to leave the epidermis attached to the dermis as a sort of protection. Cover the region with a poultice, which is to be left in place from 12 to 24 hours, and when it is removed, replace it by a coat of wadding, which will not be taken off till the skin is entirely healed up. The immobilization and isolation of the diseased parts in this manner is the basis of the treatment of chronic pemphigus, when the vesicles have opened or have been punctured. — One effective method of isolating consists in anointing the patient with an oleocalcareous liniment, and covering with a thick coat of wadding. The inert powders of talc, lycopodium and old wood also give good results — In chronic pemphigus the treatment should be essentially tonic. Either iron, quinine, arsenic or strichnine may be tried.

Treatment of Vesicular Pemphigus (HILLAIRET).

Considering the analogy between pemphigus and burns in the second stage, Dr. Hillairet treats the former, which is generally rebellious to all remedies, in the same manner as he treats burns; that is, he covers it with wadding smeared with oleocalcareous liniment. His experience has been favorable: the itching is quickly allayed, and in a variable time the vesicular eruption is arrested.

Treatment of Chronic Vesicular Pemphigus (HARDY).

Abstain from bathing and moist applications, which favor the formation of vesicles; use only, as topical applications, powdered starch, tan, or cinchona, which may be insufflated upon the diseased parts. If ulcerations follow the breaking of the vesicles, dress them with compresses smeared with fresh cerate or glycerine, or, better, with an oleo-calcareous liniment, after which the part is covered with a coat of wadding, kept in place by a roll of bandage, and let remain for several days. — As internal treatment prescribe tonics generally, especially preparations of quinine and iron. In some cases arseniate of soda has been administered with success in very minute doses, and arseniate of iron in pills, in doses of from 1-6 to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain daily. — Strengthening diet; healthful dwelling, free from cold and humidity.

Treatment of Pemphigus in Infants (HARDY).

When pemphigus, which generally seems to have no connection with syphilis, appears on the hands and feet of infants, Prof. Hardy simply dusts the diseased parts with starch-powder and wraps them in wadding, dressing the ulcerations with fresh cerate or glycerine. Effort should be made to increase the child's strength by selecting a good nurse and attending promptly to gastric or intestinal troubles by the use of Sydenham's white decoction, sub-nitrate of bismuth and starch-water enemas.

PERICARDITIS.

Treatment of Pseudo-membranous Pericarditis (C. PAUL).

Absolute repose for the body and mind and the emotional functions; cool acidulated drinks. A large blistering plaster on the chest at the begin-

ning of the malady. To reduce the local heat and the great frequency of the pulse, apply a bag of ice for 1, 2, or 3 hours, removing it as soon as the pulse and the temperature return to a normal condition. This course is counter-indicated, however, if there is pneumonia. — To allay the pain, give extract of thebain in pills of 1 grain each, or hydrochlorate of morphine in subcutaneous injections of 1-6th of a grain. — Treat insomnia by chloral hydrate in doses of from 15 to 20 grains as a potion, or better as an enema. — Endeavor to keep up the strength and combat the tendency to chills by cordials, Spanish wine, warm wine with cinnamon, punch, and by sulphate of quinine and musk. If the tendency to chills is too strong, make hypodermic injections of ether. After the cure, take physical and mental rest, visit the country, and use spirits and tobacco very sparingly.

Treatment of Serous Pericarditis (C. PAUL).

In cases of pericarditis with effusion, prescribe first blisters, and as they are generally insufficient add diuretics and hydrogogue purgatives. Among the first, preparations of squills, juniper berries, and nitrate and acetate of potash may be recommended. Among the latter, jalap, senna, scammony, colocynth, croton oil, gamboge and aloes. When the effusion is so great as to threaten suffocation, it will require as an extreme measure, the tapping of the pericardium. The trocar should remain in place for an hour or an hour and a half, to allow the liquid to run off, the flow being retarded by the adherences which almost always exist and form in a fetid tissue. The author prefers this method to that of puncturing with aspiration. When the pericarditis is adhesive there is no way of breaking the adhesions, and the only thing that can be done then is to care for the endocarditis or myocarditis which may appear and complicate the inflammation of the pericardium.

PERIOSTITIS.

Discutient Ointment (VOILLEMIER).

Iodide of lead	30 gr.
Neapolitan ointment	45 gr.
Prepared lard	2½ dr.

Mix.

For an ointment, to be used in anointing, morning and night, in the commencement of periostitis. Apply bread and milk poultices after each application of the ointment. — Tonic and nitrogenized diet.

Mixture for Dental Periostitis (RODIER).

Tincture of iodine	1 dr.
Tincture of aconite	15 m.

Mix.

Spread this mixture on the edge of the gums with a brush twice a day in case of chronic periostitis and in superficial caries, where, owing to a premature plugging, the nerve remains sensitive to heat and cold. The inflammation is usually arrested after 2 or 3 days' treatment.

Solution for Alveolo-dental Periostitis (GALIPPE and MALASSEZ).

Benzoic acid	45 gr.
Thymic acid	1½ gr.
Tincture of eucalyptus	2½ dr.
Water	1 qt.

Dissolve.

To prevent inflammation of the jaws, cleanse the teeth carefully of tartar. If suppuration has commenced, apply a solution of sublimate of 3 or 4 parts in 1000. The gums may also be cauterized with a camel's hair pencil dipped in a concentrated

solution of carbolic acid; then wash frequently with the above solution.

Treatment of Dental Osteo-Periostitis (MAGITOT).

To modify the condition of the jaws in alveolo-dental periostitis chromic acid may be used. By means of a small splint of wood flattened at the end, apply a small quantity of the liquefied or solid acid to the front of the ailing tooth, first raising slightly the edge of the gum, and removing the deposit of tartar if there is any. The acid thus deposited flows immediately along the root of the tooth and bathes the affected parts. Then place a piece of lint or wadding between the point just touched and the cheek or lip to protect the neighboring membranes. With sensitive persons it is best to use at first a weak aqueous or alcoholic solution of the acid (say equal parts), coming to the pure acid after several sittings. Renew the application of chromic acid every 6 or 8 days on an average, increasing the quantity each time so as to cause an increasingly caustic effect. In addition the patient should take 6 or 8 pastilles daily, containing each about 4 grains of chlorate of potash, letting them dissolve in contact with the affected parts. Swabbing with tincture of cochlearia and rubbing with a piece of orange or lemon are useful aids in the treatment. — Water-cure, vapor baths and sulphurous douches.

PERITONITIS.

Treatment of Peritonitis (SIREDET and DANLOS).

The treatment of acute peritonitis includes four different measures: 1st, absolute repose; 2d, drawing blood; 3d, revulsives; 4th, cold applications. — Apply 30 or 40 leeches to the painful points, and allow the blood to flow for a variable time, according to the strength of the patient; if necessary, repeat the operation. After the leeches, lay over the seat of the pain a piece of linen folded several times, and on this place a waterproof bag of ice, which is to be constantly renewed. Among the revulsives, essence of turpentine may be used. Dip a piece of flannel into it and apply it to the stomach, covering it with a piece of sticking plaster. Remove the plaster if it causes too much pain. Rubbing with simple mercurial ointment or belladonna has a similar effect. — The leeches and revulsives are only applicable in the first stages, while the ice and mercurial rubbing suit all periods. — To stop vomiting, give iced drinks or pieces of ice. — In pelvie-peritonitis, the smearing with elastic collodion recommended by Dr. Latour has a decided sedative action. — Opium is indicated in cases where there is diarrhoea at first, and it should be given in large doses. — Sulphate of quinine, either alone or associated with opium, is especially effective in puerperal peritonitis. — Absolute immobility in a horizontal position, without even changing the bed, for one or several weeks if necessary.

Antivomitive Potion (CHERON).

1. Bicarbonate of potash 2½ dr.
Bromide of potassium 30 gr.
Distilled water 2 oz.
Dissolve.
2. Citric acid 1 dr.
Simple syrup 10 dr.
Distilled water 4 oz.
Dissolve.

Pour into a glass a teaspoonful of the first solution and a tablespoonful of the second; stir and

drink quickly every half-hour or every hour.—This remedy will stop vomiting even during the acute stage of local pelvio-peritonitis. It is equally efficacious for the nausea and vomiting frequently experienced by women suffering from various utero-ovarian affections.

CORRODING ULCERS.

The Prolonged Bath for Phagedenic Ulcers (COOPER).

The patient sits in a hip-bath or bathing-tub in such a way that the diseased part is entirely submerged, and remains there for 8 or 10 hours every day. The temperature is maintained as nearly as possible at 96° Fahr. In the evening the ulcer is dressed with finely pulverized iodoform or otherwise, and next day the patient goes into the bath with the dressing still on, which permits it to be more easily removed.—Before commencing to use the baths, administer a purgative; and during the treatment prescribe tonics and internal medication suitable to the condition of the patient. Continue this until the ulcer has healed.—Of 31 cases reported by the author, 22 were phagedenic ulcers of the penis; the others were corroding gangrenous and of tertiary syphilis, located on the penis, the scrotum, the groins and the thighs. The first were cured in from a few days to several weeks; the others lasted from 2 to 6 days. In no case was the bath used more than 12 days.

Inhalations for Phagedenism (FOURNIER).

Iodide of potassium	1 dr.
Distilled water	8 oz.

Dissolve.

When tertiary phagedenism extends to the mouth and the throat, the treatment should consist, 1st, of gargles, or rather mouth-baths, frequently repeated, of decoction of marshmallow; 2d, of inhalations of the iodized solution given above, which is sprayed into the throat by an atomizer. Besides this, paint the ulcerations 2 or 3 times daily with a camel's hair pencil dipped in tincture of iodine.

Salve for Phagedenic Ulcers (E. VIDAL).

Pyrogallic acid	2½ to 5 dr.
Prepared lard or vaseline	3 oz.

Mix.

Apply this salve once a day to the chancrous phagedenic ulcers, and to virulent chancres. It causes a slight cauterization, which gives some pain for 8 or 10 minutes. Three cauterizations are generally sufficient to destroy the virulence and modify the phagedenism to such a point as to allow the ulcer to heal up. The strength of the salve is to be varied according to the circumstances and condition of the subject.

Potion for Phagedenism.

Chlorate of potash	½ dr.
Iodide of potassium	2½ dr.
Syrup of cinchona	2 oz.
Distilled water	8 oz.

Dissolve.

One or two tablespoonfuls daily, for persons affected with corroding ulcers.

Solution for Phagedenic Sores.

Resorcine	15 gr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

This solution, when applied to phagedenic sores which suppurate copiously, allays the pain and stops the secretion. The atomic surfaces of the

varicose ulcers become red, the odor disappears, and cicatrization begins on the edges of the sores

Topic Dressing for Phagedenic Chancre (RODET).

Lemon-juice	2½ dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	45 m.
Liquid subacetate of lead	1 dr.
Distilled water	5 dr.

Mix.

Soak strips of lint in this mixture and spread them on the chancrous ulcerations. Vary the proportion of lemon-juice, increasing it progressively so that there will always be a slight but appreciable smarting.

Treatment of Tertiary Phagedenism (FOURNIER).

The treatment of tertiary phagedenism is summarized as follows: 1st, iodide of potassium in doses of 45 to 75 grains a day; 2d, occlusive dressing with intercrossing strips of Vigo's cerecloth; 3d, repeated bathing. At first, for several days, one tepid bath daily of one hour's duration; afterwards, one bath every second or third day. The occlusive dressing should be applied immediately on leaving the bath, and left in place until the following bath.—Generally iodide of potassium is sufficient in treating tertiary phagedenism, and it is rarely necessary to add mercury. If this remedy must be employed, it should only be in the form of frictions.—In case the foregoing treatment does not succeed, dressing with iodoform may be tried, covering it with wadding and court plaster. A weak solution of nitrate of silver may also be used (1 part to 100 or 150 parts distilled water), afterwards returning to the occlusive dressing with Vigo's bands.

PHARYNGITIS.

Collutorium for Chronic Inflammation of the Pharynx (DARNEY).

Ergotine	20 gr.
Tincture of iodine	45 m.
Glycerine	6 dr.

Dissolve.

With a brush dipped in this solution, touch the back of the throat twice a day, for chronic pharyngitis and hypertrophy of the tonsils.

Collutorium for Chronic Pharyngitis (VIDAL).

Borax	2½ dr.
Cherry-laurel water	6 dr.
Glycerine	4 dr.

Make a collutorium, with which the back of the throat is to be swabbed two or three times a day, in cases of chronic pharyngitis. If the patient is subject to arthritic complaints, prescribe at the same time alkaline baths.

PHTHISIS.

Administration of Arsenic in Consumption (JACCOUD).

In chronic phthisis, as soon as the symptoms imputable to globular anemia have been improved by treatment with iron, or even in the absence of improvement within a couple of months, Dr. Jaccoud abandons the iron and substitutes arsenical medication. He employs exclusively granules of arsenious acid of 1 milligram each, which are taken on commencing each of the two principal meals. He begins with two daily and increases the dose by 2 every 8 days until reaching 8 or 10, according to the case. When the maximum dose is attained, the author continues indefinitely, un-

less symptoms of intolerance appear, such as cramps in the stomach, inflammation of the eyes, cutaneous eruptions, vomiting and diarrhoea. But even then he does not discontinue the medicament, he simply diminishes the dose temporarily and returns as soon as possible to the maximum of toleration. The arsenic ameliorates powerfully the nutritive process in chronic pulmonary consumption. It calms the nervous excitement and possesses a marked antifebrile action, combating effectively the intermittent fever which appears in the evenings. — The arsenical medication should be continued at the maximum of toleration as long as the phthisiogenic process preserves its torpid condition and does not develop acute spells with nearly continuous fever, and along with it a special diet, with alcoholized meat, cinchona, and cod-liver oil.

Cod-liver Oil for Consumptives (JACCOUD).

When cod-liver oil is poorly supported when taken by itself in chronic pulmonary consumption, Dr. Jaccoud adds to it brandy, rum, cherry wine, or whiskey, in the proportion of two-thirds oil to one-third spirits, and he advises the patient to close the nose while swallowing it. Commence with small doses, say a tablespoonful daily, and an effort should be made to reach 6 or 7 ounces daily. This mixture of cod-liver oil is one that patients should try.

Cod-liver Oil and Chloral.

Crystallized chloral hydrate	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Cod-liver oil	6 oz.

Dissolve.

From 1 to 3 spoonfuls in the evenings, for consumptives, to induce sleep, diminish the night-sweats, and stimulate the appetite. — The cod-liver oil with chloral is not so nauseating as the pure oil.

Laxative Electuary (FERRAND).

Manna in tears	1 oz.
Calcined magnesia	1 dr.
White honey	1 oz.

Mix, for an electuary.

One tablespoonful in the morning, for consumptives, to keep the bowels open.

Inhalations for Laryngeal Phthisis (FAUVEL).

Bromide of potassium	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	15 gr.
Cherry-laurel water	2 oz.
Distilled water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

This solution is to be put into an atomizer and inhaled for 5 minutes twice a day, preferably before meals, for the purpose of assisting deglutition.

Liquor for Night-Sweats (NAIRNE).

Tincture of belladonna . . .	1 oz.
Brandy	1 oz.

Mix.

Spread this mixture, with the hand, over the entire body, to stop excessive night-sweats in consumptives. According to the author, if the application is made before the sweating begins, it will not appear; if after, the rubbing arrests it almost immediately.

Enema for Diarrhoea in Consumption (BOURDON).

Pulverized ipecac	3 dr.
Water	4 oz.

Boil it and pour off the liquor; then add 4 ounces more water to the same powder and boil it,

pouring off the liquor as before; then repeat the operation a third time, and mix the liquids after filtration. You will then have 7 or 8 ounces of decoction, to which add 10 or 15 drops of laudanum, and use the whole for one enema, to correct diarrhoea in consumptive subjects. — This enema will in some cases moderate or stop the profuse sweating of the patient after white agaric and the usual medicaments have failed.

Lotion for Night-Sweats (PETER).

Lotions of vinegar are very effective for diminishing the heat of the skin and moderating night-sweating. They have, besides, the advantage of procuring for the patient a veritable feeling of comfort on account of the sensation of coolness which they impart. They are applied over the whole surface of the body on going to bed, with a sponge slightly dampened with the acidulated water. The author also insists on stimulating the skin of consumptives. He begins with dry rubbing morning and night, for five minutes, over the whole body; then he uses the moist sponge, following that immediately by dry rubbing for one or two minutes. On getting out of bed, when the patient is warmest, he rubs the face, neck and chest with a moist sponge, afterwards extending the rubbing to the trunk and finally to the entire body. Afterwards he will use the sponge dripping wet, or even a jet douche of some seconds' duration. This treatment, however, is not advised when there is hemorrhage.

Lotion for Profuse Sweating (KAPOSI).

Naphthol	1 dr.
Glycerine	2 dr.
Alcohol	3 oz.

Dissolve.

Swab the region which is the seat of the sweating once or twice a day with this solution, and then dust the parts with simple powdered starch, or starch to which 2 per cent of naphthol is added. — In cases of profuse perspiration of the feet, place between the toes pellets of cotton-wool charged with this powder. — Suspend the swabbing if it should cause reddening of the skin. Even if there is general profuse sweating, a lotion in the evening with an alcoholic solution of naphthol of 1 or 2 per cent sometimes causes a diminution of the trouble.

Lotion for Sweating in Consumption (P. SANTA).

Tincture of cinchona	2 oz.
Tincture of melissa	2 oz.
Fioravanti's balsam	2 oz.

Mix.

On going to bed in the evening, rub the whole body, particularly the limbs, with a piece of flannel moistened with this mixture, to reduce sweating in phthisical patients. Swab the top of the chest and between the shoulders alternately with tincture of iodine. — Cod-liver oil; tonic and reparative diet.

Cough-Pills (PETER).

Extract of opium	2 gr.
Extract of belladonna . . .	1 gr.
Pulverized marshmallow . .	q. s.

For 12 pills.

Prescribe at first one or two of these pills to allay coughing of consumptives, whether accompanied with expectoration or not; if the result is not satisfactory, give more. — When the cough is accompanied with expectoration, order at the same time a mixture of 1 ounce of syrup of tolu and 1 ounce of syrup of turpentine. — If the cough is

complicated by vomiting of the food, prescribe 1 milligram of morphine, or 1 or 2 drops of laudanum, in a teaspoonful of water, before meals.

Pills for Tuberculosis (HUCHARD).

Creosote	8 gr.
Iodoform	8 gr.
Pulverized benzoin	8 gr.
Pulv. balsam of tolu	8 gr.

Make 10 pills.

These may be made as capsules or sugared, and given in doses of 2 or 3 daily, for allaying the cough, facilitating expectoration, and in some cases arresting the tuberculous process in pulmonary consumption.

Pills for Tuberculosis (POTAIN).

Creosote of beech-tar	15 m.
Extract of thebain	4 gr.
Iodoform	8 gr.
Balsam of tolu	30 gr.
Larch turpentine	½ dr.
Gum tragacanth	25 gr.
Gum-arabic	45 gr.
Magnesia, about	1½ dr.

Make 100 pills.

Dose, 6, 8, or 10 daily, either at meal-time or between meals.

Alcoholic Potion.

Brandy	3 oz.
Tincture of cinnamon	1 dr.
Simple syrup	10 dr.
Water	2 oz.

Mix.

One tablespoonful to be taken every hour. The quantity of spirits in this potion may be increased according to the case, and is prescribed in diseases where there is special depression of the strength and delirium.—Prof. Fuster of Montpellier associates alcohol with raw meat to arrest the progress of consumptive diseases, especially pulmonary consumption, in all stages.

Pectoral Potion (DAVIS).

Sulphate of morphine	1 gr.
Syrup of iodide of iron	4 dr.
Glycerine	2½ oz.

Dissolve.

Dose, 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls daily, to allay coughing and retard emaciation in consumption.

Soothing Potion of Urethane (HUCHARD).

Urethane	1 dr.
Linden-water	10 dr.
Syrup of orange-flowers	5 dr.

Make a potion, to be given in one dose, to produce sleep in alcoholic disorders, heart disease and consumption. Sleep is produced in from 10 minutes to 1 hour after taking the medicament.—The ordinary dose varies from 15 to 60 drops.

Potion for Consumptive Fever (MOUTARD-MARTIN).

Tincture of digitalis	20 m.
Mineral kermes	8 gr.
Gum julep	4 oz.

Make a potion, to be given by tablespoonfuls to consumptives whose pulse is always quick (120 to 130 a minute). Stop using as soon as the frequency has disappeared.—If the patient is exhausted by copious sweating, prescribe 2 or 3 pills containing each about 2 grains of tannin, every day.—If there is diarrhoea, give sub-nitrate of bismuth associated with opium.

In the form of tuberculous consumption where there is no fever, the author prescribes arsenious

acid, to arouse the appetite and stimulate the functions of the stomach. He gives every day 7 or 8 granules containing about 1 milligram of the drug,—always at meal-time, to avoid nausea and diarrhoea, which often make it necessary to discontinue the use of this medicament.

Potion for Acute Phthisis (JACCOUD).

Cinchona wine	4 oz.
Tincture of cinnamon	2 dr.
Old cognac	1 to 3 oz.
Syrup of orange-peel	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken by spoonfuls every hour or two. The cinchona wine takes the place of extract, thining the potion less thick.

Another Form of Potion for Acute Phthisis (JACCOUD).

Pulv. digitalis leaves	5 to 8 gr.
Boiling water	1 oz.
Allow it to infuse; filter and add:	
Old red wine	4 oz.
Tincture of cinnamon	2 dr.
Old cognac	1 to 3 oz.
Soft extract of cinchona	½ to 1 dr.
Syrup of orange-peel	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken by tablespoonfuls every hour or every two hours, when the pulse has become almost imperceptible, and the symptoms of cyanosis and dyspnoea are increasing. Suppress the digitalis as soon as the contractions of the heart are restored.

Third Form of Potion for Acute Phthisis (JACCOUD).

Old red wine	4 oz.
Tincture of cinnamon	2 dr.
Old cognac	1 to 3 oz.
Soft extract of cinchona	½ to 1 dr.
Acetate of ammonia	2 to 2½ dr.
Syrup of ether	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken in tablespoonfuls every hour or every two hours, in acute phthisis, when there is extreme weakness, attributable rather to the febrile consumption than to any aggravation of the pulmonary lesions or heart affection.

Potion for Pulmonary Tuberculosis (PETER).

1. Extract of cinchona	1 dr.
Cognac	10 dr.
Gum julep	3 oz.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	
2. Mineral kermes	3 to 6 gr.
Gum julep	3 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

Give alternately every hour a tablespoonful of each of these potions, to consumptives who have fever, but whose digestive organs are still in good condition.—Apply a large blistering plaster to the chest, so as to check temporarily the progress of the disease.

Powders for Consumptive Gastrorrhœa (PETER).

Sub-nitrate of bismuth	2½ dr.
Pulverized crude opium	1½ gr.

Mix and divide into 5 powders.

One powder before each meal, for consumptives whose digestion is poor, and who vomit, in the morning, a transparent, stringy liquid mixed with bile. Let them take also, after meals, from 2 to 4 drops of hydrochloric acid in a little water. The vomiting will soon cease and digestion will be accomplished with less trouble. As to the appetite, it can generally be excited by giving immediately before meals, instead of the opiated bismuth, two drops of Baume's bitter tincture.

Cough-Powder (G. DE MUSSY).

Powdered gum-arabic . . .	2 dr.
Powdered belladonna root . .	12 gr.

Mix.

Patients who have a tiresome and spasmodic cough with little or no expectoration, and consumptives who complain of a tickling of the throat with spells of dry and painful coughing, should snuff the above powder 10 or 12 times a day, until relief is obtained.

Cough Powders.

Pulverized saccharate of lichen 1 oz.	
Pulverized licorice	1 oz.
Pulverized crude opium . .	1½ gr.
Mineral kermes	1½ gr.

Mix and divide into 10 powders.

From 1 to 5 powders to be taken daily in a teaspoonful of honey, for bronchial or consumptive cough and to facilitate expectoration.

Various Revulsives Applicable to Consumptives (PETER).

If the patient is still robust, apply scarified cuppings or even leeches on those parts of the chest where there are signs of pulmonary congestion. If the patient is weak, use dry cupping, instead of plasters, and flying blisters. Paint the chest with tincture of iodine. — Croton oil, thapsia, stibiated plasters and Burgundy peas should be absolutely rejected, as they leave behind them indelible marks. — If the lesions are deep, an ovoid cautery should be formed with Vienna caustic, over the second or third intercostal space, or an inch or so from the free edge of the sternum. A second cautery may be formed before the first heals up, so as not to interrupt the revulsive effect. — Another method of revulsion which is sometimes recommended is a very superficial cauterization by small pointed rods of iron heated red. Every five days apply 20 or 30 hot points under one or the other shoulder-blade.

Pectoral Syrup.

Syrup of balsam of tolu . . .	6 dr.
Syrup of sulphate of mor-	
phine	6 dr.

Cherry-laurel water	1 dr.
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Mix.

Administer this compound syrup, either by itself or mixed as a herb-drink, in two draughts during the evening, to allay the coughing spells and procure sleep in consumption or other affections of the respiratory organs.

Solution for Difficulty of Swallowing (AUDHOUD).

Hydrochlorate of cocaine . .	20 gr.
Distilled water	6 dr.

Dissolve.

To relieve the difficulty of swallowing, or dysphagia, often experienced by consumptives, dip a brush in the above solution and touch rapidly around the throat, requesting the patient not to make any motion of swallowing or spitting. From 3 to 5 minutes afterwards paint carefully the epiglottis and the upper orifice of the larynx, using a brush with a curved handle, or some other appropriate instrument. Lastly, to prolong the anesthetic action, proceed to a third painting a few minutes later. The same operation should be repeated in the evening, as the effect of the cocaine does not last more than 8 or 10 hours. The effect of the chloral on the general condition must be carefully watched, and its use suspended, if necessary, for some days, to be again continued.

Treatment of Diarrhoea in Consumption (PETER).

Prescribe milk, to which a teaspoonful of lime-water is added for each cupful, and from five to 10 powders of sub-nitrate of bismuth, of 15 grains each, to be taken mixed with a small quantity of water. — If there is gastritis, apply a flying blister to the upper part of the abdomen, opium associated with bismuth, 1 or 2 drops of laudanum taken 4 or 5 times a day by the mouth, and 1 or 2 clysters to each of which from 5 to 10 drops of laudanum are added. For diet small quantities of milk, soft-boiled eggs, without bread, raw scraped meat — about 5 drachms at a time. — If symptoms of enteritis should be noted, use stimulating friction of the stomach, with a piece of flannel soaked with Fioravanti's balsam or tincture of melissa; or, better, apply successively at intervals of 4 or 5 days, over the course of the colon and around the navel, from 3 to 5 flying blisters, about 2 by 3 inches in size. — Finally, if these means should fail, and there should be an abundant and fetid diarrhoea, recourse may be had to pills containing 1-6th grain of nitrate of silver each, giving first 1 then 2 and 3. — As to the diarrhoea of consumptives called "colluvative," there has as yet been no remedy found for it.

Revulsive Treatment in Phthisis (JACCOUD).

In acute phthisis, Dr. Jaccoud treats pulmonary disorders with large flying blisters, which he constantly renews; only he replaces the dressing with blotting-paper and cerate by a piece of diachylon, which overlaps about a finger-breadth on all sides of the blistered surface. On removing the plaster in 2 or 3 days the blister will be found entirely healed. — In the case of chronic phthisiogenous process, which has not yet become confirmed phthisis, apply under the shoulder-blade, on either one or both sides, cauteries of Vienna paste, of the size of a quarter-dollar at the most, repeating them as often as a favorable result is noted.

Treatment of Vomica (TRASTOUR).

Iodine	15 gr.
Iodide of potassium	2½ dr.
Distilled water	10 oz.

Dissolve.

One teaspoonful to be taken daily in 2 cups of milk, by persons affected with abscess of the lungs, to diminish the tendency to form pus. The patient will take 3 pints of skimmed milk in the 24 hours, increasing the allowance by 1 pint every 2 days. Return to ordinary diet as soon as the appetite will allow. — In order to disguise the fetidity of the expectoration, let the patient inhale spirits of turpentine, essence of thyme, eucalyptol, camphor or carbolic acid. Advise the patient to breathe deeply and methodically, so that the weakened lung may resume its natural amplitude. — If necessary, keep Milan flies or cauteries constantly over the diseased region.

Creosoted Wine (BOUCHARD AND GIMBERT).

Pure wood creosote	4½ dr.
Tincture of gentian	1 oz.
Alcohol	8 oz.
Malaga wine q. s. for 1 qt.	

From 2 to 4 spoonfuls in 24 hours, each spoonful in a glass of water sweetened with gooseberry syrup, for persons affected with tuberculous consumption. This wine is best tolerated when taken at meal-time. It is applicable for all stages of consumption, except acute phthisis. It is not counter-indicated except when there is intolerance by the stomach, aggravation of the cough, and

difficulty of breathing. The creosote acts on the bronchial secretion, which it stops or diminishes and modifies singularly. Secondly it causes the cough to disappear, and in thus improving the local it reacts on the general condition.

Phosphated Wine (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).

Phosphate of soda	13 dr.
Phosphate of potash	45 gr.
Wine of Bagnoles	7 oz.
Syrup of orange-peel	2 oz.

Dissolve.

wine-glass full to be taken after each meal as a tonic strengthener, by consumptive patients who suffer from constipation and cannot support the use of quinine.

STINGS OF INSECTS.

Remedies for Mosquito-bites.

Dr. Gerard recommends rubbing the skin with chloroform where it has been bitten by gnats (mosquitos). The more recent the bite, the better this succeeds.—Dr. Tillot advises the application to the bite of a piece of gauze or cotton-wool soaked in a concentrated solution of hydrochlorate of cocaine. The cotton may be kept in place by a bit of court plaster. This dressing stops the pain and prevents swelling.

Lotion for Wasp-Stings (LAND).

Carbolic acid	1 dr.
Distilled water	8 oz.

Dissolve.

With a person whose tongue was much swollen from a wasp-sting, the point stung was touched with pure carbolic acid; then the mouth was washed constantly with the above solution. In 24 hours all the symptoms had disappeared.

PITYRIASIS (Dandruff).

Glycerate for Dandruff (VIDAL).

Tartaric acid	½ dr.
Glycerate of starch	1 oz.

Mix.

Rub night and morning on the parts affected.—Alkaline baths; laxatives.

Lotion for Dandruff (BAZIN).

Bran-water	1 pt.
Pure glycerine	1 oz.
Carbonate of soda	4 to 15 gr.

Dissolve.

To be used as a lotion, 3 or 4 times a day.—In addition take alkaline or vapor baths or douches.

Lotion for Dandruff (DELILOUX).

Pure neutral carbonate of potash	15 gr.
Tar-water	2 oz.
Old rum	2 oz.

Dissolve.

It is often necessary to add glycerine to this preparation to prevent the hair from becoming brittle. Apply to the scalp every day.—In slight cases, the author uses a simple infusion of tea with some rum added.

Lotion for Dandruff (HARDY).

Nitric acid	15 m.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Mix.

Used as a lotion for dandruff.—Instead of the above a pomade may be used, consisting of not more than 15 drops of nitric acid to 1 ounce of prepared lard. At the same time bitter drinks may

be prescribed internally, such as hops, centaurea, antiscorbutic syrup, and wine and syrup of gentian. In stubborn cases, take sulphurous preparations and mineral waters internally.

Lotion for Dandruff (H. G. DE MUSSY).

Hydrochlorate of ammonia	10 gr.
Pure glycerine	1 oz.
Rose-water	4 oz.

Dissolve.

Used as a lotion for Dandruff.

Lotion for Dandruff (MARTINEAU).

Chloral hydrate	1 oz.
Van Swieten's liquor	3 oz.
Water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

This solution is to be used warm for dandruff of the scalp, accompanied by itching and redness. Rub into the scalp every day, and when the itching stops replace the above solution by the following.

Chloral hydrate	6 dr.
Water	1 pt.

Lotion for Dandruff (MIAHLE).

Borax	2½ dr.
Alcohol	4 oz.
Rose-water	4 oz.

Dissolve.

Apply as a lotion, twice a week, for dandruff.

Pomade for Dandruff (FOURNIER).

Washed flowers of sulphur	8 gr.
Tincture of benzoin	45 m.
Beef marrow	1 oz.
Oil of sweet almonds	2½ dr.

Make a pomade, which is to be rubbed into the scalp every day or less often, according to the intensity of the trouble; then keep the head covered with a cap. In slight cases, simply rub the scalp once or twice a week with oil of sweet almonds, washing the head next morning with a decoction of Panama-wood or bran-water, to which are added 4 drachms of glycerine and 30 grains of carbonate of soda for each pint.

Pomade for Dandruff (MALASSEZ).

Mineral turbith	15 gr.
Cocoa butter	5 dr.
Castor oil	5 dr.
Oil of sweet almonds	5 dr.

Mix.

Shave the head, or cut the hair very short, and rub the scalp morning and evening, for dandruff of a parasitic nature. The following lotion is equally good:

Corrosive sublimate	1 gr.
Distilled water	8 oz.
Tincture of benzoin	15 m.

It is necessary to use only very clean combs and brushes, so as not to propagate the fungus, which the microscope shows to be present in the pellicles, by replanting the germs.

Pomade for Dandruff (VIDAL).

Castor oil	6 dr.
Cocoa butter	1 dr.
Mineral turbith	12 gr.
Tincture of benzoin	q.s.

Make a pomade. The mineral turbith may be replaced by 45 grains of washed flowers of sulphur.—Before applying the pomade, in the morning, wash the head with a decoction of walnut leaves and soap.—Dr. Lailler prescribes for dandruff, rubbing twice a week with a decoction of

Panama-wood and alcohol; on the other days the head is rubbed morning and night with a portion of opodiodoc balsam as large as a filbert.

Pomade for Dandruff (P. VIGIER).

Mineral turbith	45 gr.
Vaseline	2 oz.
Essence of bergamot or lemon 20 m.	

Make a pomade, and keep it in a covered porcelain jar. Rub the scalp with it morning and evening and then wash with soap and water.

Treatment of Dandruff (BAZIN).

Into a pint of bran-water, decoction of Panama-wood, or infusion of melilot, pour one or more spoonfuls of saponinated coal-tar, and use the mixture as a lotion for the scalp. — Coal-tar soap and pomades or lotions with a base of tar or balsam of tolu; mercurial salves, especially those of turbith in the proportion of 15 grains to an ounce of lard. Ammoniacal lotions, and those of sublimate and chloral, are also useful as topical applications; and some natural mineral waters are of advantage in this complaint.

PITYRIASIS VERSICOLOR.

Liniment for Pityriasis Versicolor (IHLE).

Resorcine	2 dr.
Castor oil	1½ oz.
Alcohol	5 oz.
Balsam of Peru	8 gr.

Mix.

Recommended for pityriasis versicolor, eczema marginatum, alopecia and seborrhœa.

Potion for Pityriasis Versicolor (E. BESNIER).

Bichloride of mercury	4 gr.
Distilled water	4 oz.

Dissolve.

Commence by rubbing the skin with pumice-stone soap, and then apply the sublimate lotion, or administer it in a bath. — In some cases a simple washing with black soap, followed by rubbing with a salve of turbith in the proportion of 15 grains to an ounce of prepared lard, will be sufficient.

Ointment for Pityriasis Versicolor (HARDY).

Flowers of sulphur	2½ dr.
Prepared lard	3 oz.

Mix.

The pityriasis called "versicolor" or "parasitic," because it is caused by the presence of the furfuraceous microsporon in the scales of the skin, often cedes to the use of sulphurous baths alone, repeated every day for 3 or 4 weeks, and rubbing daily with sulphur ointment. — The oxygenated ointment of the pharmacopœia may also be used; or better, a salve made of 20 drops of nitric acid and 1 ounce of prepared lard. — Lotions of 1 part sublimate to 1000 parts of water are also recommended, and even baths prepared by adding 2½ drachms of bichloride of mercury dissolved in alcohol to an ordinary bath. For debilitated persons prescribe a tonic medication and strict hygiene.

Pomade for Pityriasis Versicolor (LIEBREICH).

Salicylic acid	½ dr.
Precipitated sulphur	2 dr.
Lanoline	3 oz.

Make a salve, recommended for pityriasis versicolor.

SORES (see Ulcers).

Carbolic Plaster (LISTER).

Olive oil	4 oz.
Litharge	4 oz.
Wax	1 oz.
Crystallized carbolic acid	6 dr.

Prepare this plaster without adding water, and spread it on a thin cloth like diachylon. It is used for dressing sores which require disinfection.

Emulsion of Vegetable Tar (ADRIAN).

Select tar	3 oz.
Yolk of eggs	5 oz.
Water	1½ pt.

Divide the tar by the aid of the yolk of egg, and add the water, a portion at a time. — This emulsion, which contains 4 ounces of tar per quart of water, may be extended with water, and be used as injections and for washing the feet.

Glycerine and Tar (ADRIAN).

Tar	5 oz.
Yolk of eggs	5 oz.
Glycerine	10 oz.

Mix.

This preparation has the consistency of an ointment, but does not adhere to the skin like a tar ointment. It may be extended with water, and then used for dressing gangrenous sores and rebillious ulcers.

Carbolized Oil (LISTER).

Olive or boiled linseed oil	1 oz.
Crystallized carbolic acid	50 gr.

Dissolve.

Soak the lint or compresses, which are to be used for disinfecting sores, in this mixture.

Balsamic Lotion (KIRKLAND).

Tincture of myrrh	2 oz.
Lime water	2 oz.

Mix.

Recommended for washing spongy tumors and virulent sores.

Lotion for Sores (N. G. DE MUSSY).

Salicylic acid	½ dr.
Alcohol	10 dr.
Decoction of wild poppies	13 oz.

Dissolve.

This solution is used for dressing bad-looking sores. It cleanses them quickly and hastens their healing.

Dressings for Sores (CANE).

Dissolve boric acid in boiling water till it is saturated, and plunge the lint or wadding into it, and afterwards dry it; the crystals of boric acid will be visible in the cotton, in the form of fine flakes. — A pomade may also be made by incorporating 1 drachm of carbolic acid with 1 ounce of plain or benzinated lard. The cotton, lint, and boric-acid pomade are recommended for dressing sores, for which purpose they act as antiseptic agents, and hasten the healing process without causing irritation.

Dressing of Sores (E. VIDAL).

Wash the ulcerated surface with a decoction of walnut leaves, or with carbolized water. Apply a coat of carbonate of iron on and around the sore to absorb the suppuration, and cover this with a starch poultice. This dressing is to be repeated twice a day, and is applicable to various kinds of ulcerations. The cure is effected rapidly, and has been successful even in some cases that have

resisted treatment with iodoform, and in some of syphilitic ulceration.

Lister's Paste.

Carbolic acid	5 dr.
Linseed or olive oil	3 oz.
Pulverized chalk	q. s.

To make a soft paste. — This is to be spread on a sheet of gutta-percha or tin-foil and may be applied either to open joints, deep abscesses, or surgical wounds.

Antiseptic Salve (VAN HOLSBECK).

Salicylic acid	1 dr.
Oil of sweet almonds	½ dr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Make a salve, for dressing sores and bad-looking atomic ulcers.

Antiseptic Salve.

Alcoholic ext. of cinchona	1 dr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

Smear strips of lint with this salve and apply them to gangrenous sores. At the same time prescribe internally preparations of quinine and a tonic diet.

Stimulating Salve (BILLOTH).

Crystallized nitrate of silver	1 gr.
Balsam of Peru	1 dr.
Cerate	1 oz.

Make a salve, which is to be spread on pieces of lint for dressing small sores that heal too slowly.

Stimulating Salve (WAGNER).

Salicylic acid	45 gr.
Alcohol	½ dr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Dissolve the acid in the alcohol and incorporate it with the lard. — This salve is recommended for infectious sores which heal slowly.

Antiseptic Powder (LUCAS-CHAMONNIÈRE).

Sifted iodoform,	equal parts.
Pulverized cinchona,	
Pulverized benzoin,	
Pulverized carbonate of magnesia saturated with ess. of eucalyptus,	

Mix carefully.

Apply this powder directly to the sore, or what is better, spread it on the protector. After the powder put wood-wadding, often a sponge, then the macintosh, and a band of common gauze. — When the operation is large, renew the dressing in 3 days; if it is small let it remain 8 days.

Antiseptic Solution (MARTINEAU).

Solution of chloral hydrate, 1 per cent	1 pt.
Tincture of essence of eucalyptus	2 oz.

Mix.

This solution is recommended for dressing gangrenous sores, sloughing of the sacrum, and for purulent cysts with fetid suppuration.

ULCERS OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANES.

Iodized Gargle (GAUTHIER).

Iodide of potassium	10 gr.
Tincture of iodine	½ dr.
Distilled water	5 oz.

Dissolve.

To be used as a gargle for syphilitic ulcers of the throat and mouth.

Antisyphilitic Pastilles (CRÉQUY).

Chlorate of potash	1 dr.
Proto-iodide of mercury	15 gr.
Essence of mint	q. s.

For 20 pastilles, each of which will contain a little less than 1 grain of proto-iodide. — Dose, 1 daily, for syphilis, especially venereal affections of the cavity of the mouth. The association of chlorate of potash with the mercurial iodide has, according to the author, the advantage of preventing mercurial inflammation.

Solution for Ulceration of the Mucous Membranes (FOURNIER).

Crystallized nitrate of silver	8 gr.
Distilled water	2½ dr.

Dissolve.

Increase, if necessary, the quantity of nitrate of silver. When the ulcers are situated in the mouth, they may be cauterized with the acid nitrate of mercury; but the greatest care should be exercised to touch the sore with only an extremely weak solution, and immediately gargle with an emollient decoction. If a second cauterization should seem necessary, let 6 or 7 days intervene before repeating it. In slight cases the solution of nitrate of silver is sufficient.

Solution for Syphilitic Ulcers (MAURICE).

Chloral hydrate	1 dr.
Tincture of eucalyptus	2 dr.
Distilled water	13 oz.

Make a solution, for dressing mucous sores and syphilitic ulcers.

Treatment for Mucous Sores (ROLLET and CHAMBARD).

Mucous sores situated on the vulvæ or the anus should be washed with Labarraque's liquor and then dusted with a mixture of equal parts of powdered talc and calomel, and when they show a tendency to vegetate, they should be cauterized with chloride of zinc or nitrate of silver. As for the sores which appear on the mucous membranes of the throat and mouth, they are cured quickly by cauterization with a crayon of nitrate of silver, repeated two or three times a week, or by touching them with a fine brush dipped in acid nitrate of mercury and pressing it out carefully. Recommend the patient to practice the utmost cleanliness, and forbid absolutely the use of tobacco.

PLEURISY.

Vesicant Iodine Liniment (NELIGAN).

Iodine	2½ dr.
Iodide of potassium	1 dr.
Camphor	½ dr.
Alcohol	2 oz.

Dissolve successively the iodine, the iodide, and the camphor in the alcohol. This liniment should be applied with precaution, as it is an energetic blistering agent. It may be used in pleurisy where there is effusion and the action of cantharides on the kidneys is to be feared.

Diuretic Pills (LABOULBENNE).

Pulverized squills	30 gr.
Pulverized digitalis leaves	15 gr.

Mix and divide into 20 pills of 2½ grains each. Prescribe from 2 to 4 and even 6 in 24 hours, in cases of recent pleurisy, when the fever is moderate and the serous effusion rises to one-half or two-

thirds of the chest. The pills assist the cure by increasing the urinary secretion.

Potion for Pleurisy in Children (J. SIMON).

Tincture of squills	10 m.
Tincture of digitalis	10 m.
Oxymel of squills	2½ dr.
Linden water	3 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in teaspoonfuls, every half-hour, to children affected with pleurisy. Give pure or aromatized milk as drink. — Every 2 or 3 days gives pastilles of 1 grain of calomel each. Apply blisters of about 2 inches diameter, leaving them on but a short time. If the secretion continues for more than 3 weeks, rub with mitigated croton oil; and if this means fails, recourse must be had to aspiration.

PLEURODYNIA.

Treatment of Pleurodynia (D'HEILLY).

In light cases apply locally some narcotic agents or mild revulsives: laudanized poultices, rubbing with soothing balsam, painting with a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine and laudanum, mustard plasters, sachets of warm sand, and compresses of chloroform. Give the body a favorable position, so that the painful muscles may be relaxed. — If the pain is very severe, draw blood, or apply leeches or scarified cuppings, morphinated blisters, warm baths, Russian or vapor baths. If the trouble tends to become chronic, apply douches of sulphurous or saline water, at some suitable mineral springs. — Electricity by means of constant currents. — The patient should be protected against cold and dampness to prevent relapses.

PNEUMONIA.

Diaphoretic and Expectorant Mixture (DICKSON).

Powdered ipecac	1 dr.
Camphorated tinct. of opium	1½ dr.
Infusion of snake-root	4 oz.

Mix.

The author prescribes this mixture as a diaphoretic and expectorant in local inflammation of the respiratory organs, such as pneumonia, bronchitis, croup, etc. The dose varies, according to the age of the patient and the peculiarities of the disease, from 1 to 3 drachms, given at intervals of from a half-hour to three hours.

Musk Potion (DELIOUX).

Tincture of musk	1 to 2 dr.
Extract of cinchona	1 dr.
Red wine	2 oz.
Common water	2 oz.

Syrup of balsam of tolu	1 oz.
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Make a potion, to be given in doses of 1 tablespoonful every two hours, in typhoid pneumonia and ataxic fevers.

Alcoholic Potion (GUBLER).

Alcohol, 85°	2 oz.
Common water	2 oz.

Syrup of bitter-orange peel	2 oz.
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Mix, for a potion, to be given in tablespoonfuls every two hours, or oftener, in ataxo-adynamic pneumonia and other affections accompanied by delirium. — Dr. Jaccoud also gives alcohol for delirium in pneumonia. To drinkers he gives as much as 3½ ounces of alcohol every day, together with half a pint of Bordeaux wine. — In the ataxo-adynamic forms of pneumonia, Dr. Béhier prescribes an alcoholic potion, in which the proportion of brandy is increased or diminished accord-

ing to the intensity of the symptoms. If the delirium is violent he shortens the interval between the doses, and lengthens it in the contrary condition, taking care not to stop too suddenly the taking of the alcohol.

Todd's Potion.

Old brandy	1½ oz.
Tincture of cinnamon	1½ dr.
Simple syrup	1 oz.
Distilled water	2½ oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

In some cases the brandy may be replaced with rum.

Todd's Potion Modified (FONSSAGRIVES).

Brandy	1 to 4 oz.
Mint-water	4 oz.
Syrup of tolu	1 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

Each tablespoonful will contain from 1½ to 3 drachms of brandy, and a greater or lesser number given according to the result to be obtained. The mint-water may be replaced by melissa-water and the syrup of tolu by syrup of bitter-orange peel. — If it is desired to calm the nervous irritation, substitute cherry brandy for the cognac. If it is wished to excite a flow of urine, replace the brandy by gin. The potion must be discontinued as soon as it is no longer necessary, so as not to lead the patient to intemperance.

Potion for Acute Pneumonia (HIRTZ).

New digitalis-leaves, pulv. 10 to 15 gr.	
Gum julep	3 oz.
Syrup of thebain	5 dr.

Make a potion, to be shaken before taking. Dose, 1 spoonful every hour in acute pneumonia. The quantity of digitalis may in exceptional cases be increased to 20 grains. Discontinue this potion as soon as the fever has abated.

Potion for Pneumonia (LABOULBÈNE).

Gum julep	4 oz.
Stibiated tartar	2½ gr.
Pulverized digitalis	1 to 1½ gr.

Make a potion, to be given every 2 hours in acute pneumonia.

Counter-Stimulating Potion (ACCORINTI).

Musk	9 gr.
Mineral kermes	3 gr.
Syrup of polygala	1 oz.
Infusion of valerian	8 oz.

Make a potion, to be given by spoonfuls in 24 hours in ataxic pneumonia.

Tonic Potion.

Linden water	3 oz.
Extract of yellow cinchona	1 dr.
Musk	6 gr.
Syrup of orange-peel	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken by spoonfuls in inflammatory affections of the lungs with adynamic symptoms.

Stimulating Potion (H. ROGER).

Infusion of melissa	2 oz.
Brandy	½ to 1 oz.
Syrup of cinchona	½ oz.
Syrup of orange-flowers	½ oz.

Make a potion, to be given by teaspoonfuls every half hour to children affected with primitive broncho-pneumonia, when there are symptoms of adynamia, cyanosis and asphyxia. — Small blisters on the chest; wrap the limbs in wadding; hot

infusion of coffee, given in spoonfuls at frequent intervals.

Tonic Potion.

Acetate of ammonia	2½ dr.
Tincture of cinnamon	1 dr.
Extract of cinchona	½ dr.
Distilled melissa water	4 oz.
Syrup of bitter orange-peel	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken by spoonfuls once an hour in adynamic pneumonia.

Counter-Stimulant Powders.

Pulverized ipecac	15 gr.
Mineral kermes	8 gr.
Pulverized camphor	15 gr.
Pulverized sugar of milk	2½ dr.

Mix and divide into 10 powders.

One powder to be taken every 2 hours, in adynamic pneumonia.

Expectorant Powders (GERMAN HOSPITALS).

Mineral kermes	4 gr.
Pulverized camphor	5 gr.
Pulverized white sugar	1½ dr.

Mix and divide into 12 powders.

Prescribe from 4 to 6 daily, to facilitate expectoration in acute diseases of the lungs.

POLYPUS.

Solution for Mucous Polypus of the Nose (FREDERICQ).

Bichromate of potash	2 dr.
Distilled water	q. s.

for a saturated solution, which is to be applied to the accessible parts of the polypus with a small cannel's hair pencil, avoiding as much as possible touching the neighboring parts. Repeat this every day till it causes pain and some inflammation; then suspend the use of the bichromate until the irritation has disappeared, and return to the applications again if necessary. In 3 or 4 days the author says that the polypus becomes the seat of a sort of inflammation which sometimes extends to the nose; it never lasts more than 48 hours and should cause no uneasiness. It is while this lasts that the work of resorption takes place. — Whether polypus is removed by this method, by pulling out or by ligature, effort should always be made to prevent return of the trouble by using injections, douches, or spraying of astringent washes, or by insufflating astringent or caustic powders, such as alum, tannin, ratany, sulphate of zinc or copper, or nut-gall.

PORRIGO DECALVANS.

Potion for Porrigo Decalvans (LAILLER).

Sulphate of quinine	15 gr.
Essence of bergamot	2½ dr.
Essence of Wintergreen	½ dr.
Alcohol, 90°	3 oz.

Dissolve and filter.

Rub the scalp every day with a flannel soaked with this solution, so as to irritate the skin, of persons affected with fox-evil or alopecia. Shave off the hair from time to time and prescribe general treatment appropriate to the condition of the subject.

Lotion and Ointment for Porrigo Decalvans (HARDY).

At the beginning of fox-evil, in order to check the progress of the complaint, pull out the hairs around the bald spot which are already affected and would fall out; then bathe parts morning and evening for several days with a solution

of 1 part in 500 of corrosive sublimate. A little later, rub the affected spots with an ointment composed of 1 ounce prepared lard, 30 grains mineral turbeth and 15 grains of camphor. A little later still, this ointment is to be reserved for the evening and in the morning rub with a stimulating alcoholic liquor, with the balsam of Fioravanti, or with a mixture of 9 parts of camphorated spirits to 1 part of tincture of cantharides. As soon as the hair begins to grow again in the form of a light down, shave the diseased parts every 8 or 10 days and discontinue the ointment, limiting the treatment to stimulating rubbings. When the new hairs are poor-looking and discolored, pull them out. — As general medication, prescribe preparations of iron and cinchona, cod-liver oil, bitters and antiscorbutics. — To prevent the porrigo from propagating it is well to isolate the patient, and advise those about him not to use the same toilet articles or clothing.

Ointment for Porrigo Decalvans (BIET).

Red cinchona bark, finely pulverized	2 dr.
Oil of sweet almonds	2 dr.
Beef marrow	6 dr.

Melt the oil and marrow together in a water-bath, and when it is cold enough, incorporate with it the cinchona powder. The ointment thus obtained is intended to make the hair grow again; but it is only to be used after the acute stage of the disease has been reduced by washings with soap, poultices of potato-starch, vapor baths, etc.

Ointment for Porrigo Decalvans (EICHORST).

Salicylate of soda	1 dr.
Carbolic acid	25 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Make an ointment, to be used for fox-evil or alopecia.

Ointment for Porrigo Decalvans (KRAUS).

Extract of cinchona	2 dr.
Tincture of cantharides	1 dr.
Oil of cade	½ dr.
Essence of bergamot	15 m.
Prepared lard	2 oz.

Make an ointment, which is to be rubbed into the scalp every evening. The hair should first be cut very short and pulled out.

Treatment of Porrigo Decalvans (E. BESNIER).

If the spots are numerous, shave the scalp, and when the hair has grown again about a quarter of an inch, pull out those around the patches, as far as they are found somewhat loose and wanting their vitreous sheath. Then rub with tincture of cantharides, either pure or associated with some aromatic tincture, and with ammoniacal or chloroformated liniments. Divide up this irritating treatment if the patches are very large. — After renewing this medication 2 or 3 times, discontinue pulling out the hairs, the shaving and the energetic revulsion. Cut the downy hair once a week with scissors, and lather every morning with warm soap and water or with a warm decoction of Panama-wood. The head being dry, the patient will rub his head with a moderately irritating liquor, such as tincture of Fioravanti, 3 oz., tincture of cantharides and tincture of nux-vomica, each from 3 to 8 dr. In the evening rub with a salve of the same character, composed of:

Oil of white birch	2½ dr.
Sulphur	15 to 60 gr.
Mineral turbeth	15 to 60 gr.
Vaseline	3 oz.

The general treatment of porrigo should be specially tonic. — Isolate the patients, and let no one else use their toilet articles.

Treatment of Porrigo where there is but one patch (E. BESNIER).

If there is but one patch of fox-evil, the attempt may be made to save the hair, and the treatment confined to shaving the spot, implicating in the treatment a zone of presumably healthy hairs, of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, and apply a more or less energetic resulsive, such as friction with tincture of cantharides, pure or associated with an aromatic tincture, ammoniacal or chloroformated liniments. A plaster of thapsia, croton oil in the form of a mitigated pencil, and blisters produce a more active irritation, which is sometimes necessary; but care should be taken not to provoke pustular eruptions, which might cause a permanent alopecia. From 2 to 6 months are often sufficient to cure fox-evil when it is in one patch.

DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE.

Soothing Enema (LANGLEBERT).

Camphor	8 gr.
Extract of thebain	1 gr.
Yolk of egg	1.
Distilled water	7 oz.

Make an enema, recommended in inflammation of the prostate. General bleeding, if the condition of the patient permits; application of leeches, to the perineum, the rectum, or over the surface corresponding to the prostate. — Administer repeated laxatives internally.

Soothing Pills (RICORD).

Extract of belladonna	5 gr.
Pulverized castoreum	1 dr.
Pulverized camphor	1 dr.
Calcined magnesia	q. s.

Makre into 30 pills.

Dose, 3 or 4 daily, to combat constipation in persons affected with acute prostatitis. In addition, rub the following ointment on the perineum:

Extract of belladonna	1 dr.
Extract of hyoscyamus	1 dr.

Neapolitan ointment	1 oz.
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Apply a large warm poultice after each rubbing. — For drinks, linseed or marshmallow tea, nearly cold; milk and broths for nourishment.

PRURIGO.

Antipruriginous Glycerate (E. BESNIER).

Carbolic acid	8 gr.
Glycerate of starch	3 oz.

Mix.

Rub gently on the parts subject to the itching.

Glycerate for Prurigo (G. DE MUSSY).

Neutral glycerine	10 gr.
Starch	1 dr.
Bromide of potassium	1 dr.
Calomel	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Extract of belladonna	6 gr.

Mix.

Anoint the seat of the itching with this mixture and administer bromide of potassium internally; recommend abstinence from alcoholic drinks and stimulants of all kinds.

Lotion for Itching (VIDAL).

Chloral hydrate	1 to 3 dr.
Cherry-laurel water	2 oz.
Distilled water	7 oz.

Dissolve.

This solution is used to allay the itching in prurigo. — In some cases lotions consisting of 1 drachm of chloroform in 12 ounces of water may be used to advantage for the same object.

Hypodermic Injections for Prurigo (O. SIMON).

Hydrochlorate of pilocarpine	1 gr.
Distilled water	3 dr.

Dissolve.

In cases of prurigo in adults, Dr. O. Simon of Breslau uses subcutaneous injections of 15 drops of this solution, and he affirms that in a few days the itching diminishes and disappears, although the patient is liable to have relapses. — If pilocarpine is not to be had, he prescribes instead, in doses of 2 or 3 spoonfuls daily, the syrup of jaborandi, which is prepared with 3 parts of jaborandi leaves, 18 parts sugar, and 15 parts water.

Salve for Prurigo (G. DE BUZAREINGUES).

Tar	4 dr.
Rousseau's laudanum	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Prepared lard	2 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

To be rubbed into the affected parts in prurigo. After a few applications the itching ceases and a definitive cure soon follows.

Ointment of Prurigo (HÉBRA).

Washed flowers of sulphur	$4\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Prepared chalk	3 dr.
Beech-nut oil	$4\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Green soap	2 oz.
Prepared lard	2 oz.

Make an ointment, which is to be rubbed in several times a day for prurigo ferox. In the evening give a potion containing chloral to procure sleep; cod-liver oil and iron if the patient is anemic.

Salve for Prurigo (HILLAIRET).

Iodoform	1 dr.
Prepared lard	10 dr.

Mix at the temperature of a water-bath and stir until cold. It is recommended for pruritis, prurigo, chronic eczema, fissures, and painful ulcers.

Salve for Prurigo (KAPOSI).

Naphthol	1 dr.
Prepared lard	3 oz.

Mix.

This salve is recommended for prurigo mitis or agria, with or without concomitant eczema. For adults, rub it into the affected parts every evening, dust with starch powder, and wrap the patient in a light woolen covering. In the morning remove the powder, and the patient puts on his ordinary underclothes. — For children of from 2 to 7 years old, have them take a warm bath every evening or every second evening, rubbing energetically at the same time the pruriginous places with sulphur soap and naphthol. Let the child remain in the bath for 1 hour; then wash with a toilet soap, dry, and rub with a naphthol ointment of 3 per cent. As soon as an appreciable improvement is observed, which will generally be in from 1 to 3 weeks, recourse may be had to friction every 2 or 3 days.

Solution for Prurigo (GUIBOUT).

Bichloride of mercury	15 gr.
Distilled water	4 oz.

Dissolve.

Pour a teaspoonful of this solution into a quarter of a glass of cold water, and use 3 or 4 times a day in prolonged lotions of the genitals in cases of scrotal, anal, or vulvar prurigo. It is not to be wiped off, but dust the moist parts with starch-powder. —

Applications of cold water, either in jets or sprays, directed with some force on the affected regions, give good results. The same may be said of certain local irritants, such as oil of cade and tincture of iodine.

Cerecloth for Prurigo (VIDAL).

Simple plaster, with litharge	
and cod-liver oil	10 oz.
Yellow wax	4 oz.
Cod-liver oil	6 oz.
Dextrine	2½ dr.

Water, q. s. to mix the dextrine.

Make a cerecloth to cover the parts affected with prurigo, and prevent the patient from scratching; also for stubborn lichen. — In the most inveterate cases, especially in purigo ferox, prolonged baths in a mild sulphurous mineral water are often useful; it is often necessary to visit the mineral springs for 2 or 3 years.

CUTANEOUS PRURITUS.

Antiherpetic Lotion (CAZENAVE).

Sulphuret of potassium	1 dr.
White soap	2 dr.
Distilled water	8 oz.

Make solution, recommended as a lotion for allaying the itching in pruriginous affections. — Alkaline baths; laxatives.

Cullen's antipsoriatic lotion is employed in almost the same cases, and is prepared as follows:

Sulphuret of potassium	½ dr.
Weak decoction of white hellebore	1 pt.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	

Ointment for Pruritus (BULKLEY).

Camphor	1 dr.
Chloral hydrate	1 dr.
Rose ointment	1 oz.

Bray the chloral and the camphor together carefully, and after a few minutes' trituration instead of the crystalline substances a transparent colorless liquid of the consistence of glycerine is obtained; this is to be incorporated with the rose ointment. When applied to healthy skin this ointment has no effect; but if there is any eruption accompanied by itching, it causes a brief burning sensation, which is followed by a feeling of relief which lasts for hours, and even the entire day. In some cases the author reduces the proportion of camphor and chloral, and in others he increases it. It should be borne in mind, however, that this ointment is not suitable if the skin is broken; in that case a less irritating remedy must be used.

Substitutive Ointment (HARDY).

Cold cream	1 oz.
Citrin ointment	15 to 45 gr.
Camphor	15 gr.
<i>Mix.</i>	

For skin afflictions accompanied with itching.

Glycerate for Vulvar Pruritus

(P. M. D'ANGERS).

Iodide of zinc	1½ dr.
Bromide of potassium	2½ dr.
Extract of Indian hemp	½ dr.
Glycerate of starch	1 oz.

Before applying this glycerate, bathe the parts with very warm linden water. When the pruritus is accompanied with acne, the author prescribes applications of soft black soap for half an hour morning and evening, and then lotions of very strong black tea as warm as can be borne.

Injection for Pruritus of the Genitals (CHÉRON).

Chlorate of potash	3 dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	2½ dr.
Tar-water	10 oz.

Dissolve.

Mix 2 or 3 spoonfuls with a quart of warm water and inject into the vagina morning and evening in cases of stubborn pruritus caused by fetid discharges.

Ointment for Pruritus of the Anus (BAZIN).

Lime-water	1 oz.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Oil of sweet almonds	2 oz.

Make a liniment, recommended to allay itching of the anus, so frequent in arthritis.

Lotions for Pruritus of the Genitals (DOYON).

Bichloride of mercury	4 gr.
Hydrochlorate of ammonia	4 gr.
Milk of almonds	1 pt.

Dissolve.

To be used for itching of the genital organs. — In case this preparation should not succeed, try the following solution recommended by Dr. Vidal:

Chloral hydrate	1 dr.
Rose-water	3 oz.
Distilled water	5 oz.

After the lotion, dust the parts with starch-powder. — Starch-water baths; repeated laxatives; bitter drinks.

Lotion for Vulvar Pruritus (DELIOUX).

Cherry-laurel water	4 dr.
Carbonate of potash	1 oz.
Water	1 pt.

Dissolve.

This solution is to be used cold, with a sponge. If there is eczema, swab the parts with oil of cade.

Lotion for Vulvar Pruritus (G. DE MUSSY).

Pulverized borax	1 dr.
Cherry-laurel water	6 dr.
Decoction of mallow-leaves	1 pt.

Dissolve.

Make frequent lotions with this during the day. In the interval between lotions, dust the vulvar region with the following mixture:

Powdered lycopodium	1 oz.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth	2½ dr.
Pulverized belladonna root	½ dr.

Take on going to bed 15 to 20 drops of tincture of aconite and double hydrolate of cherry-laurel, to allay the nervous excitement and favor sleep.

Lotion for Vulvar Pruritus (MARTINEAU).

Tincture of opium	2 dr.
Bicarbonate of soda	2 dr.
Bicarbonate of potash	1 dr.
Neutral glycerine	1½ dr.
Water	8 oz.

Make a solution, to be used in lotions. Apply starch in the intervals between the washings.

Salve for Pruritus of the Anus (E. BESNIER).

Cocaine	5 gr.
Vaseline	1 oz.

Mix.

In cases of anal pruritus caused by eczema, apply frequent lotions with warm water and starch poultices. Then, when the inflammation has diminished, introduce plugs of lint smeared with the above salve into the rectum at night. — Strict diet, from which spiced and highly seasoned food is to be excluded.

Lotion for Vulvar Pruritus (Dr. SINETY).

1.	Carbolic acid	16 gr.
	Thymic acid	30 gr.
	Alcohol	2½ dr.
	Water	7 oz.
	<i>Dissolve.</i>	
2.	Hydrochlorate of morphine	8 gr.
	Borax	2½ dr.
	Water saturated with chloroform	10 oz.
	<i>Dissolve</i>	

Cocaine can also be advantageously utilized for this class of complaints.—Scanzoni recommends a liniment composed of 1 oz. of oil of sweet almonds and 45 drops of chloroform.

Salve for Vulvar Pruritus (GOODELL).

Carbolic acid	1 dr.
Sulphate of morphine	10 gr.
Boric acid	2 dr.
Vaseline	2 oz.

Make a salve, to be used to allay itching of the vulvæ. Before applying, wash the parts gently with a sponge and very warm water.

Salve for Vulvar Pruritus (N. G. DE MUSSY).

Glycerate of starch (neutral glycerine)	5 dr.
Bromide of potassium	15 gr.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth	15 gr.
Calomel	6 gr.
Extract of belladonna	5 dr.

Rub on the affected parts several times a day.—In some cases of stubborn vulvar pruritus, Dr. E. Besnier's salve, composed of equal parts of dia-chylon ointment and olive oil may be used.

Solution for Pruritus of the Mucous Mem-branes (BAZIN).

The same lotions do not suit for allaying the itching in all of kinds of pruritus indifferently. For conjunctivitis the author recommends a collyrium composed of 1 or 2 grains of sulphate of copper and 8 ounces of distilled water.—To allay prickling of the tongue, use a gargle prepared with 3 to 8 drachms of saponinated coal-tar and 10 ounces of water.—If there is itching of the nostrils, use injections of carbolic acid, 1 part to 1000 of water, with or without the addition of glycerine.—Finally, for pruritus of the mucous membrane of the vulvæ, solutions of sublimate or nitrate of mercury are especially effective. Glycerates of tar, of tan-nin, or of starch may also be employed.

PSORIASIS.**Liniment for Psoriasis (HÉBRA).**

Pyrogenous essence of birch	10 dr.
Alcohol	1 dr.
Sulphuric ether	1 dr.
Essence of lavender	20 m.
Essence of rue	20 m.
Essence of rosemary	20 m.

Mix by shaking.

With a small brush spread a coat of this liniment over the hairy parts of the body when affected with psoriasis.

Collodion for Scaly Tetter (ELLIOT).

Pyrogallic acid	1½ to 2 dr.
Salicylic acid	½ dr.
Collodion	2 oz.

Make a solution, and preserve it in a colored glass bottle.—Remove the scales with the aid of a bath and spread the collodion over the diseased patches, taking care to let it go beyond the edge

of the affected part about half an inch, and let it dry. Apply this dressing every two or three days. Before each new swabbing remove completely the remains of the previous coat still adhering to the skin, so that the new collodion may lay directly on the diseased part. The results obtained vary according to the form of the complaint, its extent, and the length of time it has existed. When the eruption is general, it will be best to treat the various parts of the body successively.

Salve for Scaly Tetter (CROCKER).

Thymic acid or thymol	5 gr.
Rectified alcohol	1 oz.
Pure glycerine	1 oz.
Distilled water	5 oz.

Dissolve.

Apply this solution with a brush in cases where the tetter extends over a large surface; but the scales must be first removed as far as possible.—Compared with tar, chrysophanic acid or oil of cade, thymol offers the advantage of being the more cleanly, colorless, and less liable to stain the skin and the hair. Besides, its odor is not disagreeable.

Pills for Scaly Tetter (GUIBOURT).

Arseniate of soda	1-3 gr.
Extract of gentian	30 gr.

Make 20 pills

From 2 to 6 to be taken daily for herpetic psoriasis. Rub with oil of cade, to cause the fall of the scales and the disappearance of the discolorations of the skin. Two or three times a week take vapor baths, and later, alkaline baths, containing each from 1 to 2 lbs. of carbonate of soda.—If the psoriasis is of syphilitic origin, the local treatment is the same; but internally administer iodide of potassium in solution in doses of from 15 grains to 2 drachms daily.

Salve of Oil of Cade (DEVERGIE).

Prepared lard	1½ oz.
Cade oil	15 m.

Mix.

The salve may be made with any desired proportion of the oil up to equal parts, and is especially effective for psoriasis. Commence with a salve of 1 part oil in 20, increasing the proportion every 15 days according to the age of the patient, the fineness of the skin and the duration of the disease.

Salve for Psoriasis (CHARASSÉ).

Pyrogallic acid	1 to 5 dr.
Prepared lard	3 oz.

Mix.

Rub from 1 to 4 times a day. The treatment lasts from 3 to 4 weeks.—Internally, arsenical preparations.—It is well to be warned that a too large proportion of pyrogallic acid may cause irritation of the skin,—sometimes even an acute eruption with ulcerations.

Salve for Psoriasis (CROCKER).

Thymic acid	10 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix carefully on a tablet, for if any crystals of the acid should remain in the salve, they would cause small holes in the skin. The patches of tetter are to be cleansed of the scales before applying the salve. If it should appear to be not strong enough, increase the quantity of acid by 5 grains at a time until a maximum of 25 grains to an ounce of lard is reached. In several chronic cases of psoriasis which had resisted all other treatment, this salve has effected cures by a prolonged use.

Salve for Psoriasis (LUTZ).

Sulpho-cyanide of mercury . . . 8 gr.
Fresh prepared lard . . . 2 oz.

Mix.

This salve is employed successfully by Drs. Hillairet and Lailler at the hospital St. Louis, for chronic psoriasis. The patients are subjected at the same time to vapor baths.

Salve for Psoriasis (NEUMANN).

Chrysophanic acid 1½ dr.
Prepared lard 1 oz.

Mix.

Spread the salve on lint, or if the skin is infiltrated, on strips of linen, and apply them to the diseased parts. After 3 or 4 dressings the scales disappear and the adjacent skin has turned quite white; but in a few days it resumes its natural color. When the eruption is accompanied by a copious infiltration, 10 or 12 applications are necessary. — For herpes of the scalp and pityriasis versicolor, 3 applications are generally sufficient; but the chrysophanic acid is most effective against psoriasis. Unfortunately the cure is not radical, and the eruption is liable to reappear. Chrysophanic acid should be used on the face with great reserve, on account of the change it effects in the skin and the hair; it has also the disadvantage of soiling the linen. — Dr. Will reduces the proportion of acid from 10 to 20 grains per ounce, and finds that sufficiently active for all indications.

Treatment for Psoriasis (E. BESNIER).

Cleanse the patches of psoriasis of scabs, and then paint more or less energetically, according to the thickness of the exfoliated layer, using a stiff bristle brush, with a mixture of chloroform and chrysophanic acid, in the proportion of 15 parts in 100. In a few seconds the chloroform evaporates and the part covered with the acid turns a bright yellow color similar to that of iodoform. Then with a flat varnish brush cover the patch with a thick coat of traumaticine (1 part refined gutta-percha in 10 parts of chloroform), overlapping the edges of the eruption. This treatment is especially intended where the disease is in large patches closely run together. — When the patch is thick, cracked and very scaly, the author uses, instead of the chloroform and chrysophanic acid, a solution of 10 parts pyrogallic acid in 100 parts of ether, which he covers immediately with a coat of traumaticine.

PURGATIVES.**Purgative Decoction (COMBES).**

Sulphate of magnesia . . . 1 to 1½ oz.
Burnt coffee 1½ oz.
Boiling water 1 pt.

Boil for 2 minutes, then remove from the fire, and allow to infuse for a short time; filter and sweeten. To be taken by glassfuls in the morning before eating.

Purgative Lohoc.

White lohoc of the Pharmacopœia 4 oz.
Croton oil 1 or 2 m.

Make an emulsion.

This makes an agreeable and sure purgative, to be taken by tablespoonfuls every hour.

Laxative Solution for Children (WIDERHOFER).

Crystallized mannite . . . 1 to 2 dr.
Warm water 1 to 2 dr.

Dissolve.

One teaspoonful to be given every 2 hours to new-born infants, to induce first evacuations. — Poultice on the stomach.

Laxative Pills (E. DELPECH).

Resin of podophylin	45 gr.
Pulverized cummin	30 gr.
Extract of gentian	20 gr.
Extract of hyoscyamus	1 gr.
Amygdalin soap	20 gr.

Make 100 pills.

Dose, 1 pill in the evening on commencing supper, for constipation.

Laxative Potion (ABERNETHY).

Sulphate of magnesia	4 dr.
Manna tears	2 dr.
Infusion of senna	3 oz.
Tincture of senna	1½ dr.
Mint-water	6 dr.
Honey, to sweeten	q. s.

To be taken in the morning before eating

Purgative Potion.

Sulphate of magnesia	6 dr.
Manna tears	4 dr.
Peppermint water	5 oz.
Honey syrup	2 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken in the morning before eating, as a purgative.

Scammony Potion.

Aleppo scammony	12 gr.
Bicarbonate of soda	12 gr.
White sugar	2 dr.
Cow's milk	3 oz.

Make a potion, to be taken in the morning in 2 doses with half an hour between, as a purgative.

Saline Purgative (YVON).

Sulphate of magnesia	1 oz.
Distilled water	2 oz.
Essence of peppermint	2 m.

Dissolve.

This purgative operates very quickly. The essence of peppermint hides the bitter taste of the sulphate of magnesia, provided the salt is dissolved in a very small quantity of water.

PULPITIS.**Treatment of Pulpitis (MAGITOT).**

In case of spontaneous inflammation of the dental pulp, and in the absence of decay, begin by drawing blood from the gums by the aid of leeches or with a scarifier; if this does not check it, recourse should be had to cauterization by means of the galvano-cautery. These remedies are applicable to simple or subacute forms. — If the pulp has suppurred, it will be necessary to open the abscess, which is done by drilling the neck of the tooth by means of a lathe, and removing the disorganized pulp. After the proper dressings are made, the cavity is plugged up. — When pulpitis is the result of a fracture, remove the pulp, and plug up the cavity of the root so as to preserve what remains of the tooth, which may still be useful.

PURPURA HÆMORRHAGICA.**Ferruginous Potion (TROUSSEAU).**

Ferro-potassic tartrate	1 to 2 dr.
Tartaric acid	3 gr.
Distilled water	3 oz.
Cinnamon-water	5 dr.
Syrup of balsam of tolu	1 oz.

Make a potion, to be given by tablespoonfuls every hour in cases of purpura hemorrhagica, hemorrhagic variole, phagedenic chancres and gangrene.

MALIGNANT PUSTULE.

Treatment of Malignant Pustule.

(KLINGELHOFFER).

Canterize malignant pustule with liquefied carbolic acid, and cover it with a compress soaked in a solution of carbolic acid of 1 part in 8. At the same time administer internally the following potion:

Carbolic acid	12 gr.
Syrup of cinchona	2 oz.
Infusion of linden	3 oz.

One teaspoonful every two hours.

PYROSIS (Water-Brash).

Antiacid Potion.

Carbonate of soda	15 gr.
Distilled water	3 oz.
Tincture of colombo	45 m.
Syrup of gentian	1 oz.

Mix.

To be taken in one day, for acidity and flatulence. Watch the diet carefully.

Absorbent Antiacid Powder.

Sub-nitrate of bismuth . .	4 to 8 gr.
Calcined magnesia	1½ gr.
Pulverized crude opium . .	½ gr.

Mix.

Take in 1 dose a quarter of an hour before each of the two principal meals, for acid dyspepsia. — Drink alkaline mineral water at meals.

Aromatic Absorbent Powder.

Prepared chalk	45 gr.
Ground cinnamon	15 gr.
Ground nutmeg	15 gr.
Ground cloves	6 gr.
Pulverized cardamom . . .	6 gr.
Pulverized sugar of milk . .	1 dr.

Mix and divide into 20 powders.

Two to be taken daily, half an hour before the principal meals, for acid and flatulent dyspepsia.

RACHITIS (Rickets).

Powder for Rickets (BOUCHUT).

Phosphate of lime	1 dr.
Carbonate of soda	2 dr.
Sugar of milk	3 dr.

Mix.

Three pinches to be taken at each meal by rickety children. — Cod-liver oil; rubbings on the skin with a flannel impregnated with aromatic vapors.

RHEUMATISM.

Antirheumatic Bath (N. G. DE MUSSY).

Arsenite of soda	15 to 30 gr.
Carbonate of soda	3 oz.

For a full bath, recommended in cases of knotty rheumatism. Internally let the patient take the following potion:

Soft extract of cinchona . .	10 to 15 gr.
Iodide of potassium . . .	5 to 15 gr.
Gum julep	4 oz.

For a drink use ptisan of gaiaucum.

Compresses for Rheumatism (C. PAUL).

Take a flannel compress of the size of a sheet of letter-paper; soak it in spirits of turpentine, taking care to dry it in the open air. Apply this

to the painful region and cover it with some impermeable tissue, such as court plaster or rubber sheeting. As soon as it is applied the patient experiences a sensation of coolness, to which succeeds a warmth which becomes more and more pronounced. In about half an hour the skin has become of a bright red and very sensitive. If the compress is kept on more than an hour, slight traces of blistering appear. — The compress of turpentine may be applied successfully in painful superficial affections, such as lumbago, torticulis, pleurodynia, and intercostal and sciatic neuralgia. This kind of revulsion may be employed in slight laryngitis.

Antirheumatic Liniment.

Soothing balsam	4 dr.
Camphorated oil	4 dr.
Oil of chamomile	4 dr.
Oil of henbane	4 dr.

Mix.

Rub several times a day on the joints affected with rheumatism and wrap them with a sheet of wadding covered with sticking plaster.

Turpentine and Acetic Acid Liniment

(ENGLISH PHARMACOPEIA).

Spirits of turpentine	4 dr.
Acetic acid	4 dr.
Camphor	15 gr.
Olive oil	3 dr.

This preparation, which is the celebrated liniment of St. John Long, is said to be resolvent in the treatment of rheumatism.

Antirheumatic Pills.

Calomel	1 gr.
Digitalis powder	½ gr.
Extract of opium	1 gr.

For 1 Pill.

Give this pill in the evening to allay the pains of acute articular rheumatism; at the same time apply an opiated embrocation to the ailing joint.

Antirheumatic Salve (G. DE MUSSY).

Extract of belladonna	1 dr.
Extract of henbane	½ dr.
Extract of opium	½ dr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

Rub 3 or 4 times a day on the very painful joints in cases of acute articular rheumatism.

Chloroformated Salve (REYNNAULD).

Chloroform	5 dr. to 1 oz.
Vaseline	2 to 3 oz.

Mix.

To be used for rubbing the painful parts in rheumatism or neuralgia, and for the vague pains in the chest experienced by consumptives.

Antirheumatic Potion (OULMONT).

Digitalis-leaves	15 gr.
Boiling water	4 oz.

Infuse and sweeten.

This potion is to be taken by spoonfuls every hour, by persons suffering from articular rheumatism. Continue its use until nausea or vomiting appears, and then discontinue if the trouble seems to approach a cure. In case of relapse, recommence with the potion, with only 8 grains of digitalis. The improvement, which can be verified by the diminution in the frequency of the pulse and the lowering of the heat, commences in about 36 to 48 hours. The rheumatic pains decrease from the third or fourth day, especially if the inflamma-

tion of the joints is really pyretic and accidental. On the other hand, the remedy often fails when the disease is diathetic or if there have been previous attacks.

Antirheumatic Potion (ARCHAMBAULT).

Salicylate of soda	1 to 1½ dr.
Rum	1 oz.
Lemon syrup	1 oz.
Gum julep	3 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in 4 doses in 24 hours.—This potion is to be taken for 3 consecutive days by children from 5 to 10 years, affected with acute articular rheumatism.—From the third dose an improvement is visible; on the fourth the pain ceases almost completely.

Antirheumatic Potion (H. ROGER).

Sulphate of quinine	10 to 15 gr.
Rabel's water	3 to 5 m.
Syrup of orange-peel	1 oz.
Distilled water	2 oz.

Make a potion, to be given during the day for articular rheumatism of aged persons.—Drink tea of ash-leaves, and rub the painful joints with laudanized oil. Keep the limb wrapped in wadding and court plaster.

For subacute rheumatism the author prescribes the following potion:

Tincture of colchicum	5 to 10 m.
Tincture of digitalis	6 to 8 m.
Gum julep	2 oz.

To be given by dessert spoonfuls in 24 hours.—Ash-leaves tea.

Potion for Articular Rheumatism (G. SEE).

Salicylate of soda	1½ to 2 dr.
Syrup of bitter-orange-peel	1 oz.
Rum	1 oz.
Gum julep	5 oz.

Make a potion, to be given during one day to persons affected with acute articular rheumatism.

Salicylate of Lithia for Rheumatism (VULPAIN).

The salicylate of lithia is more effective than the salicylate of soda, for acute articular rheumatism and progressive subacute articular rheumatism. It even has some activity in the chronic stage, when the joints have become more or less deformed, swollen, and are still painful. In order to obtain any result, it is generally necessary to give 1 drachm daily of this salt, and a dose of even 1½ drachm is sometimes required. If the improvement ceases, it is sufficient to add 8 grains to the daily dose, and the good effect will again appear. Symptoms of intolerance usually appear, however, when the dose reaches 1½ drachms, and sometimes sooner.—The salicylate of lithia may be administered either as an aqueous solution, as a potion, or as elixir. It may be given in powder in unleavened bread, in the middle or at the end of meals, in doses of 8 grains at a time.—The physiological effects of lithia are a more or less severe headache, vertigo, and often considerable deafness.

Syrup for Rheumatism (SIREDEY).

Iodide of potassium	1 dr.
Iodine	1 gr.
Syrup of gentian	4 oz.

Dissolve.

One tablespoonful to be taken morning and night for chronic rheumatism of the small joints.—Vapor baths every other day; apply tincture of iodine to the affected joints. In case this fails,

replace the vapor baths by baths of arseniate of soda, according to the advice of Dr. N. G. de Mussy.

Solution for Arthritis (GUBLER).

Iodoform	2½ dr.
Sulphuric ether	5 dr.
Alcohol	5 dr.

Dissolve.

In cases of chronic arthritis, spread this solution on the affected joints with a brush, and cover all with a piece of oiled silk.—For the same indication Dr. Cottle dissolves iodoform in chloroform, and Dr. Moretin spreads on the same joints a collodion composed of 5 parts iodoform to 100 parts of elastic collodion.

RABIES.

Crayon Cautery (MOSER).

Powdered charcoal	1 oz.
Nitrate of potash	1 dr.
Brayed iron	1 dr.
Benzoin	15 gr.
Agglomerate powder for 20 crayons	q. s.

These crayons are hard, burn easily, and produce immediate cauterizations in the case of virulent sores consequent on the bites of venomous animals and mad dogs.

MEASLES.

Expectorant Potion (H. ROGER).

White iodide of antimony	8 gr.
Syrup of digitalis	2½ dr.
Gum julep	2 oz.

Mix.

To be taken by spoonfuls every 2 hours for the bronchitis which accompanies the measles.—Tea of pectoral flowers, sweetened with syrup of tar.

Diaphoretic Potion (BOURDON).

Acetate of ammonia	½ to 1½ dr.
Tincture of cinnamon	1½ dr.
Gum julep	4 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in tablespoonfuls in one day, to children with measles, when the eruption does not come out freely.

RUPIA.

Treatment of Rupia (BAZIN).

During the eruptive period, dust the affected parts with starch and cover them with a piece of fenestrated linen smeared with cerate. Pierce the large pimples, leaving the epidermis remain in contact with the subjacent ulcerated tissue, and do not remove the scabs unless they cause irritation and pain. When the rupia becomes ulcerated, fanned and painful, apply starch poultices, together with lotions of marshmallow and poppy, and dress with opiated cerate. In the case of a superficial ulcer of good appearance, lotions of lime-water, barley water, or elder-berry water followed by a simple dressing, will be sufficient. If, on the other hand, the ulcer is deep, sanguineous, atonic, and without any tendency to spontaneous healing, use lotions of nitrate of silver or sulphate of zinc, or perhaps an aromatic wine and saponified coal-tar extended in 2 or 3 times its volume of water. Finally, if it becomes necessary to arouse the vitality of the tissues by more energetic modifiers, touch the ulcer with nitrate of silver, nitric or hydrochloric acid, or the acid nitrate of mercury. Simple baths, or with the addition of from 3 to 8 ounces of sub-carbonate of soda, are

also advantageous.—Patients affected with rupia being almost always more or less debilitated and cachectic, effort should be made to improve their surroundings and to strengthen their constitution by tonics such as iron, quinine and bitters.

MERCURIAL SALIVATION.

Astringent Collutorium (NEUHOF).

Sulphate of alumina and potash	1 dr.
Tincture of myrrh	½ dr.
Honey of roses	2 oz.

Dissolve.

Recommended for mercurial salivation and ulcerous gingivitis.—Apply 3 or 4 times daily, with a brush.

Gargle for Mercurial Salivation.

Decoction of cinchona	2 oz.
Infusion of sage	2 oz.
Chlorate of potash	1 dr.
Hydrochloric acid	8 m.
Syrup of orange-peel	1 oz.

Make a gargle, to be used for mercurial salivation.—Ulcerations of the gums are to be touched lightly with nitrate of silver.

Powder for Mercurial Salivation (PANAS).

Pulverized yellow cinchona	4 dr.
Extract of catechu	4 dr.
Pulverized tannic acid	½ dr.
Pulverized alum	15 gr.
Essence of mint or anise	q. s.

Rub the gums several times a day with this powder, so as to prevent or reduce the swelling, among patients who are using mercury, and especially those who are rubbing with Neapolitan ointment.

SCIATICA.

Injection of Sciatica (LEREBOUTET).

Hydrochlorate of morphine	6 gr.
Neutral sulphate of atropine	½ gr.
Distilled water	2½ dr.

Dissolve.

Every six hours until there is a notable alleviation of the pain, make an injection of this solution into the cellular tissue of the posterior face of the thigh, using about half the fill of a pravaz syringe each time. By this means the pain is speedily allayed, even if the sciatica is not radically cured, without causing the symptoms of intolerance which the absorption of morphine often provokes.

Injections of Chloroform for Sciatica (E. BESNIER).

In stubborn sciatica inject a syringe full of chloroform (about 20 drops) at the highest point of the painful region; a second on a level with the great trochanter; a third about the head of the fibula; and a fourth near the ankle. If the pain does not disappear in 3 or 4 days it will be necessary to try some other mode of treatment,—such, for instance, as the use of a jet of chloride of methyl, which has been recommended by Dr. Debove.

SCARLET FEVER.

Soothing Potion (ARCHAMBAULT).

Bromide of potassium	½ to 1 dr.
Syrup of cherry-laurel	5 dr.
Syrup of diacodium	2½ dr.
Linden water	3 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in tablespoonfuls every hour, to children affected with scarlet fever,

on the appearance of delirium. To counteract angina, give chlorate of potash as a gargle, or for very young children, in the form of pastilles, or mixed with sugar. Keep the patient in bed as long as possible; take precautions against exposure to cold for 3 or 4 weeks, on account of the nephritis which appears from the 12th to the 23d day, and rarely after the fourth week. Cover the joints well, which are frequently attacked by rheumatism. Patient should remain in his chamber for 6 weeks; baths after the third week.—Cold-cream, glycerine, or starch to allay itching.—Moderate diet at first, but more abundant after the fever has passed.

Diaphoretic Potion (TROUSSEAU).

Spirit of Mindererus	2 dr.
Melissa water	2 oz.
Syrup of ether	5 dr.
Syrup of orange-flowers	5 dr.

Mix.

Give this potion by spoonfuls to patients who have the first symptoms of scarlet fever, but in whom the eruption is slow to appear.—Warm aromatic infusions.

SCURVY.

Antiscorbutic Collutorium (DELIOUX).

Pulverized myrrh	1 dr.
Syrup of ratany	1 oz.

Mix.

Touch scorbutic ulcerations of the mouth with a brush dipped in this mixture. From time to time, in the intervals between the swabbing, the patient will use a gargle prepared with an infusion of bramble leaves sweetened with mulberry syrup, adding for each glassful about 2½ drachms of tincture of myrrh.

Antiscorbutic Gargle.

Decoction of cinchona	4 oz.
Lemon juice	6 dr.
Tincture of myrrh	4 dr.
Honey of roses	1½ oz.

Make a gargle, to be used in scurvy.—Tonic diet, composed of roast meats and fresh vegetables; out-door exercise.

Antiscorbutic Potion (BUCQUOY).

Melissa water	4 oz.
Lemon-juice	2 oz.
Brandy	2½ dr.
Syrup of cinchona	1½ oz.

Make a potion, to be given in grave cases of scurvy, when there is extreme debility and serious disturbance of the digestive functions.—Cress and roast meat at meals.

Solution for Scorbutic Ulcers.

Chlorate of potash	5 dr.
Distilled water	7 oz.

Dissolve.

Soak strips of lint in this solution, and apply them two or three times a day to scorbutic ulcers, to hasten their healing.

Antiscorbutic Tincture (COPLAND).

Catechu	6 dr.
Myrrh	4 dr.
Grey cinchona	2 dr.
Balsam of Peru	1½ dr.
Tincture of horse-radish	1½ oz.

Rectified spirits of wine

Macerate the first 4 substances in the alcohol for 15 days, then add the tincture of horse-radish and filter.—This tincture is to be extended in

some water before being used to touch the spongy and easy-bleeding gums of persons affected with the scurvy.—Mixed with eighteen times its volume of infusion of red roses, it may be advantageously employed as a gargle whenever it is desired to tonify the membranes of the mouth.

SCROFULA.

Iodized Saponaceous Liniment.

Dried soap	6 dr.
Iodide of potassium	6 dr.
Glycerine	4 dr.
Essence of lemon	½ dr.
Distilled water	5 oz.

Put the iodide, the glycerine and about 2 ounces of water into a bottle of some 10 ounces' capacity. Then dissolve in a water-bath the soap in the rest of the water and filter the solution, still warm, into the bottle containing the iodide; let it rest a few minutes, and then mix by shaking. Then add the ess. lemon, shaking the bottle well at the same time, and again every two hours, in order to obtain a soft white and homogeneous jelly. This liniment is used as a discutient for rubbing engorgements of the ganglions and scrofulous swellings.

Lotion for Scrofulous Acne (BAZIN).

Borax	8 to 15 gr.
Subcarbonate of soda . . .	8 to 30 gr.
Pure glycerine	2 to 4 dr.
Distilled water	10 oz.

Dissolve.

Wash the face 3 or 4 times a day with this lotion in scrofulous acne of a pustulous nature. Every 2 or 3 days apply oil of cade or saponinated coal-tar. If the pustules are small they will generally disappear quite promptly.—In the scrofulous form of acne the author recommends preparations of iron, salt water and waters containing bromo-iodides, or common salt and sulphur, or weak sulphur waters.—Cod-liver oil and wines of quinine and gentian are also efficacious in this form of acne.

Caustic Ointment for Scrofulides (HARDY).

Prepared lard	2 dr.
Bi-iodide of mercury . . .	2 dr.
<i>Mix.</i>	

This ointment is used for scrofulous eruptions, whether scaly, pustulous or even tuberculous, when there is no ulceration, or if the latter is but superficial.—Spread a light coat of the ointment over the diseased part; this causes a sort of artificial erysipelas, which has the same effect and induces a modification as promptly and almost as effectively as spontaneous erysipelas.

Ointment for Chronic Scrofulides (BAZIN).

Iodide of lead	15 to 45 gr.
Extract of hemlock . . .	15 to 45 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Make an ointment, for rubbing on inflamed ganglions in cases of chronic scrofula.—The iodide of lead may be replaced by iodide of potassium or sodium.—Internally prescribe cod-liver oil and syrup of iodide of iron in drinks of hop-tea, marsh-trefoil, burdock, or walnut-leaves.

Ointment for Ganglionary Scrofula (BAZIN).

Extract of hemlock . . .	1 to 2 dr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

This ointment is recommended for scrofulous eruptions of small extent and not soft, located on exposed parts of the body.—If the glands are

swollen and soft, hasten their opening by poultices; lance them and apply caustics, such as splints of chloride of zinc, Vienna caustic or chromic acid.

Ointment for Scrofulous Erythema (GUIBOUT).

Fresh washed lard	4 dr.
Bi-iodide of mercury . . .	1 dr.
<i>Mix for an ointment.</i>	

In scrofulous erythema, with or without scaly-ness, begin by treating with starch poultices. In case this does not succeed, the diseased surfaces may be sometimes favorably modified by swabbing with oil of cade or tincture of iodine. But if they remain without effect, recourse must be had to the ointment of bi-iodide of mercury. A coat of this ointment spread on the diseased parts causes a violent inflammation which is characterized by a veritable impetigo. However, this intense, acute artificial inflammation, especially when it is renewed several times by repeated applications of the same ointment after the impetiginous crusts have fallen, usually produces a profound modification in the vitality of the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues, and this modification is often shown by the disappearance of the hypertrophy and morbid coloration.

Discutient Ointment (J. SIMON).

Extract of conium	1 dr.
Extract of belladonna . . .	1 dr.
Iodide of potassium	1 dr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Make an ointment, to be used for rubbing strumous, engorged ganglions.—Depurative medication internally.

Antiscrofulous Potion (GUIBOUT).

Iodide of potassium	30 gr.
Tincture of iodine	15 m.
Tannin	15 gr.
Syrup of cinchona	1½ oz.
Gum julep	5 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in 4 doses at intervals of 2 hours, to adults affected with various scrofulous maladies. For children reduce the proportion of the active ingredients according to age.

Antistrumous Potion (GUÉPIN).

Hydrochlorate of ammonia . .	45 gr.
Iodide of potassium	1 dr.
Antiscorbutic syrup	1½ oz.
Linden water	3 oz.

Make a potion, to be given in teaspoonfuls morning and evening in cases of strumous engorgement.—Bitter depurative herb-teas (fumaria, wild pansy, burdock, gentian); cod-liver oil before meals, salt baths, out-door exercise, tonic and strengthening food.

Antiscrofulous Syrup (VERNEUIL).

Iodide of potassium	1 dr.
Tincture of iodine	1 dr.
Syrup of gentian	5 oz.
Syrup of cinchona	5 oz.

Dissolve.

Dose, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls daily, for persons affected with scrofula.—Cod-liver oil and bitter herb-teas.

Caustic Solutions for Scrofulous Eruptions (HARDY).

Iodide of potassium	2 dr.
Pure iodine	45 gr. to 1 dr.
Distilled water	1 oz.

Dissolve.

To be used for slightly cauterizing scrofulous

sores, to facilitate their healing. In addition antiscrofulous and bitter preparations are recommended internally, together with a tonic diet, in which roast meats should largely enter.—Sulphurous and sea baths.

Resolvent Antistrumous Solution (DESCROIZILLES).

Common salt	1½ oz.
Sulphate of magnesia	4 dr.
Tincture of iodine	15 m.
Distilled water	5 oz.

Dissolve.

Soak compresses in this solution and apply them to strumous swellings in children. At the same time order general treatment appropriate to the condition of the subject.

Treatment of Scrofulous Gumma (E. BESNIER).

In case of doubt as to the nature of a soft tumor or gumma, commence with antisyphilitic medication. If this fails and there is a conviction that it is of scrofulous origin, prescribe cod-liver oil, iron, arsenic, inhalations of oxygen and improved diet. If the internal treatment is ineffective, destroy as soon as possible the focus of the trouble, by means of appropriate caustics, such as chloride of zinc. The scraper may also render useful service.

SECRETION OF MILK.

Antilacteal Boluses (BOUCHUT and DESPRÉS).

Pulv. acetate of soda	2½ dr.
Pulv. camphor	1 dr.
Pulv. nitrate of potash . . .	1 dr.
Elderberry root	q. s.

Make into 60 boluses and take 2 morning and evening to stop the secretion of milk.—Restricted diet.

Liniment for Stopping Secretion of Milk (GARDNER).

Essence of peppermint	1½ dr.
Essence of bergamot	1½ dr.
Castor oil	4 oz.
Camphor	40 gr.

Make a liniment with which the breasts are to be rubbed when it is desired to stop the secretion.

SEBORRHœA.

Ointment for Seborrhœa (E. VIDAL).

Precipitated sulphur	4 dr.
Castor oil	2 oz.
Cocoa butter	3 dr.
Balsam of Peru	½ dr.

The relative proportion of oil and cocoa butter should be modified according to the season, so as to obtain a more or less firm ointment.—Rub the scalp morning and evening in case of dry seborrhœa, which is often wrongly taken for dandruff.

Treatment of Seborrhœa of the Eyelids (CHAVOT).

Seborrhœa of the eyelids is generally connected with lymphatism, anemia, gastric troubles, and especially with functional disorders of the genital organs. Therefore the treatment should first be directed against the lymphatism, anemia, or dyspepsia which sometimes give rise to the affection. —The local treatment consists in most assiduous cleanliness. If it is a case of fluid seborrhœa, wash the eyelids carefully with warm soap and water; if it is dry, soften the crusts by light rubbing with oil of sweet almonds. When these precautions are taken, it remains to modify the secretion of the sebaceous glands, and for this purpose

either salves with a basis of oxide of zinc or carbonate of lead, or compresses soaked in an aromatic spirituous solution or a light astringent are employed.

SPASMS.

Antispasmodic Pills.

Pulverized castoreum	8 gr.
Pulverized valerian	20 gr.
Oxide of zinc	15 gr.
Extract of valerian	q. s.
<i>Make 10 pills.</i>	

Dose, 3 daily, as calmatives and antispasmodics.

Antispasmodic and Antineuronalgic Pills (RAYER).

Extract of valerian	15 gr.
Assafetida	15 gr.
Galbanum	15 gr.
Castoreum	15 gr.
<i>Make 18 pills.</i>	

Give 1 of these pills in the morning, at noon, and at night daily, as an antispasmodic and antineuronalgic anodyne. Combat the local pains by chloroform liniment or by small blisters dressed with morphine. If the patient is anemic, he should take a preparation of iron before the two principal meals.

Handy Antispasmodic Potion (HERMANT).

Essence of mint	15 m.
Alcohol, 80°	1½ dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	2½ dr.
Sulphuric ether	1 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

Ten drops added to a tablespoonful of sweetened water will give immediately 4 drachms of antispasmodic potion, so that in the country the doctor can always have handy a ready prepared medicament condensed in small volume.

SPERMATORRHœA.

Pills for Spermatorrhœa.

Lupulin	10 gr.
Pulverized camphor	10 gr.
Extract of belladonna . . .	2 gr.
<i>Make 10 pills.</i>	

Dose, from 2 to 5 daily, to check nocturnal emissions.—Cold lotions on the perineum; water-cure treatment; tonic and strengthening diet.

Pills for Spermatorrhœa (GUIPON).

Vallet's pill-paste	2½ dr.
Lupulin	1 dr.
Pulverized castoreum . . .	2 dr.
<i>Make 100 pills.</i>	

Dose, from 2 to 8 daily, for spermatorrhœa.—Make a prolonged injection into the urethra every evening on going to bed, with saturn-water.—Cold lotions and immersions; abstain rigorously from all excitants; keep the bowels free.

STOMATITIS.

Solution for Mercurial Stomatitis (GEISSE).

Tincture of iodine	1 dr.
Cinnamon water	2 oz.
Syrup of cinnamon	5 dr.
Distilled water	8 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

To be used for rinsing the mouth in mercurial stomatitis with abundant salivation. If the breath is fetid, replace the above by the following:

Chlorinated water	2½ dr.
Decoction of marshmallow . .	10 oz.
Honey of roses	1½ oz.

Tonic and Antiseptic Collutorium.

Lime-water	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Tincture of myrrh	2 dr.
Honey of roses	2 dr.

Mix.

Paint several times a day, superficial ulcerations of the mucous membranes of the mouth.

Astringent and Deterotive Gargle (BRANDE).

Decoction of cinchona	3 oz.
Infusion of red roses	3 oz.
Tincture of myrrh	2 dr.
Hydrochloric acid	10 m.

Mix and filter.

Used as an astringent and deterrent in inflammation of the mouth and throat.

Powder for Mercurial Stomatitis (VIDAL).

Pulverized red cinchona	$1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Pulverized ratany	4 dr.

Mix.

Rub the teeth and gums twice a day with this powder to prevent mercurial stomatitis.

Gargle for Ulcerous Stomatitis (JACCOUD).

Chlorate of potash	$1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Tincture of cochlearia	1 oz.
Syrup of cinchona	1 oz.
Decoction of cinchona	8 oz.

Make a solution with which the throat is to be gargled every 2 or 3 hours.—For nourishment, meat-hash, soups and Bordeaux wine.—The patient should suck several tablets of chlorate of potash during the day.

Mixture for Mercurial Stomatitis (J. SIMON).

Tincture of cochlearia	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Tincture of cinchona	2 dr.
Tincture of catechu	1 dr.
Tincture of benzoin	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Botot's water	7 oz.

Mix.

Mix a small quantity of this with warm water and gargle the throat morning and evening, to prevent the development of mercurial stomatitis when treating for syphilis.—If the stomatitis appears notwithstanding the use of this mixture, prescribe chlorate of potash, both as a potion and in form of mouth-wash.

Dentifrice Powder for Mercurial Stomatitis.

Pulverized chlorate of potash	6 dr.
Pulverized cinchona	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Pulverized catechu	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Pulverized tannin	15 gr.
Prepared chalk	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Essence of mint	5 m.

Mix.

Rub the teeth and gums morning and evening with this powder in cases where mercurial preparations are being used for syphilitic affections. Rinse the mouth carefully after each meal.—By using this means mercurial inflammation of the mouth may often be avoided.

Solution for Mercurial Stomatitis (GOSSELIN).

Chlorate of potash	1 dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	15 m.
Cherry-laurel water	4 dr.
Distilled water	4 dr.

Dissolve.

Soak plugs of lint in this solution and insert them between the gums and the cheeks of both jaws. The patient will keep them there several hours each day, spitting when necessary, and renewing them when required.

Chlorinated Gargle.

Liquid chloride of lime	3 dr.
Mellite of roses	6 dr.
Distilled water	5 oz.

Mix.

Recommended for angina, ulcerous stomatitis, and fetidity of the breath.

STRABISMUS (Squinting).**Collyrium for Strabismus (BOUCHERON).**

Neutral sulphate of atropine	1 gr.
Distilled water	4 dr.

Dissolve.

Instil 3 drops of this wash into the eyes of infants, morning and evening, at the commencement of convergent strabismus, and while the trouble is still intermittent. The eyes will become straight in a few weeks if the treatment is begun at once. Older persons, when reading, should use convex glasses, to remedy the hypermetropia, which is the first cause of squinting. When convergent strabismus has become constant, the only remedy is strabotomy.

SYNCOPE (Fainting).**Wine Enema.**

White wine	4 oz.
Brandy	4 oz.
Warm water	4 oz.

Mix.

Employed as an enema to prevent fainting after considerable loss of blood, such as experienced by women in laborious parturition.

FCETID SWEATING.**Lotion for Fœtid Perspiration (ORTEGA).**

Chloral hydrate	15 gr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Dissolve.

Sponge the feet every night with this solution and wrap them in a napkin moistened with it. In a few days the odor disappears and the small ulcers heal up.

Mixture for Perspiration (G. HERR).

Extract of saturn	6 dr.
Tincture of arnica	6 dr.
Sydenham's laudanum	6 dr.
Water	3 oz.

Mix.

Soak some lint with this mixture, and with it cover the feet, taking care that it enters between the toes. Cover the whole with a compress to avoid soiling the clothes. Follow this every evening for about a month.—The mixture is also efficacious for contusions, sprains and fractures without wounds.

Powder for Sweating of the Feet (HAGER).

Calcined alum	1 dr.
Salicylic acid	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Wheat starch	4 dr.
Venice talc	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Mix and make an impalpable powder.

Wash the feet with warm water, and dust the powder on carefully with a piece of cotton-wool.

Powder for Fœtid Perspiration (VIEUSSE).

In case of fœtid perspiration of the feet, either from the dermis being uncovered by the maceration of the epidermis or because the skin has undergone some alteration, rub the feet, not forgetting the spaces between the toes, with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce of sub-nitrate of bismuth, repeating the rubbing

every day for a fortnight or so. After the second application the perspiration becomes less abundant and the soreness disappears rapidly. The epidermis loses its whitish color and adheres more firmly to the underlying dermis; the secretion of the sweat and sebaceous glands diminishes; the perspiration is less irritating, and about the sixth day the skin resumes its natural appearance.

SYPHILIS.

Depurative Drops (SIGMUND).

Tincture of iodine	1 dr.
Tincture of nux-vomica . . .	15 gr.
Fowler's liquor	15 m.

Mix.

Five drops to be taken in the evening in sweetened water by patients afflicted with syphilis complicated with scurvy, and in cases of lupus attributable to a syphilitic diathesis. Increase the number of drops every third day until reaching 15, which number should not be exceeded.

Antisyphilitic Injection (VAN DEN CORPUT).

Deutochloride of mercury . .	2 gr.
Chloride of sodium	15 gr.
Distilled water	1½ oz.

Make a solution, 4 or 5 drops of which are to be injected under the skin twice a day. Dr. Van den Corput has seen this injection used in treating syphilis in the hospital for that disease in Rome, and affirms that they do not cause small local tumors such as are produced by calomel.

Antisyphilitic Injection (STAUR).

Bichloride of mercury	20 gr.
Hydrochlorate of ammonia . .	20 gr.
Chloride of sodium	1 dr.
Distilled water	4 oz.

Dissolve and filter.

In another vessel dissolve the white of one egg in sufficient distilled water to obtain 4 ounces of solution, filter and add to the other solution. The mean quantity of this liquor to be used is 2 injections of 15 drops daily.—According to the author, this chloro-albuminous solution has the advantage of avoiding the local accidents which occur when a little too strong dose of sublimate is injected. A syringe of glass, boxwood or hard rubber should be used for this solution.

Antisyphilitic Lotion (MARTINEAU).

Chloral hydrate	2½ dr.
Tincture of eucalyptus . . .	2½ dr.
Distilled water	1 qt.

Dissolve.

Use as a lotion morning and evening, for syphilitic eruptions on the vulvæ.

Lotion for Syphilitic Patches (MAURIAC).

Bichloride of mercury	3 gr.
Hydrochlorate of ammonia .	10 gr.
Eau de cologne	1½ oz.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Make a solution, to be used as a lotion for the colored patches produced by certain syphilitic affections.—In case this wash is not sufficient, apply compresses soaked with the same solution.

Antisyphilitic Pills (LABOULBÈNE).

Double mercurial ointment . .	1 dr.
Amygdalin soap	½ dr.
Extract of cinchona	15 gr.
Gummy extract of opium . .	15 gr.
Pulv. marshmallow q. s. for 40 pills.	

These pills should be well tolerated by the stomach on account of the cinchona and opium.

They are remarkably effective in precocious syphilitic disorders, where there is need of rapid action. The dose is 1 to 3 for men and 1 to 2 for women. If salivation should appear, combat it with chlorate of potash.

Antisyphilitic Pills (VELPEAU).

Proto-iodide of mercury	1 gr.
Acetate of morphine	1 gr.
Thridace	3 gr.
Make 6 pills.	

Dose, 2 daily, for secondary syphilis.

Pills for Syphilis (VIDAL).

Bichloride of mercury	1 gr.
Extract of thebain	1 gr.
Crumb of bread . . . q. s. for 6 pills.	
Dose, 2 daily in syphilis.	

Antisyphilitic Ointment (DIDAY).

Mineral turbeth	45 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.
Mix.	

If there are large, thick crusts of impetigo, ecthyma, or rupia on the scalp of syphilitic subjects, spread upon the diseased part, in the evening, a coat of lard, which is then to be covered with a poultice of linseed meal, on top of which is fixed a sheet of wadding. In the morning remove cautiously the softened crust, and rub gently the diseased parts twice a day with a small quantity of the above ointment.—In case of ulceration, place pieces of lint smeared with the same ointment in the sores.

Antisyphilitic Ointment (ROLLET).

Proto-iodide of mercury	15 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.
Make an ointment.	

In cases of crusty syphilitic ulcers, apply a softening poultice to remove the crusts, and then dress the bare ulceration with lint on which a thin coat of above ointment has been spread.

Pomade and Lotion for Syphilitic Alopecia (MAURIAC).

Mineral turbeth	8 gr.
Sulphate of quinine	8 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Make a pomade, intended for syphilitic alopecia. Remove the dandruff-scabs which often accompany this eruption by using the following solution as a lotion:

Carbonate of soda	15 gr.
Borax	8 gr.
Distilled water	10 oz.

Ointment for Syphilitic Eruptions on the Face (DIDAY).

Bi-iodide of mercury	12 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Make an ointment, with which the brown or coffee-colored patches which develop on the cheeks and chin of women, and in the form of scabs in the beard of men, are to be rubbed 2 or 3 times a day. The rubbing should last about 2 minutes, and be sufficiently vigorous to irritate the skin. If after 2 rubbings with an interval of 12 hours between, the skin has not become red and sensitive, add 6 grains more of bi-iodide, and continue the treatment till this effect is produced. As soon as the irritation of the skin is produced, stop the rubbing and wait for 5 days. At the end of this time, when the irritation of the rubbing will have subsided, if the eruption is not completely effaced, wash it several times a day with Gowland's liquor,

and apply a piece of Vigo's cerecloth on going to bed, keeping it on all night. Remove it in the morning and cleanse the place with olive oil.

Ointment for Syphilitic Psoriasis (MAURIAC).

Oil of cade	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Neapolitan ointment	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Vaseline	1 oz.

Mix.

To be applied every night and morning to syphilitic psoriasis on the palms and soles of the feet.

Ointment for Syphilis (E. VIDAL)

Neapolitan ointment	2 oz.
Balsam of Peru	4 dr.

Mix.

Rub every day the calves of the legs, which have first been lathered; then cover them with a compress of flannel. This treatment may continue for 2 or 3 months without producing salivation if the patient is obliged to clean the teeth 3 times a day, using the following mixture as a dentifrice: powdered ratany, 1 drachm, powdered red cinchona, 4 drachms.

Salve for Syphilitic Ulcers (MAURIAC).

Mineral turpeth	30 to 45 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Make a salve to be used for impetiginous eruptions of the scalp, discolored patches on the cheeks and chin, scaly eruptions in the beard, and patches on the face, hands, and wrists. Rub the diseased part for 5 minutes with this salve, or until it has slightly irritated the skin. Treat in the same way the small papulous and warty growths on the nostrils, the folds of the neck, and the corners of the mouth. If the latter are cracked, touch them with a splint of wood dipped in acid nitrate of mercury, or in a saturated solution of chloride of zinc.

Ointment for Syphilitic Ulcers (TERRILLON).

Pyrogallic acid	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Starch	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Vaseline	1 oz.

Mix and preserve in a glass-stoppered bottle.—Spread this ointment on lint and apply once a day to venereal ulcers. Only make 2 applications when the ulcer is very large. After the second dressing the chances will be found to have lost their virulence.—The ointment may be replaced by a powder composed of equal parts of pyrogallic acid and starch, which can be spread over the ulcer by an insufflator.

Antisyphilitic Syrup (BAZIN).

Bi-iodide of mercury	1 gr.
Iodide of potassium	$1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Simple syrup	14 oz.

Make a compound syrup, which is to be given in doses of 1 or 2 teaspoonsfuls daily to children affected with symptoms of tertiary syphilis.

Syrup for Syphilis (E. VIDAL).

Deuto-iodide of mercury	$2\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Iodide of potassium	4 dr.
Distilled water	2 oz.
Syrup of cinchona	14 oz.

Make a solution, which is not to be filtered, and which should remain turbid, as the iodo-mercurial compounds are found in the precipitate.—Give 2 tablespoonsfuls of this syrup in an infusion of mint or linden before meals, or in the morning and evening, for ceciated syphilitic affections observable in the second year of the disease. Gibert's syrup may also be used.—Syphilitic

headache or neuralgia are generally very much improved after 10 days' administration of from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of iodide of potassium daily. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm should not be given, and in a somewhat abundant liquid (infusion of dandelion, etc.), for it is small doses that produce iodism in depriving the patient of the benefit of the diuretic action which the iodide of potassium possesses in doses over $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm. The belladonna diminishes the iodic irritation and congestion of the oculo-nasal membranes.

Iodized Coffee Syrup (CALVO, Sr.).

Syrup of coffee	1 pt.
Iodide of potassium	4 dr.

Dissolve.

Coffee syrup is an excellent vehicle to disguise the taste of the iodide of potassium and to render this valuable medicament more agreeable to patients.

Tonic Depurative Syrup (MAURIAC).

Arsenate of soda	2 gr.
Syrup of cinchona	10 oz.

Make a syrup, of which 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls are to be given daily to dactrous or herpetic subjects in cases of papulo-squamous syphilitic eruptions which become concentrated on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet and attack the tongue simultaneously. It can also be used in syphilitic affections complicated by eczema, prurigo or relapsed herpes.—To scrofulous subjects with syphilis prescribe, besides the specific treatment, tonics, bitters, iodine, cod-liver oil and preparations of iron; to rheumatics, a moderate alkaline medication.

Treatment of Tertiary Syphilitic Symptoms (DIDAY).

In case of ulcerated ectymas of the lower part of the legs, of nodus on the forearm, and of purulent bleeding rhinitis, give 8 grains of iodide of potassium in the morning and the same in the evening. If a favorable result has been obtained at the end of a week, continue the same dose for another week. If the contrary has been the case, double or even treble it. In about 8 weeks suspend the medication for a week, and if the patient is not entirely cured continue the iodide at the dose first given.—In case of gumma which tends visibly to ulceration, of torturing osteoscopic pains, or of a tumor of the bone which compresses the marrow, prescribe morning and evening a glass of water containing 1 tablespoonful of the following solution:

Iodide of potassium	1 oz.
Distilled water	1 pt.

Every 5 days the dose is to be increased 1 spoonful, until the patient takes 5 spoonfuls in the morning and 5 at night. Continue this dose for a month, and then diminish the quantity in the same gradation.

Treatment of Syphilitic Ectyma (CHAMBARD).

For superficial syphilitic ectyma use dressings of Vigo's cerecloth and ordinary mercurial treatment internally. For deep-seated venereal ectyma, employ a mixed medication with Gibert's syrup or rubbing with Neapolitan ointment and iodide of potassium internally. Remove the crusts by means of rubber coverings, repeated bathtings, poultices, or vapor douches; then apply to the bare ulcerations an occlusive dressing with Vigo's plaster, renewed every 24 or 48 hours, preceding the application with a warm bath. If this dressing does not arouse the vitality of the ulcers,

paint them with tincture of iodine or a solution of nitrate of silver of 1 per cent strength; or dust them with iodoform.

Treatment of Syphilitic Myopathy (MAURIAC).

Syphilitic myopathy of the first and second stages will give way to the mercury alone, but a mixed medication (mercury and iodide of potassium) seems more effective. The local agents, such as emollients, irritants, resolvents, rubbing with mercurial and iodized ointments, and applications of Vigo's bands, are useful adjuncts to internal treatment.—In gummous myopathies it is necessary to give very large doses of iodide of potassium to produce a rapid resolution, prevent degeneration of the muscles and the infirmities which it brings. Some cases are refractory to iodide of potassium: the cachectic condition of the patient prevents it from producing its curative effect; but mostly, when the specific cause of the myopathy is discovered, and the lesion is not too far advanced, the trouble can be cured by the remedies used for other syphilitic affections.

Treatment of Syphilitic Rhinitis (DIDAY).

In cases of syphilitic rhinitis (or inflammation of the membrane of the nose), whether catarrhal, purulent or ulcerous, besides the internal use of iodide of potassium, the inhalation of cinnabar vapor morning and evening is recommended. A pinch of powdered cinnabar is placed on a piece of red hot iron and the vapor gently inhaled by the nose, repeating several times. The patient should also snuff into the nostrils, so as to return by the mouth, a little of Labarraque's liquor, either pure or diluted with water, taken in the hollow of the hand.—Avoid removing the hardened mucus with the fingers or by too strong blowing.—Three times a day snuff a pinch of a powder composed of 2 drachms each of lycopodium and calomel.—Lastly, as an auxiliary to above treatment as well as to remove the bad odor, make injections of carbolized water into the nostrils, by means of an atomizer.

Treatment of Cerebral Syphilis (A. FOURNIER).

In cerebral syphilis Prof. Fournier usually prescribes iodide of potassium in doses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms daily, and daily rubbing with from 1 to 3 drachms of Neapolitan ointment. This treatment is continued as long as cerebral symptoms appear, excepting that at the end of 6 or 8 weeks it is suspended for a few days; then continue the rubbings alone for about 20 days, which then give place to the iodide of potassium internally exclusively, and so on, alternating the two modes of treatment so as to prevent habituation, which would diminish their efficacy. After the cerebral manifestations have disappeared, the treatment should be resumed from time to time to prevent relapses. Lastly, the patient is advised to avoid in the future, 1st, all venereal excesses; 2d, intellectual fatigue; 3d, alcoholic excesses; 4th, all kinds of fatigue that may provoke congestion of the nervous centres.

Treatment of Syphilis (ROLLET).

In the first stage of syphilis administer mercury until the complete disappearance of the chancre, induration, and inflammation of the lymphatics and glands. Then diminish the doses of mercury, which is sometimes associated with quinine and tonics, and is generally continued for about 3 months consecutively.—If slight secondary symptoms should appear, such as mucous patches in the throat, exanthematic eruptions, or scabs on the scalp, prescribe mercury in larger doses to-

gether with local treatment, and when all the symptoms have disappeared, decrease the doses again, but continue its use for 3 months. At the end of this time, whether secondary accidents have developed or not, after the medication with mercury, the patient is subjected to a course of iodide of potassium for 3 or 4 weeks, and a little later another course of mercury for about a month.—If the patient does not present himself until the secondary stage, proceed in the same manner.—In the third stage the specific par excellence is iodide of potassium, which is to be administered for a length of time which cannot be laid down in advance. Prescribe it every 2 days or even every day, with periods of rest more or less prolonged. Generally the treatment is concluded by a course of mercury.

Treatment of Hepatic Syphilis (RENDU).

Iodide of potassium seems to be the most effective remedy for hepatic engorgement united with syphilis. Prescribe 15 grains daily at first, increasing the dose progressively to about 1 drachm. If the patient is cachectic, or there is diarrhea or edema of the legs, associate iodide of iron and preparations of cinchona with the iodide of potassium.—As for mercurial medication, it may be employed, 1st, when the iodide of potassium is badly supported; 2d, when the general condition is bad and it is urgent to modify rapidly the condition of the system. In this case it is recommended to rub mercury under the arms, on the stomach or the groins, suspending in time to avoid salivation.—Warm douches followed by very short cold ones over the entire body, and especially over the region of the liver.

Treatment of Syphilis in Children (DIDAY).

In grave cases commence by prescribing one-tenth of a grain of sublimate in 3 doses in 24 hours. Increase the dose every third day by one-fifth of a grain until a perceptible effect is produced, either on the mouth or on the symptoms; then diminish the daily dose as for adults; so as to maintain a slight excitement of the gums. Once a day rub with a half drachm or less of simple mercurial ointment at first, increasing the quantity afterwards if necessary at each rubbing. This should be done only every other day if the skin is too tender. Every 2, 3 or 4 days, give a bath to which is added $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of sublimate, which may be increased gradually until it contains from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms, according to the age of the patient. The bath should last for half an hour—Internally iodide of potassium may be given at first in doses of 1 grain, increasing the quantity rapidly. In many cases it is advantageous to associate the iodide with the mercury by making a mixed treatment. Prescribe, for instance, Van Swieten's liquor in doses of 1 teaspoonful divided into several times, mixed with milk or sweetened water. In applying these remedies, account should be taken of the age of the children, their strength, their development and the intensity of the disease.

Treatment of Syphilitic Skin Disorders (MAURIAC).

In exanthematic syphilitic skin disorders, the author prescribes the proto-iodide of mercury in doses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains daily, and succeeds in making them disappear quite rapidly. In the papulous forms, which are much the most tenacious, it is often necessary to increase the quantity of protoiodide. In such a case it is preferable to use the sublimate, of which $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a grain are

given daily. If the eruptions resist and are too slow in changing color and disappearing, rub with Neapolitan ointment. As soon as a certain curative effect has appeared, continue the mercurial medication, while decreasing the dose little by little until all the papulae have disappeared, and then suspend the treatment entirely. Resume the treatment whenever there is any indication of a new eruption. If it is slow in appearing, wait for 4 or 5 weeks more or less according to circumstances, before recommending the use of the remedies.

Treatment of Scaly and Crusty Syphilitic Eruptions (ROLLET and CHAMBARD).

Remove the scales and crusts by means of vapor baths, poultices, or with a covering of rubber cloth. Prescribe a warm bath and paint the sores with tincture of iodine, or cauterize them lightly with a pencil of nitrate of silver; then dress them with imbricated strips of Vigo's cerecloth. In cases of impetigo, rupia and deep erythema, this treatment allays the pain and irritation and rapidly transforms the specific sores into simple ones.—If the case is one of ulcerous sores of a destructive tendency, before applying the Vigo's plaster, cauterize the ulcer somewhat vigorously with a pencil of nitrate of silver, chloride of gold, or, if necessary, with fire.

TABES DORSALIS.

Treatment of Tabes Dorsalis (F. RAYMOND).

To allay the intense pain recourse must be had to hypodermic injections of morphine. Effort should also be made to associate atropine with morphine, which gives a greater anodyne effect with much weaker doses of both the morphine and the atropine than if these alkaloids are employed separately. If the subcutaneous injections should prove insufficient, give chloral temporarily, and then bromides of potassium, sodium, calcium, salicylate of soda and hydrobromate of quinine. Electricity and actual cautery may also be tried to alleviate for the moment the darting pains.—Iodide of potassium internally, rubbing with chloroform liniment, and sulphurous baths, succeed sometimes in producing the same effect. In some cases good results are obtained by keeping rubber bags filled with ice or water of a suitable temperature on the spinal column.

FRECKLES.

Lotion for Freckles (HARDY).

Bichloride of mercury	1 dr.
Sulphate of zinc	2 dr.
Camphorated spirits	2½ dr.
Distilled water	10 oz.

Dissolve.

Dilute this solution with 2 or 3 parts of water and apply with a small piece of sponge every day, to remove freckles. The lotion produces a slight excoriation of the skin and the freckles disappear quickly. (This mixture is sold under the name of "antiphellic water").

Salve for Freckles of Pregnancy (NEUMANN).

Chrysophanic acid	12 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.

Mix.

Rub gently on the skin, which has been previously washed with soap and water, and place a piece of linen over it to prevent the salve from running. Apply in this way 3 or 4 times at intervals of 2 days, taking care not to touch the eyelids, and not to use too strong a salve on a delicate

skin. The parts which have been rubbed become red, the skin scabs off and the freckles disappear.—This same remedy may be used for pigmentary patches which appear at other times.

Treatment of Ephelis or Freckles (HALKIN).

To remove freckles, dip a badger-hair pencil in concentrated carabolic acid and remove the surplus carefully; then stretch the skin, which has been previously washed and dried, between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and lay on a single coat of acid, exactly limited by the freckle, and allow it to dry.—This cauterization produces a thin scab which should not be removed, but will fall off itself in 8 or 10 days. The skin will then retain a slightly reddish color, which will gradually disappear and assume its normal tint.

PIMPLES.

Liniment for Black Pimples (HÉBRA).

Green soap	2 oz.
Spirits of wine	3 oz.
Essence of lavender	25 m.
Essence of bergamot	25 m.

Mix.

Wash the skin with rather warm water and rub more or less vigorously with a piece of sponge soaked with the above liniment. Then expel the pimples with the nails of the two thumbs or by pressing them with the end of a watch-key.—After every sitting rub the skin with a neutral fatty body, such as oil of sweet almonds, vaseline, or glycerate of starch.

SCALD HEAD.

Cosmetic for Scald Head (DESCROIZILLES).

Croton oil	5 dr.
Beeswax	2½ dr.
Cocoa-butter	2½ dr.

Mix.

Cut the hair close to the crusts of scald head (*herpes tonsurans*) and promote the shedding of the crusts by oily applications; then rub the patches gently for a minute or two with a small quantity of the above cosmetic. The skin and the hair-follicles become inflamed causing the hairs that are infested with parasites to fall out.

Lotion for Scald Head (HARDY).

Bichloride of mercury	15 gr.
Alcohol	q. s.
Distilled water	1 pt.
	<i>Dissolve.</i>

Recommended for treatment of scald head.—Pull out all diseased hairs, and immediately after apply this solution to the scalp with a sponge, repeating the operation night and morning for 8 days. At the end of this time rub the patches with a sulphur ointment to insure the destruction of the fungus.

Salve for Scald Head (BAZIN).

Mineral turbeth	8 to 15 gr.
Oil of sweet almonds	½ dr.
Glycerine	½ dr.
Prepared lard	4 oz.

Mix.

Spread a coat of oil of cade over the affected patches, so as to deaden the sensibility of the skin, and then pull out the hair, which is thus rendered easy and painless. Immediately after the depilation while the pores in which the roots of the hairs were still open, wash the scalp with an aqueous solution of sublimate (1 part in 500), using a soft brush, a sponge or a piece of lint for the purpose.

Continue these lotions morning and evening for 2 or 3 days, and then apply the above salve, which will be continued till a complete cure is effected. Ordinarily 2 or 3 depilations are necessary before this result is obtained.

Solution for Parasitic Cutaneous Diseases (T. FOX).

Bichloride of mercury	4 gr.
Hydrochlorate of ammonia	30 gr.
Alcohol	6 dr.
Rose-water	6 oz.

Dissolve.

To be used as a lotion for cutaneous diseases caused by the presence of parasites.

Solution for Scald Head (HÉBRA).

Carbolic acid	1½ dr.
Glycerine	2 oz.
Alcohol	2 oz.

Mix.

Cover the patches with a piece of flannel soaked in oil, which is to be left in place for 24 hours; then scrape off the crusts, pull out the hairs, and rub the diseased places twice a day with green soap; lastly cover them with compresses soaked in the above solution.

THROMBOSIS.

Salve for Venous Thrombosis (N.G. DE MUSSY).

Extract of thebain	45 gr.
Extract of belladonna	45 gr.
Extract of hyoscyamus	45 gr.
Extract of hemlock seeds	45 gr.
Purified axungia	1 oz.

Make a salve, which is to be spread along the course of extravasated veins in patients affected with typhoid fever. Each application is to be followed by a poultice.

TREMBLING.

Treatment for Trembling (N. G. DE MUSSY).

In cases of trembling caused by the use of preparations of mercury or lead, the author prescribes 4 pills daily, containing each 4 milligrammes of phosphuret of zinc. Under the influence of this medicament the trembling diminishes and a cure is effected in from 24 to 48 hours. The phosphuret of zinc has no effect on alcoholic trembling.

TUMORS.

Caustic of Sulphate of Zinc (J. Y. SIMPSON).

Dried and pulv. sulphate of	
zinc	1 oz.
Glycerine	1 dr.
Mix.	

The paste thus obtained will only act on the skin from which the epidermis has been removed. The eschar is white and becomes detached usually about the fifth or sixth day. The advantages claimed for this caustic are: 1st, an energetic caustic effect; 2d, rapidity of action; 3d, facility of handling; 4th, no tendency to become fused; 5th, entire harmlessness.

Caustic of Sulphate of Zinc (H. THOMSON).

Dried sulphate of zinc	4 dr.
Sulphuric acid	q.s.

The sulphate of zinc, which is dried to deprive it of the water of crystallization, is brayed with concentrated sulphuric acid so as to produce a paste of about the consistency of jelly, and is to be applied with a spatula or a strip of glass. Cover the parts next to the tumor with a stiff cerate, so as to confine the action of the caustic.

Cauquoin's Paste Modified (DEMARQUAY).

Chloride of zinc	2½ dr.
Glycerine	1 dr.
Wheat flour	5 dr.
Mix.	

The paste thus obtained is pliant and very easily applied, whether it is old or freshly made.

LACHRYMAL TUMOR.

Collyrium for Lachrymal Tumor (DE GRÆFE).

Cryst. nitrate of silver	18 gr.
Distilled water	2 oz.
Mix.	

To be injected from the bottom upwards in the lachrymal sac, in case of tumor in that organ.

ULCERS.

Iodoform Dressing (FÉRÉOL).

Apply the iodoform to the ulcer in form of powder and cover the whole with a piece of gummed goldbeater's skin, waxed linen, or, what is better, with strips of diachylon. Leave the dressing in place for 4 or 5 days before renewing. This dressing has been employed successfully for varicose ulcers, syphilitic rupia, phagedenic chancre, cracks and mucous patches between the fingers, and for fissure of the anus. In the latter case the iodoform was introduced into the fissure every day by means of a channelled sound.

According to Gubler, iodoform may be employed in the form of an ethereal solution prepared as below:

Crystallized iodoform	15 gr.
Ether, 60°	1 dr.

Through the rapid volatilization of the solvent the iodoform is deposited in a state of extreme tenuity, covering the surfaces uniformly.

Dressing of Ulcers (E. VIDAL).

Wash the ulcer with a decoction of walnut-leaves; then cover it with a coat of subcarbonate of iron more or less thick, and spread over this a poultice of starch, which will be kept in place by a bandage. The cure is effected in from 10 to 40 days at the longest.—The subcarbonate of iron has at the same time a drying and exciting effect on the ulcer. It arouses vitality where there is a sluggish appearance and an ichorous secretion, stimulating the sore to a rapid cure.

Salve for Ulcers on the Legs (COURTY).

Red precipitate	10 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.
Mix.	

If the ulcer is entirely atonic, prescribe 15 grains of red precipitate to 1 ounce of axungia; if, however, it is recent, 10 grains to an ounce will be sufficient.

Wash old wounds on the legs carefully with diluted carbolic acid or saponinated coal-tar; then, when thoroughly cleansed, bathe them for several minutes with aromatic wine. Let this be done twice a day, and in the intervals apply the salve of red precipitate, spreading it on a fenestrated compress, and over it lay a square of lint or cotton batting. The dressing is kept in place by a linen bandage which exercises a regular pressure on the limb from the point of the toe to above the sore. Over this bandage a strip of rubber sheeting is to be rolled, and over this another band of linen, covering the whole with a long stocking which prevents it from being displaced. When healthy granulations appear on the edges of the ulcer, replace the red precipitate by laudanized cerate.—

When the cicatrice has formed, it is necessary to protect it with hard or soft guards, skillfully adjusted around the leg.

Salve for Chronic Ulcers of the Legs (W. COTTE).

Iodoform	20 gr.
Prepared lard	1 oz.
<i>Mix.</i>	

This salve is recommended for chronic ulcers of the legs, provided they are not actually inflamed. They may also be dusted with iodoform mixed with an equal part of magnesia, tannin or clay. Or, the iodoform may be dissolved in alcohol, ether or chloroform, and the solutions used to paint the ulcers. Dressings with iodoform are also efficacious for venereal ulcers and suppurating buboes, with crevices and detachments.

Cerecloth for Ulcers on the Lower Limbs (GOUREAU).

Take a piece of simple diachylon about 18 inches in length and dust this evenly with $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of red oxide of lead (minium), incorporating it thoroughly. This is recommended for dressing chronic ulcers of the legs. Cut the diachylon in strips of about half an inch in width and long enough to lap over the edges of the sore about a quarter of an inch. Warm the pieces over a spirit-lamp and lay them on cross-wise and inter-weaving them, going from the bottom upwards. A sort of protecting shell is thus obtained, which is to be covered with a thick coat of wadding. The first dressing is to be renewed the fourth day; the second on the sixth day; and the following ones every 8 days until the sore has healed up. Repose is a favorable condition for healing, but not absolutely necessary.

Solution for Atomic Ulcers (VALLIN).

Chloral hydrate	15 gr.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Distilled water	2 oz.

Inssolve.

Soak pieces of lint in this solution and apply them to atomic sores contracted in warm countries, for the purpose of hastening their healing.

URTICARIA (Nettle-Rash).

Bath for Nettle-Rash (D. BULKLEY).

Pulv. carbonate of potash . . .	3 oz.
Pulv. carbonate of soda . . .	2 oz.
Pulv. borax	1 oz.
Starch	3 to 7 oz.

Mix and add to the bath-water. After the bath, rub the skin gently with glycerate of starch, to which is added from 5 to 10 grains of carbolic acid for each ounce.

Lotion for Nettle-Rash (HARDY).

Chloroform	2½ dr.
Oil of sweet almonds	1 oz.

Mix.

Used to allay the itching of nettle-rash.—The author prescribes at the same time internal alkaline medication, and if this is not sufficient, preparations of arsenic.—The patient is advised to carefully avoid eating muscles, oysters and some kinds of fish.

Fills for Nettle-Rash (N. G. DE MUSSY).

Pulverized jaborandi	10 gr.
Extract of gaiacum	10 gr.
Benzoate of lithia	20 gr.

Make 10 pills.

Dose, 2 in 24 hours, for arthritic patients who

suffer from chronic urticaria. The dose may be increased to 4 daily.—A course of sulpho-arsenical mineral water may be prescribed at the same time.

Lotions for Nettle-Rash (D. BULKLEY).

Bicarbonate of soda	2 to 6 dr.
Glycerine	2 to 8 dr.
Water	1 pt.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	
Or: Carbolic acid	1 to 3 dr.
Water	1 pt.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	

Moisten the parts affected with nettle-rash morning and evening with either of these solutions and afterwards dust lightly with powdered starch or rice. The author's salve for pruritus is also good for urticaria.

DISEASES OF THE WOMB.

Granulations, Ulcerations, Cancer.

Crayons for Ulceration of the Neck of the Womb (GALLARD).

Finely pulv. iodoform	2½ dr.
Pulv. gum-arabic	8 gr.

Mucilage, to make a pill-mass q.s.

Divide into 10 cylinders about 2 inches in length, and dry in the air. These crayons, which should be kept from the light, are recommended for superficial ulcerations of the neck of the womb. They are to be introduced into the cavity and kept there by a tampon of cotton-wool.

Elastic Crayon of Nitrate of Silver (PAJOT).

Take a tent of laminaria of about 1-16th of an inch in diameter and dip it in a thick mucilage, and then roll it in finely powdered fused nitrate of silver. Allow it to dry, and an elastic crayon will be obtained of the ordinary bulk, which can be introduced into the uterus without running any risk of breaking. The author thinks it may also be used for cauterizing other cavities, and that this method of preparation may be applicable to other more powerful caustics.

Injections for Uterine Cancer (MARTINEAU).

Chloral hydrate	2½ dr.
Essence of eucalyptus	15 m.
Alcohol	2 oz.
Water	1 qt.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	

For a soothing and disinfecting injection in cancer of the womb.—Another good way of applying chloral consists in wrapping it in sachets of wadding which are introduced into the bottom of the vagina, as is done with tannin and other medicaments.

Disinfectant Dressing for Uterine Cancer (GILLETTE).

Iodoform	4½ dr.
Sulphate of quinine	45 gr.
Pulverized charcoal	4 dr.
Essence of mint	40 m.

Mix.

Place a few pinches of this powder on a tampon of cotton-wool and introduce a portion of it directly on to the ulcerated surface of the neck of the womb, with the aid of a speculum. If this instrument is not at hand, smear the cotton with vaseline before introducing it. In any case do not cleanse the ulcer when applying the tampon. Renew the dressing every four days at the shortest or every ten days at the longest.

Salve for Uterine Granulations (A. GUÉRIN).

Red precipitate	15 gr.
Prepared lard	4 dr.
<i>Mix.</i>	

Cover one end of a tampon of cotton-wool with this salve and introduce it with the aid of a speculum as far as the neck of the womb when it is the seat of granulations. Renew the dressing every day, always first making an injection of walnut leaves.

Solution for Uterine Cancer (FLEISCHER).

Chloral hydrate	2 dr.
Distilled water	3 oz.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	

Soak tampons of cotton-wool in this solution and introduce them into the bottom of the vagina, which has been previously washed with warm water. Renew the dressing every two hours. After two or three applications of chloral the pain loses its intensity and the discharge is noticeably less irritating.

Suppository for Cancer of the Womb

(C. PAUL).

Cocoa-butter	3 dr.
White wax	2½ dr.
Chloral hydrate	2 dr.

Make 6 suppositories.

Introduce them into the vagina in cases of uterine cancer, and into the rectum to obtain more pronounced hypnotic effects. If it should cause irritation, diminish the chloral by one-half.

Treatment of Uterine Cancer (VERNEUIL).

In order to combat epithelioma of the neck of the womb, Dr. Verneuil touches the cancerous fungosities once a week with a pencil of lint slightly impregnated with pure chromic acid, taking care not to allow the caustic to penetrate into the neck nor to run back into the vagina. In order to prevent the cauterization of the vaginal walls he recommends the introduction of a tampon immediately after applying the acid, but this should be removed in 5 or 6 hours, for fear of provoking hemorrhage. Cauterizing with chromic acid is a purely palliative measure; but in serious cases it has often checked hemorrhage completely and restored in a remarkable manner the general health.

VAGINISM.**Suppositories for Vaginism (BOUCHUT)**

Cocoa-butter	5 dr.
Extract of ratany	3 dr.

Make into 4 suppositories.

Introduce 1 into the vagina morning and night, to counteract vaginism, which is often caused by a small longitudinal fissure at the crutch. — Take a bath every day.

Salves for Vaginism (GALLARD).

1. Pulverized iodoform $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Cocoa-butter $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Prepared lard 4 dr.
Mix.
2. Extract of belladonna $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Prepared lard 4 dr.
Mix.

When the mucous membrane of the vagina is red and excoriated, introduce into the canal a plug of lint smeared with salve No. 1. If there is only pain, without any apparent lesion of the membrane, use preferably salve No. 2. In any case, the latter is to be used after the redness and excoriation of the vulvæ have disappeared under

the application of No. 1. Increase the size of the plug every day until a sufficient dilatation of the vagina is produced. — Salves, injections and lotions with a base of cocaine have also proved effective against vaginism.

VAGINITIS.**Glycerate for Inflammation of the Vagina (CHERON).**

Boric acid	3 oz.
Neutral glycerine	4 oz.
<i>Dissolve by warming.</i>	

Tampons soaked with this glycerate are introduced into the inflamed vagina. When they are removed, irrigate with water to which 4 tablespoonsfuls of above mixture are added for each quart.

Solution for Vaginitis (DE SINETY).

Crystallized carbolic acid	15 gr.
Sub-nitrate of bismuth	1½ gr.
Pure glycerine	6 dr.
Distilled water	3 oz.

Make a solution, in which tampons are to be soaked and introduced into the inflamed vagina.

SMALL-POX.**Treatment of Pustules of Small-Pox on the Eyelids (CHARVOT).**

Whenever small-pox pustules appear on the edge of the eyelids, puncture them with a tenotome, and cauterize once or twice with a pencil of nitrate of silver. If they are numerous, anoint the surface of the lids and around the eyes with mercurial ointment. — In case of a pustule forming on the conjunctiva, make frequent injections under the lids with a solution of 1 to 4 grains of nitrate of silver in 3 ounces of distilled water.

WARTS.**Powder for Destroying Warts.**

Pulverized sabine	equal parts.
<i>Mix.</i>	

This powder is recommended for destroying warts.

Topic for Warts (VIDAL).

Salicylic acid	15 gr.
Alcohol, 90°	15 m.
Sulphuric ether	40 m.
Collodion	1½ dr.
<i>Dissolve.</i>	

Paint the warts every day with this mixture.

VEGETATIONS.**Lotions for Vegetations (NUSBAUM).**

When the penis is covered with small flat wart-like excrescences, wash it twice a day with salt water, and after each lotion dust with calomel-Bichloride of mercury forms on the spot, and the condylomes disappear without causing any pain to the patient, and without necessitating any interruption in his occupations. — This is not the case with direct applications of collodion to which bichloride of mercury is added, as they cause pain, forcing the patient to repose during the treatment.

Powder for Vegetations (DIDAY).

Pulverized sabine	2 dr.
Pulverized calc. alum	2 dr.

Mix.

Twice a day rub each vegetation with the end of the finger or with a small spatula charged with

this powder. When the rubbing causes irritation of the surface, suspend it for a while. By a series of rubbings the gradual diminution and final disappearance of the vegetations is generally procured. In case this does not succeed, recurrence may be had to cauterizing with Cauquin's paste.

INTESTINAL WORMS.

Decoction for Tape-Worms (LABOULBÈNE).

Place 2 or 3 ounces of dried bark of the root of the pomegranate (preferably that from the south of Spain or Portugal) in a couple of glasses of pure water, and macerate for 24 hours, after which reduce the liquid to one-half its volume, first over a slow fire, and afterwards over a hot one.—The decoction is to be taken in one dose in the morning before eating, or in two doses if the patient is inclined to vomit, provided, however, that fragments of tape-worm have been recently passed. As soon as the patient feels uncomfortable at the stomach, and experiences a sensation of some body moving or rolling itself up, give castor oil freely, in doses of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ounces, at one, two or three times. By proceeding in this way there is a good chance of expelling the tape-worm entire, including the head.

Electuary for Tape-worm (DU PLESSIS).

Kamala	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 dr.
Tamarind pulp	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Lemon-juice	q.s.

To be taken in one dose in the morning before eating.—The kamala, which has a purgative and often even drastic influence, narcotizes the tape-worm and expels it. It produces at first painless gurglings followed by two or three very liquid stools unaccompanied by straining. Sometimes about the middle of the day, in all cases before night, a last evacuation ends by the expulsion of a ball more or less voluminous which contains the worm or worms. If the head has not been expelled, the same treatment must be repeated after 2 or 3 months; and in order to increase the chances of success the bowels should be emptied the previous evening by a mild saline purgative. With bothryocephalus the cure is usually radical the first time.—When there is assurance beforehand of the presence of the tape-worm, the largest dose should be administered (from 3 to 4 drachms).—Instead of kamala, its tincture may be used, in a dose of 1 to 4 dr.

Vermifuge Emulsion (DESNOS).

Shelled pumpkin-seeds . . .	2 oz.
Water	7 oz.
Syrup of bitter-orange peel . .	2 oz.

Make an emulsion, in which the paste formed by the pumpkin-seeds is to be left in suspension.—To be taken in one or two doses before eating in the morning, to expel tapeworm. Two hours after taking the emulsion, an ounce and a half of castor oil should be swallowed.

Vermifuge Enema.

Semen-contra	1 dr.
Valerian-root	1 dr.
Assafertia	15 gr.
Yolk of egg	1.
Water	5 oz.

Make an enema, intended to expel pin-worms.

Fern Honey (DUNGLISON).

Ethereal extract of male fern	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Honey of roses	4 dr.
Mix.	

This preparation is recommended for the expulsion of the solitary worm. Give one-half in the evening and the other half the following morning, and 2 hours after the last dose give an ounce of castor-oil.—It is important that the extract be prepared from freshly dried fern-roots, and that the patient does not take any solid food the day the remedy is taken.

Mixture for Tape-Worm (E. LABBÉE).

Dissolve from 6 to 8 grains of sulphate of pelle-tierine and 8 grains of tannin in a small quantity of simple syrup. If for a child of 8 or 10 years or a young person, from 4 to 5 grains of the pelle-tierine is sufficient. The evening before the remedy is to be given, the patient should take only milk for supper, and the bowels freed by means of an enema. Next morning early the vermicifuge, which makes a little more than a tablespoonful in volume, is to be taken. It is well to remain in bed, lying in a horizontal position to avoid vertigo. A quarter or half hour later, the purgative intended to dislodge the worm, intoxicated by the pelle-tierine, is to be taken. This is generally composed of an ounce of German brandy, an infusion of 3 or 4 drachms of senna leaves, or an ounce of castor-oil. As soon as the need of going to stool is felt the patient should place himself on a bucket filled with warm water. The expulsion is usually effected inside of 3 or 4 hours.

Vermifuge Pills.

Santonine	15 gr.
Extract of wormwood	25 gr.
Pulverized marshmallow	q.s.

For 20 Pills.

Dose, 1 or 2 in the morning before eating, for children; from 1 to 6 for adults, to remove ascarides or pin-worms.

Anthelmintic Potion (JACCOUD).

Corsican moss	5 da.
Worm-seed	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Wormwood	2 oz.
Compound syrup of milk . . .	4 oz.

Infuse the moss and the worm-seed in the milk and then add the syrup. To be taken in the morning before eating, to expel pin-worms.

Vermifuge Powder (BOUCHUT).

Calomel "à la vapeur" . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Santonine	$1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Pulverized sugar of milk . . .	15 gr.

Mix.

To be taken in the morning, before eating, in a teaspoonful of honey, by children of about two years of age, to destroy ascarides or pin-worms.

Powders for Tape-Worm (DE VRY).

Dry the bark of pomegranate root and then macerate it in cold water till it is exhausted; from this maceration a dry extract is made, which is pulverized and preserved from moisture. This extract is prescribed in doses of 1 drachm divided into 8 powders, which are to be taken every 15 minutes on an empty stomach. Add to the last paper $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of calomel. The tape-worm soon appears at the rectum, and must be expelled into warm water. The patient or assistant should seize it to facilitate its passage.

Remedies for Tape-Worm (THOMSON)

Chloroform	1 dr.
Simple syrup	1 oz.
Mix.	

To be taken in 3 equal doses, the first at 7

o'clock in the morning, the second at 9 o'clock, and the third at 11. At noon the patient is to swallow about an ounce of castor-oil. The expulsion takes place in an hour and a half or two hours after taking the purgative.—Dr. Enders administers 1 drachm of chloroform and 1 drachm of extract of male fern in an emulsion of castor-oil, in the morning before eating.

NERVOUS VOMITING.

Enema for Vomiting during Pregnancy (BUSEY).

Bromide of potassium . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 dr.
Beef-tea		5 oz.

Dissolve.

A little brandy and laudanum may be added, according to the general condition of the patient. This enema is to be given every 4 hours until the nausea stops, and until the stomach is able to support nourishment with some stimulants, if necessary. When this result is obtained, reduce the doses of bromide, increasing the time between the enemas.

Mixture for Intractable Vomiting (FRIEDREICH).

Bromide of potassium . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	dr.
Distilled water		5 oz.

Dissolve.

Dose, 3 tablespoonfuls in 24 hours, for incorrigible vomiting during pregnancy. In four cases cited by the author, women worn out by incessant vomiting were restored to health by use of this mixture.

Solution for Incurable Vomiting (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ).

Hydrochlorate of cocaine . .	8 gr.
Distilled water	10 oz.

Dissolve.

Two tablespoonfuls to be given every hour to pregnant women suffering from constant vomiting until they have taken 6 grains of cocaine in 24 hours. It is important that the patient lie down to avoid vertigo.

SHINGLES (Herpes Zoster).

Soothing Powder (HARDY).

Starch powder	3 dr.
Oxide of zinc	1 dr.

Mix.

This powder is useful for treating shingles complicated with neuralgia. Smear the affected part with oil and dust the powder upon it, which forms a protective coat for the vesicles. When there are no neuralgic pains, mere dusting with starch-powder or lycopodium is sufficient.

Treatment of Shingles (FABRE).

At first give a mild purgative if necessary; then, to allay the pain, give general soothing preparations, such as opium, cherry-laurel, belladonna, ether, or chloral. Locally rub with an anodyne liniment, and dust the affected parts with either emollient or inert powders, such as starch,

talc, sub-nitrate of bismuth, or oxide of zinc. If the vesicles are young and transparent, they may be aborted by covering them with collodion; but when they are 4 or 5 days old this must not be done, for instead of aborting they would go inwards and burrow and ulcerate underneath the collodion.—To cure the neuralgia which continues after the eruption, make hypodermic injections of morphine or atropine, and administer arsenious acid in doses of from 2 to 8 milligrams.

Treatment of Shingles (GUIABOUT).

Paint the diseased parts several days in succession with ricinatized collodion, taking care to spread each new coat over the old ones. This dressing has, according to the author, a triple advantage: 1st, by its composition it is a local anesthetic; 2d, in solidifying it exercises a uniform pressure over the affected parts; 3d, it covers them with a thick and impermeable shield which protects the eruption from contact with the air and its injurious effects. After using this remedy there is rarely any neuralgic pains, so intense and tenacious, and always to be feared during and after the shingles.

Treatment of Shingles (LAILLER).

Sublimed perchloride of iron . .	3 dr.
Alcohol, 90°	2 oz.

Dissolve.

Apply this solution with a brush to the skin, which has first been thoroughly dried, during the initial stage of the shingles, in order to abort the eruption. In a few moments the alcohol evaporates, leaving only a yellowish color, and causing no pain. Use no other dressing.

Treatment of Shingles (THORNLEY).

Dip a needle in pure carbolic acid and pierce several places close together in the same vesicle. If there is ulceration, touch it with a piece of lint dipped in a mixture of 1 part of carbolic acid and 8 parts of vaseline.—It has been tried to abort the vesicles of the shingles by piercing them with a very fine point of nitrate of silver; but this plan has the disadvantage of leaving pit-marks.—It often happens that the neuralgic pains which follow the complaint resist all remedies which have been mentioned. In such cases it is recommended to apply a cauterizing iron in several places over the painful parts. Antipyrine may also be prescribed internally in doses of 40 to 45 grains daily.

VULVITIS.

Dressing for Aphthous Vulvitis (SARAZIN).

In cases of aphthous inflammation of the vulvæ as a sequence of the measles, in little girls of from 2 to 5 years of age, which is sometimes complicated with gangrene, the author recommends the following dressing: Cover the inflamed parts with a thick coat of powdered iodoform by means of a camel's hair pencil, without previous washing, and then place between the vulvæ a roll of lint. Renew this dressing in the same way every day till a cure is effected.—General treatment appropriate to the condition of the patient.

INDEX.

A.	PAGE	P	AGE	P	AGE
Abortive injection for buboes	13	Antiblennorrhagic electuary	10	Antiscorbutic gargle	103
— treatment of carbuncle	7	Anticatarrhal electuary	12	— potion	103
Abscess, antiseptic dressing for	1	— pills	12	— tincture	103
— of the lungs (see <i>Vomica</i>)		Antidiarrhetic ointment	68	Antiscrofulous collyrium	79
Absorbent alkaline potion	38	— mixture	34	— potion	104
— antiacid powder	101	— pills	34	Antiseptic collutorium	106
Acid dyspepsia	40	— powders	35, 36	— collyrium for purulent ophthalmia	78
Acidity, treatment of	40	— potion	34, 35	— dentifrice	15, 59
Acne, arthritic	2	Antidropsical wine	63	— dressing	1, 84, 85
— pilaris, treatment of	2	Antidyspeptic drops	38	— eye-wash	28
— (pimples)	1, 2	— pills	38	— gargle	5, 15
— rubbing treatment for	1	— potion	38	— mouth wash	55
— rosacea	1, 2	— powders	39	— naphthaline powder	49
— sebaceous, lotion for	1	Antigastralgic drops	53	— oil and glycerine	84
— scrofulous	104	— mixture	53	— powder	94
Aconite pills for osteoscopic pairs	82	— pills	53	— salves	29, 42, 84, 85, 94
Acute congestion of the liver	51	Anti-gout collodion	56	— solutions	16, 85, 94
— gout	57	— pills	56	Antispasmodic pills	20, 105
— phthisis, potion for	90	— potion	57	— drops	6
— pneumonia	95	— solution	57	— potions	24, 49, 105
Adenitis, discutient salve for	2	Antihemorrhagic injection	60	— soothing mixture	12
Albuminous liniment	26	— salve	60	Antistrumous potion	104
Albuminuria	26	Antihemorrhoidal ointment	60, 61	Antisyphilitic injection	107
Alcoholated dentifrice	55	— pills	61	— lotion	107
Alcoholic potions	90, 95	— suppositories	61	— pastilles	94
Alcoholism, chronic, mixture for	3	— wash	60	— pills	107
Alkaline absorbent potion	38	Antitherapeutic lotion	98	— syrup	108
— dentifrice powder	15	— solution	71	Antivomitive potion	87
Alopecia, syphilitic	107	Antihysteric enema	63	Anus, pruritus of	98
Alterative pills for liver complaints	50	— pills	63	— fissure of	50
Alveo-dental hemorrhage	60	— drops	63	Aortic affections	21
Alveo-dental periostitis	87	Anti-inflammatory powders	78	Aperient cinchona wine	48
Amaurosis	2	Anti-itching ointment	68	Aperitive maceration	7
Ammonorrhea	3	Antijaundice pills	50	— mixture	7
Amnesia, treatment of	4	Antilacteal boluses	105	Aphyonx, balsamic cigarettes for	8
Amygdalitis, deterotive collutorium for	4	Antileucorrhœal injection	67	Aphthæ	8
Anasarca, scarlatinous	4	Antimidriatic collyrium	65	Aphthous vulvitis	115
Anemia	4	Antimoniated eye-water	29	Appetite, loss of (see <i>Anorexia</i>) .	
Angina, diphtheritic, treatment of	5, 6	Antinervous soothing pills	64	Application, topical, for softening of the gums	55
— erysipelatous, treatment of	5	Antineuralic drops	73	Aromatic absorbent powder	101
— gangrenous	5	— glycerate	6	Fomentation	26
— granulous	5	— liniments	73, 74	— laxative powder	26
— inflammatory	5, 6	— mixture	74	Arsenic and sulphur ointment	86
— neuralgic	6	— ointment	75	— in consumption	88
— pectoris	6, 7	— pills	74, 105	Arsenical pills for eczema	42
— scarlatinous	6	— potion	75	Solutions	44, 69
— scrofulous	6	— powder	75	Arthritic acne	2
— syphilitic	6	— salve	75	— lichen, lotion for	68
Anorexia	7	— treatment	75	— skin diseases	86
Anthelmintic potion	114	Anti-dontalgalic elixir	15	Arthritis, solution for	102
Anthrax (carbuncle), abortive treatment of	7	— tincture	16	Treatment of	8
Antiacid potion	35, 101	Antiphlogistic pills	77	Articular rheumatism	102
— powder	35, 101	Antipruriginous glycerate	97	Ascitis, pills for	8
Antasthmatic cigarettes	8	Antipsoric liniment	52	Asphyxia, treatment of	8
— elixir	9	Antiputrid injection	31	Astheno-pia, embrocation for	8
— inhalations	9	Antipyrine for headache	17	Asthma	8, 9
Antibilious pills	44	Antirheumatic bath	101	— cardiac, treatment of	23
	116	— liniment	101	— hay, powder for	9
		— potion	101	Astringent and deterotive garlic	106

	PAGE		PAGE	PAGE	
Astringent collutorium	103	Capsules of tar and copaiba	21	Cold-water enemas in chronic	
— elecutary	34	Carbolic plaster	93	diarrhea	34
— eye-wash	24	Carbolized oil	93	Colic, lead	24
— gargle for mercurial stomachitis	106	— vaseline	85	— nervous	24
— injection	67	Carbuncle, treatment of	7	— of the liver (see <i>Hepatic colic</i>).	
— ointment	61	Carbunculous eruption, mixture for	1	Collapse, potion for	24
— solution for ear	80	Cardiac asthma, treatment of	23	Collodion, antigout	56
— topic	30	— dyspnea	21, 22	— hemostatic	60
Asystotitis, treatment of	23	— hemophytis	60	— for scaly tetter	99
Ataxia, locomotor (palsy), water-cure for	9	— pills	21	— morphinated	73
Athrepsia, acute, treatment of	9	Caries, dental	15, 16	— morphinated, for herpes	61
Atonic ulcers, solution for	112	Carminative potions	38	Collutorium, astringent for	
Atony, gastro-intestinal	39	Cataract, antiseptic solution for	16	mercurial salivation	103
Azotous diabetes	33	Catarrh	12, 13	— antiscorbutic	103
		— nasal	83	— for amygdalitis	4
		Catarrhal conjunctival ophthalmia	77	— for chronic pharyngitis	88
		— otitis	80	— for diphtheria	36
Balano-posthite, solution for	10	Cauquoin's paste modified	111	— for granulous angina	5
Baldness	14	Caustic, black	15	— for inflammation of the pharynx	88
Balsam for goitre	56	— collyrium for ophthalmia	78	— for the thrush	73
Balsamic cigarettes	8	— crayon	71	— tonic, antiseptic	106
— lotion	93	— for bad teeth	15	Collyria (eye-washes)	24, 25
Bandages, rubber	41	— for serofulous angina	6	Collyrium, antimidiatriac	65
Baths, compressed air	26	— of chloride of zinc	15	— antiserofulous	79
Bedsores, treatment of acute	32	— of sulphate of zinc	111	— antiseptic for purulent ophthalmia	78
Beef tea	4	— ointment for scrofulides	104	— caustic, for ophthalmia	78
Biliary lithiasis (gall-stone)	69	— solutions for scrofulous eruptions	104	— detergitive	77
Bitter laxative pills	25	Cautery, crayon for rabies	102	— for conjunctival ophthalmia	77
— tonic wine for intermittent fever	48	Cement for the teeth	15	— for conjunctivitis of hay fever	48
Black caustic	15	Cerate, calamine	41	— for granulous ophthalmia	78
— ointment for fistula	51	Cerebral syphilis	109	— for inflammation of the eyelids	11
— pimples	110	Cerecloth for ectyma	41	— for lachrymal tumor	111
Bladder, inflammation of	31, 32	— for prurigo	98	— for night-blindness	59
Bleeding at the nose	46	— for ulcers	112	— for pannus	84
Bleorrhagia	10, 11	Chafing (see <i>Intertrigo</i>)		— for strabismus	106
Bleorrhagic orchitis	80	Chalazion, treatment of	16	— for ulcerated keratitis	66
— rheumatism, treatment of	11	Chancre	17, 18	— morphine	77
Bleorrhœa (gleet)	11	Chapping of the skin	54	— of atropine	77
Blepharitis	11, 12	Cheloid, scarifications for	18	Compound almond lotion	54
Blindness (see <i>Amaurosis</i>)		Chilblains	44, 45	— borax lotion for chapping	55
Boils on the eyelids	82	Chloral in delirium tremens	33	— quinine electuary, for fever	48
— mixture for	51	— potion	64	Compressed air baths	26
Boluses, antidiarrhetic	34	— syrup of	64	Compresses for rheumatism	101
— antilacteal	105	Chlorinated gargle for mercu-		Congenital purulent ophthal-	
— for gastro-enteritis	54	rial stomatitis	106	mia	78
Bones, diseases of	82	Chloroformated salve for rheu-		Congestion, acute, of the liver	51
Boric acid salve for eczema	42	matism	101	Conjunctivitis	24, 25
Bouillon, emeto-cathartic for erysipelas	46	Chloroformed water	16	— of hay fever	48
Breast, inflammation of the	70	Chloroform in dyspepsia	38	Conjunctival ophthalmia	77
Breasts, chapped	54	— liniment	73	Constipation	25, 26
Bromide syrup, for heart trouble	22	— potion	23	Consumption, arsenic in	88
Bromized potion	63	— syrup	63	Contraction of the ciliary muscle	65
Breath, fetid	59	Chlorosis and chloro-anæmia	18, 19	Contusions	26
Bronchitis	12, 13	Chlorotic gastralgia	54	Convulsions	26
Brown eye-water	77	— headache, pills for	16	Cornea, inflammation of the (see <i>Keratitis</i>)	
Buboës	13, 14	Chologogue pills	23, 51	— injuries to, etc	28-30
Burns, glycerate for	13	Cholera	19	Corroding ulcers	88
— of cornea	29	Cholera Infantum	19	Coryza	30
		Cholerine	19	Cosmetic for scald head	110
		Chorea (see <i>St. Vitus's dance</i>)	19, 20	Costiveness (see <i>Constipation</i>)	
Cachexia, tonic potion for	14	Cigarettes, antiasthmatic	8, 9	Cough and dysphagia, topic for	67
Caffeine, aqueous solution of	22	— for loss of voice	8	— pills	89
Calamine cerate	41	— opiated belladonna	9	— powders	91
Callus, painful, treatment of	15	Ciliary muscle, contraction of the	65	Coughs	12, 13
Camphorated oxide of zinc ointment	68	— paralysis of the	65	Counter-stimulating potion	95
Cancer	15	Cinchona and nux-vomica wine	7	— stimulant powder	96
— uterine	113	Circinnated herpes	61	Crayon cautery for rabies	102
Capillary bronchitis	13	Cirrhosis, treatment of	20		
		Cod-liver oil for consumptives	89		

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Crayons for ulceration of neck of the womb 112	Diuretic powders 63	Enema, nutritive 36
Cream for chilblains 44	— wine 63	— of chloral 21, 64
Creosoted wine 91	Dorsalis, tabs 110	— of cold water for chronic diarrhoea 34
Croup 31	Douches for gouty scleritis 56	— of sulphur and magnesia 25
Croupal ophthalmia 78	Draught for amenorrhœa 3	— opiated camphor 10
Cutaneous pruritus 98	— for dysmenorrhœa 3	— soothing 97
— skin diseases 86	Dressings, antiseptic 1, 84, 85	— vermifuge 114
Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder) 31, 32	— for gangrenous chancre 17	— wine 106
Cysts of the eye-socket 66	— for sores 93	Enteritis (diarrhoea) 45
D.	— iodiform 111	Ephelis 110
Dandruff (pityriasis) 92, 93	— of suppurating buboes 14	Epididymitis 80
Deafness 81	Drops, antidiyspeptic 38	Epilepsy 45
Decayed teeth, mixture for 15	— anti-gastralgic 53	Epiphora 46
Decay of the bones 16	— anti-hysterical 63	Epistaxis 46
Decoction, diuretic 62	— antineurætic 73	Ergotine, solution of 60
— for chronic dysentery 37	— antispasmodic, for angina pectoris 6	Erosion of cornea 29
— for tape-worms 114	— depurative 107	Eruptions, scaly and crusty 110
— purgative 41, 100	— for whooping-cough 27	— scrofulous 104
Delirium, treatment of acute 32	— white, for gastralgia 53	— syphilitic, of the face 107
Delirium tremens 33	Dropsy 62, 63	Erysipelas 46
Dementia 51	— of the knee 61	Erysipelatoe angina 5
Dental and facial neuralgia 75	Drunkenness, potions for 65	Erythema 47
— caries 15, 16	Dysentery 37	— scrofulous 104
— osteo-periostitis 87	Dysmenorrhœa 3	Eschar 47
— periostitis 87	— membranous treatment of 4	Esmarch's band 76
Dentifrice, alcoholated 55	Dyspepsia 38, 40	Excoriations 47
— antiseptic 15	— dyspepsia, cardialgic, potion for 21	Exophthalmic goitre 56
— antiseptic liquid 59	Dysuria (suppression of urine) 40	Expectorant pills 12
— powder, alkaline 15	E.	— potion 13, 102
— powder for mercurial stomatitis 106	Ear, diseases of 80, 81	— powders 96
Dentition 33	Earache 80	— syrup 13
Depurative drops 107	Eclampsia, puerperal 41	Eyelids, eczema of 43
— syrup for skin diseases 86	Ecthyma 41	— gouty eczema of 43
Deterotive collyrium 77	— syphilitic 108	— seborrhœa of 100
— gargle 73	Eczema 41-44	Eyes, fatigued (see <i>Asthenoopia</i>). — inflammation of the 24, 25
— gargle for mercurial stomatitis 106	— of the ear 80	Eye-socket, cysts of the 66
Diabetes 33, 34	Electuary, antiblenniorrhagic 10	Eye-washes 24, 25, 28
Diaphoretic and expectorant mixture 95	— anticatarrhal 12	Eye-water, brown 77
— potion for measles 102	— astringent 34	— antimoniated 29
— potion for scarlet fever 103	— compound quinine 48	F.
Diarrhoea and linctery 34-37	— diuretic 62	Face, erysipelas of 46
— in consumption 89, 91	— ferruginous 18	Falling of the rectum 20
Diet for gall-stone 69	— for tape-worm 114	Febrifuge mixture 48
— in obesity 76	— laxative 89	— pills 48
Difficulty of swallowing 91	— sulphur 24	— potion 48
Digestive powders 39	Elixir, antiasthmatic 9	Feet, sweating of 106
Diphtheria 36	— antiodontalgic 15	Fern honey, for tape-worm 114
Diphtheritic angina 5	— peptogenic 38	Ferruginous electuary 18
— sore throat 4	Embrocation for asthenopia 8	— pills 18
Discutient ointment 87	— for baldness 14	— potion for hemorrhagia 100
— ointment for serofula 104	— resolvent 26	— powder, compound 18
— salve 2	Emetic mixture for gastric troubles 44	— syrup 19
Diseases of the iris 65	Emeto-cathartic bouillon for erysipelas 46	Fever, consumptive 90
Disinfectant dressing for uter- ine cancer 112	Emmenagogue pills 3	Film on the cornea 29
— injection 67	— potion 3	Fissure of the anus 50
Disinfectants 33	Empyema 44	Fistula 51
Disinfecting powder 15	Emphysema, pulmonary 44	Flatulent dyspepsia 38-40
Distention of stomach 47	Emulsion of vegetable tar 93	Fœtid breath 59
Diuretic and laxative pow- ders 62	— vermicifuge 114	— sweating 106
— decoction 62	Endocarditis 44	Fomentation, aromatic 26
— electuary 62	Enema, antihysteric 63	— for erysipelas 46
— liniment 62	— for convulsions 26	— resolvent for sprains 45
— maceration 4	— for diarrhoea in consump- tion 89	Freckles 110
— mixture 4	— for dysentery 37	Furuncle 51
— pills 62, 94	— for vomiting during preg- nancy 115	Furunculous affection 51
— potion 4, 62	— nourishing for stomach 47	— otitis 81
		G.
		Galactorrhœa 51
		Gall-stone, diet for 69

PAGE		PAGE	PAGE
Ganglionary scrofula	104	Heart affections	21-23
Gangrene	52-53	— hypertrophy of the	23
— palmonary	53	Heartburn	53
Gangrenous angina	5	— salve for	21
— pemphigus	86	Hematuria	59
Gargle, antiscorbutic	103	Hemeralopy	59
— antiseptic	15	Hemoptysis	59
— antisiphilitic	6	Hemorrhage	60
— astringent and detergative	106	Hemorrhoids	60, 61
— astringent, for inflam. angina	5	Hemostatic collodion	60
— chlorinated	106	— cotton	60
— detergative	8, 73	— pills	60, 73
— for aphtha	8	— water	60
— for fetid breath	59	Hepatic colic	23
— for gangrenous angina	5	— syphilis	109
— for hoarseness	45	Herpes	61
— for mercurial salivation	103	— of the ear	80
— for ulcerous stomatitis	106	Herpetic skin diseases	86
— iodized	94	Hoarseness	45
— resolvent opiate	6	Hydrothrosis (dropsy of the knee)	61, 62
Gastralgia (heartburn)	53-54	Hydatic cysts, treatment of	66
Gastralgic dyspepsia	39	Hydriotic diabetes	34
Gastric troubles	44	Hypnotic potion	64
Gastritis	54	Hypnose, potion with	64
Gastro-enteritis	54	Hyperæmia of the conjunctiva	24, 25
Gastro-intestinal atony	39	Hypertrophy of the heart	22, 23
Gastrorrhœa	54	Hypodermic febrifuge injection	48
— consumptive	90	— injection for falling of the lower bowel	20
Genitals, eczema of	41	— injection for prurigo	97
— pruritus of	98	— injections, solutions for	22
Gingivitis	55	— solution of caffeine	49
Gleet	11	Hysteria	63
Glossitis	55	I.	
Glycerate, anti-pruriginous	97	Ice in diphtheria	36
— for burns	13	Impetiginous eczema	41
— for chapping	54	Impetigo, treatment of	64
— for chronic lichen	68	Incontinence of urine	64
— for coughs	12	Incorrigible vomiting	115
— for cracking of the breast	55	Inflammation of the bladder	31, 32
— for dandruff	92	— of the breast	70
— for ear-ache	80	— of the cornea (see <i>Keratitis</i>)	4
— for fissures of anus	50	Incontinence of urine	64
— for impetiginous eczema	41	Incorrigeable vomiting	115
— for inflammation of the vagina	113	Inflammation of the bladder	31, 32
— for vulvar pruritus	28	— of the breast	70
— of chloroform, saffronized	33	— of the cornea (see <i>Keratitis</i>)	4
Glycerine and tar	93	Incontinence of urine	64
— antiseptic	84	Incontinence of urine	64
Goitre	55	Incorrigeable vomiting	115
Gout	56-58	Inflammation of the bladder	31, 32
Gouty gastralgia	53	— of the breast	70
— iritis	58	— of the cornea (see <i>Keratitis</i>)	4
Granulations, uterine	113	Incontinence of urine	64
Granulous angina	5	Incontinence of urine	64
— conjunctivitis	25	Incontinence of urine	64
— ophthalmia	78	Incontinence of urine	64
Gravel	58	Incontinence of urine	64
Green diarrhoea, treatment of	36	Incontinence of urine	64
Green sickness (see <i>Chlorosis</i>)		Incontinence of urine	64
Grippe	58	Incontinence of urine	64
Gumma, scrofulous	105	Incontinence of urine	64
Gums, inflammation of	16, 55	Incontinence of urine	64
H.		Inhalation for chronic bronchitis	12
Handy antispasmodic potion	105	Inhalations, antiasthmatic	9
Hay asthma	9	— for chronic laryngitis	67
— fever	48	— for laryngeal phthisis	89
Head, eczema of the	43	— for phagedenism	88
Headache	16-17	— for pulmonary gangrene	53
— gouty	57	— of nitrate of amyl	21
— pills	63	Injection, abortive, for buboes	13
— sick	72	— antiblennorrhagic	10
		— antihemorrhagic	60
		J.	
		Jaundice, treatment of	63
		Joints, inflammation of the (see <i>Arthritis</i>)	
		K.	
		Keratitis	65, 66
		Knee, contusion of	26
		— dropsy of	61
		L.	
		Lachrymal tumor	111
		Laryngeal phthisis	89

	PAGE		PAGE		
Laryngitis	67	Lotion for eczema	41	Mixture, for mercurial stomatitis	106
Laxative electuary	89	— for excoriations	47	— for oxaluria	82
— pills	25, 100	— for foetid sweating	106	— for perspiration	106
— potion	100	— for injury to cornea	29	— for sick headache	72
— powder aromatic	26	— for itching	97	— for tape-worm	114
— solution for children	100	— for nettle-rash	112	— for whooping-cough	27
— stomachic potion	47	— for night-sweats	89	— vomito-purgative for erysipelas	46
— suppository	26	— for pimples	1	Morphinated collodion	73
Lead colic	24	— for profuse sweating	89	Tincture of iodine	65
Legs, ulcers of	111	— for pruritus of the genitals	98	Morphine, solutions of, for hypodermic injections	22
Leucorrhœa	67, 68	— for scald head	110	Mosquito-bites, remedies for	92
Lichen	68, 69	— for scaly tetter	99	Mouth, aphthous inflam. of	8
Lientery, mixture for	34	— for scrofulous acne	104	— gangrene of	53
— powders for	36	— for sebaceous acne	1	Mouth-wash, antiseptic	55
Lily of the valley, therapeutic indications of	21	— for sores	93	boro-saffron	33
Lime-water and myrrh	34	— for syphilitic alopecia	107	— for coughs	12
Liniment, albuminous	26	— for syphilitic patches	107	— for gingivitis	55
— antineurætic	73, 74	— for tetter	32	Soothing bromide	33
— antipsoric, for the itch	52	— for the itch	52	Mucous membranes, solution for	99
— antirheumatic	101	— for typhoid fever	49	— sores, treatment of	94
— chloroform	73	— for vegetations	113	Mumps	81
— diuretic	62	— for vulvar pruritus	98, 99	Musk potion	95
— for amaurosis	2	— for wasp-stings	92	Mydriasis, collyrium for	65
— for black pimplies	110	— resolvent	61	Myopathy, syphilitic	109
— for chapped breast	55	Lumbago, treatment of	69		
— for chapping	54	Lupus	69, 70		
— for chilblains	45				
— for cholera	19				
— for eschars	47				
— for eczema of the ear	80				
— for fissure of the anus	50				
— for herpes of the ear	80				
— for inflammation of nose	30				
— for metritis	71				
— pityriasis versicolor	93				
— for psoriasis	99				
— for stopping secretion of milk	52, 105				
— for the gout	56				
— iodized saponacious, for scrofula	104				
— revulsive	74				
— rubefacient	19, 74				
— soothing, for gastralgia	53				
— soothing, for hepatic colic	23				
— soothing, for typhoid fever	49				
— vesicant iodine	94				
Liquid, disinfecting	33				
Liquids, dyspepsia of	40				
Liquor for night-sweats	89				
Lister's paste	94				
Liver, colic of the	23				
— complaints	20, 50, 51				
Locomotor ataxia	9				
Lohoe, purgative	100				
Loss of appetite (see Anorexia). — of Voice	8				
Lotion and ointment for porrigo decalvans	96				
— antiperfetic for cutaneous pruritus	98				
— antileucorrhœal	67				
— antisyphilitic	107				
— balsamic	93				
— compound almond for chapping	54				
— compound borax for chapping	55				
— for acne rosacea	1				
— for arthritic lichen	68				
— for baldness	14				
— for chancre	17				
— for dandruff	92				
— for dysmenorrhœa	3				
			M.		
Maceration, aperitive	7				
Malignant pustule	101				
Mammitis, ice for	70				
Measles	102				
Megrims (see Sick headache). Membranous dysmenorrhœa	4				
Memory, loss of (see Amnesia). Menitis	70				
Menorrhagia	70				
Mentagra	70				
Mental derangement	3				
Mercurial salivation	103				
— stomatitis	105				
Metritis	71				
Metricorrhagia	71, 72				
Milk-crust (see Impetigo). Mixture, antidiarrhetic	34				
Nails, inflammation of	76				
Nasal catarrh	83				
Nephritic and hepatic colic	23				
Nervous colic	24				
— palpitations	83, 84				
— vomiting	115				
Nettle-rash	112				
Neuralgia	73-75				
Neuralgic angina	6				
Neuropathic dyspepsia	39				
Night-blindness	59				
Night-sweats, liquor for	89				
— lotion for	89				
Nipple, excoriations of	48				
Nose, inflammation of	30				
— polypus of	96				
Nostrils, eczema of	43				
Nourishing enema	47				
Nutritive enema	36				
			O.		
Obesity, diet in	76				
Obstruction, intestinal	76				
Oesophagitis, treatment of	76				
Oil, antiseptic	84				
— carbolized	93				
Ointment, antidartrous	68				
— antihemorrhoidal	60, 61				
— anti-itching	68				
— antineurætic	75				
— arsenic and sulphur	86				
Astringent	61				
— black for fistula	51				
— camphorated oxide of zinc	68				
— caustic for scrofulides	104				
— discutent	87, 104				
— for deafness	81				
— for eczema	42				
— for eschars	47				
— for ganglionary scrofula	104				
— iritis	65				
— for lupus	69				
— for mentagra	70				

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	
Ointment for orchitis	79	Pills, aconite, for osteoscopic	
— for piles	61	pains	82
— for pityriasis versicolor	93	— alternative, for liver com-	
— for porrigo decalvans	96	plaints	50
— for prurigo	97	— and syrup of spartein	21
— for pruritus	98	— antibilious	44
— for pruritus of the anus	98	— antacarrhal	12
— for seborrhœa	105	— antidiarrhetic	34
— for syphilis	107	— antidiyspeptic	38
— for syphilitic ulcers	108	— antigastralgic	53
— for the itch	52	— antigout	56
— mercury and belladonna	70	— antihemorrhoidal	61
— of liver of sulphur	85	— antihysteric	63
— ophthalmic	79	— antiJaundice	50
— opiated mercurial	17	— antiphlogistic	77
— parasiticide	61, 86	— antinervous soothing	64
— resolvent discutient	79	— antineuralgic	74, 105
— resolvent for orchitis	79	— antirheumatic	101
— soothing	71	— antispasmodic	20, 105
— soothing, for piles	61	— antisiphilitic	107
— substitute	98	— arsenical, for eczema	42
— to destroy lice	85	— astringent	35
— Wilkinson's, modified	69	— cardiac	21
Onyxia	76	— cholagogue	23, 51
Ophthalmia	77-79	— cough	89
Ophthalmic ointment	79	— diuretic	62, 94
— salve	29, 79	— emmenagogue	3
Opiated tannin suppository	61	— expectorant	12
Orchitis	79	— febrifuge	48
Osteitis	82	— ferruginous	18
Osteocopic pains	82	— for acute bronchitis	13
Otalgia	80	— for amenorrhœa	3
Otitis, catarrhal	80	— for ascitis	8
Otorrhœa	81	— for chlorosis	18
Oxaluria	82	— for chlorotic gastralgia	54
Oxymel, diuretic	62	— for cholera	19
Ozena (ulcer of the nostrils)	83	— for chronic metritis	71
P.			
Palpitations, nervous	83, 84	— for constipation	25
Palsy, water-cure for	9	— for coryza	30
Panis	84	— for dropsy	62
Panophthalmia	79	— for dysentery	37
Paralysis of the ciliary muscle	65	— for dysmenorrhœa	3
Parasites	85	— for dysuria	40
Parasitic cutaneous diseases	111	— for emphysema	44
— ecthyma	41	— for gouty headache	57
— otitis	81	— for gravel	58
Parasiticide ointment	61, 85	— for headache	16
— salve	85	— for incontinence of urine	64
Parotiditis	85	— for indurated chancre	17
Paste for eczema	42	— for inflammation of the	
— Lister's	94	bladder	32
— Cauquoin's modified	101	— for leucorrhœa	67
Pastilles, antisiphilitic	91, 94	— for loss of appetite	7
Patches, syphilitic	107	— for menorrhagia	70
Pectoral potion	90	— for nervous palpitations	84
— powder	13	— for nettle-rash	112
— syrup	91	— for scaly tetter	99
Pemphigus	86	— for sick headache	72
Peptogenic elixir	38	— for spermatorrhœa	105
Pericarditis	86, 87	— for spitting of blood	59
Periostitis	87	— for stubborn cutaneous	
Peritonitis, treatment of	87	diseases	86
Phagedenic chancre, treatment of	17	— for St. Vitus's dance	20
— ulcers	88	— for syphilitic iritis	65
Phagedenism, inhalations for	88	— for tuberculosis	90
Pharyngitis	88	— for whooping cough	27
Phlegmonous otitis	81	— headache	16, 63
Phlyctenulous keratitis	66	— hemostatic	60, 72
Phosphated wine	92	— laxative	100
Photophobia, salve for	77	— of Canada balsam	32
Phthisis (consumption)	88-92	— opiated soap	38
Piles	60, 61	— purgative	24
		— purgative for otitis	80
		— soothing, for blennorrhagia	11
		Pills, soothing, for coughs	13

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE			
Potion for hoarseness	45	Powder for otorrhœa	81	Retention of urine	40
— for hypertrophy of the heart	22	— for polypus of the ear	81	Revulsive liniment	74
— for intestinal hemorrhage	60	— pyrosis or water-brash	39	— treatment in phthisis	91
— for loss of appetite	7	— for retention of urine	40	Revulsives applicable to con-	
— for phagedenism	88	— for rickets	101	sumptives	91
— for pityriasis versicolor	93	— for sick headache	73	Rheumatism	101-102
— for pleurisy	95	— for sweating of the feet	106	— blennorrhagic	11
— for porridge decalvans	96	— for tabes mesenterica	16	Rheumatismal purulent con-	
— for post-puerperal metror-		— for vegetations	113	junctivitis	25
rhagia	72	— laxative aromatic	26	Rhinitis, syphilitic	109
— for pulmonary gangrene	53	— pectoral	13	Rickets	101
— for pulmonary tuberculosis	90	— soothing, for hepatic colic	23	Rose coryza	48
— for purulent infection	64	— for shingles	115	Rubber bandages in eczema .	41
— for scarlatinous angina	6	— stomachic	7	Rubbing treatment for acne .	1
— for spitting of blood	59	— tonic	71	Rubefacient liniment	19
— stimulating, for typhoid		— tonic astringent	39	Rubefiant and soothing lini-	
fever	49	— vermifuge, for tape-worm	114	ment	74
— for St. Vitus's dance	20	Preventive liquid for chancre	17	Rupia, treatment of	102
— for the gripe	58	— treatment of gout	58	S.	
— for ulcer in stomach	47	Prophylactic liquid	17	Salicylate of lithia, for rheu-	
— for whooping-cough	27, 28	Prostate, diseases of the	97	matism	102
— handy antispasmodic	105	Prurigo	97	Salicylated cotton for uterine	
hypnotic	64	Pruritus, cutaneous	98, 99	dressing	84
insipid febrifuge	48	— of the genitals	98	— tampons for dressings	85
laxative	100	Pseudo-membranous peri-		Salicylic solution for injec-	
laxative stomachic	47	carditis	86	tions	68
musk	95	Psoriasis	99	Saline purgative	100
of urethane	90	— mixture for	68	Salivation, mercurial	103
pectoral	90	— syphilitic	108	Salve, antihemorrhagic	60
purgative	24, 100	Ptisan, benzoic	32	— antineuralgic	75
scammony	100	— for hemorrhagic cystitis	32	— antirheumatic	101
soothing	13, 64, 103	— of ash-leaves for gout	57	— antiseptic	29, 84, 94
stomachic	39	Puerperal eclampsy	41	— for eczema	42
Todd's	95	Pulmonary emphysema	44	— boric acid for eczema	42
tonic	37, 95, 96	— gangrene	53	— chloroformated for rheu-	
with hypnone	64	— symptoms in heart disease	22	matism	101
Powder, absorbent antiacid,		— tuberculosis	90	— discutient	2
for pyrosis	101	Pulpitis	100	— for amaruosis	2
— antacid	35	Puncture of the cornea	29	— for blepharitis	11, 12
— antidiarrhetic	35, 36	Purgative decoction	41, 100	— for catarrhal conjunctival	
— antidiyspeptic	39	— lohoc	100	— ophthalmia	77
— antigastric	53, 54	— pills	24	— for chilblains	44
— antineuralgic	75	— pills for otitis	81	— circinnated herpes	61
— antiseptic	94	— potion	24, 100	— for corroding chancre	17
— antiseptic naphthaline	49	— powder, compound	70	— for croupal ophthalmia	78
— aromatic absorbent	101	Purgatives	100	— for deafness	81
— compound ferruginous	18	Purpura hemorrhagica	100	— for excoriations	47
— compound purgative	70	Purulent conjunctivitis	25	— for fissure of the anus	50
cough	91	— infection	64	— for freckles	110
counter-stimulant	96	— ophthalmia	78	— for galactorrhœa	51
dentifrice for mercurial sto-		Pustule, malignant	101	— for gangrenous pemphigus	86
matitis	106	Pustules of small-pox on the		— for gleet	11
— digestive	93	eye-lids	113	— for incontinence of urine	64
— disinfecting	15, 33	Pyrosis (water brash)	39, 101	— for ozena	83
— diuretic and laxative	62, 63			— for phagedenic ulcers	88
— expectorant	96			— for photophobia	77
— for chilblains	45			— for piles	61
— for chronic metritis	71			— for prurigo	97
— for constipation	25, 26			— for pruritus of the anus	98
— for consumptive gastror-		Rabies	102	— for psoriasis	99
rœœa		Rachitis (rickets)	101	— for purulent ophthalmia	78
— for corroding chancre	17	Rectum, falling of the	20	— for retention of urine	40
— for coryza	30	Remedies for tape worm	114	— for scald head	110
— for destroying warts	113	Renal gout	58	— for styes	82
— for fetid perspiration	106	Resolvent antistrumous solu-		— for syphilitic ulcers	108
— for hay asthma	9	tion	105	— for tetter	32
— for hemoptysis	59	— embrocation	26	— for traumatic keratitis	66
— for involuntary flow of		— discutient ointment for		— for ulcers of the legs	111
tears	46	— orchitis	79	— for uterine granulations	113
— for leucorrhœa	67, 68	— fomentation for sprains	45	— for vaginism	113
— for lientery	36	— lotion	61	— for venous thrombosis	111
— for menorrhagia	70	— — for whitlow	84	— for vulvar pruritus	99
— for mercurial salivation	103	— — — — —		— of extract of aconite	75
— for mercurial stomatitis	106	— — — — —		— of oil of cade for psoriasis	99
— for nasal catarrh	83	— topic for orchitis	80		

Q.

Quinsy (see *Angina*).

R.

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	
oleo-stearate of mercury	29	Solution for excoriated nipples	48
ithalmic	29	— for hyperemia of the conjunctiva	25
asiticide	85	— for lupus	69, 70
olvent	62, 71	— for mercurial stomatitis	195
pho-alkaline	61	— for ozena	83
head	110-112	— for parasitic cutaneous diseases	111
, eczema of the	43	— for phagedenic sores	88
and crusty syphilitic eruptions	110	— for polypus of the nose	96
— zema	41	— for prurigo	97
— tetter, collodion for	99	— for pruritus of the mucous membranes	99
Scammony potion as a purgative	100	— for scald head	111
Scarifications for cheloid	18	— for stye	82
— for lupus	69	— for syphilitic ulcers	94
Scald atinous albuminuria	2	— for ulcerated keratitis	66
— a rasarca	4	— for ulceration of the mucous membranes	94
— singina	6	— for uterine cancer	113
Scalp fever	103	— for vaginal discharges	68
Sciatica	103	— for vaginitis	113
Scleritis, gouty	56	— for whooping-cough	28
Schorl'st ulcers, solution for	103	— iodized, for chlorosis	19
Scrofula	104	— laxative for children	100
Scrofulides	104	— of caffeine	22
Scrofulous acne	104	— of caffeine, hypodermic for typhoid fever	49
— astma	6	— for ergotine	60
— eczma	41	— resolvent antistromous	105
— eruptions	104	— salicylic, for injections	68
— erythema	104	— of morphine for hypodermic injections	22
— gu nma	105	Soothing enema for the prostate	97
— inflammation of the nails	76	— liniment	23, 74
Scury	103	— for gastralgia	53
Sebaceous acne	1	— for typhoid fever	49
Seborrhœa	105	— ointment	71
Secretion of milk, to stop	105	— for piles	61
Sedative topic for orchitis	80	— pills for cystitis	31
Shampoo for baldness	14	— for inflam. of the prostate	97
Shingles (herpes zoster)	115	— potion	13
Sick headache	72, 73	— for insomnia	64
Skin, chapping of	54, 55	— for scarlet fever	103
— diseases	43, 86	— of urethane	90
Small pox	113	— powder for hepatic colic	29
Snuff for osteoscopic pains	82	— for shingles	115
Soap for mentagra	70	— resolvent	79
Solution and ointment, to destroy lice	85	— for gout	57
— antigout	57	— syrup	27, 28
— antib-erptic	71	Sores (see Ulcers)	93, 94
— antiseptic	85, 94	— phagedenic	88
— for the mouth	16	Sore-throat (see Angina). — diphtheritic	4
— arsenical	69	Sparteain, pills and syrup of	21
— for gastric troubles	44	Spasms	105
— astringent for the ear	80	of whooping-cough	28
— caustic, for scrofulous eruptions	104	Spermatorrhœa	105
— for antiseptic dressings	85	Spongy goitre	55
— for angina pectoris	6	Spots in the cornea	29
— for alveolo-dental perioditis	87	Spotted keratitis, treatment of	66
— for arthritic acne	2	Sprains	45
— for archritis	102	Squinting	106
— for asthma	9	Steatosis of the liver	51
— for atonic ulcers	112	Stimulating potion	49, 95
— for balano-posthitis	10	Salves	94
— for baldness	14	Stings of insects	92
— for chafing	65	Stomach complaints	47
— for chancre	17	— inflammation of	54
— for cracked nipples	55	Stomachic potion	39
— for decayed teeth	16	— powder	7
— for dental and facial neuralgia	75	Stomatitis	105
— for difficulty of swallowing	91	Strabismus (squinting)	106
— for diphtheria	37	St Vitus's dance	19-20
— for eczema	43	Styes on the eyelids	82
— for erysipelas	46	Suffocation of infants, treatment of	8
		Subcutaneous injection for neuralgia	73
		Substitutive ointment for pruritus	98
		Sulphate of iron for eczema	42
		Sulpho-alkaline salve	61
		Sulpho-carbonated water for typhoid fever	49
		Superficial conjunctival ophthalmia	78
		Suppositories, antihemorrhoidal	61
		Suppository for cancer of the womb	113
		— for eczema for nostrils	43
		— for metritis	71
		— for piles	61
		— for vaginismus	113
		— opiated tannin	61
		— tannic acid	61
		Sulphur electuary	24, 25
		Sunstroke	30-31
		Suppository, febrifuge	48
		— for chronic cystitis	32
		— for fissure of the anus	50
		— laxative	26
		Suppression of urine	40
		Suppurating buboes	14
		Sweating, foetid	106
		— profuse	89
		Syncope (fainting)	106
		Syphilis	107-110
		— cerebral	109
		— hepatic	109
		Syphilitic angina	6
		— buboes, treatment of	14
		— eruptions of the face	107
		— myopathy	109
		— onyxis	76
		— psoriasis	108
		— rhinitis	109
		— skin disorders	109
		— ulcers	94, 108
		Syphon in purulent ophthalmia	79
		Syrrup, antiserofulous	104
		— antisyphtilic	108
		— chloroform	63
		— depurative for skin diseases	86
		— expectorant	13
		— ferruginous	19
		— for arthritic acne	2
		— for arthritic skin diseases	86
		— for cardiac dyspnea	22
		— for constipation	26
		— for dentition	33
		— for diarrhoea	36
		— for epilepsy	45
		— for herpetic skin diseases	86
		— for rheumatism	102
		— iodized coffee	108
		— of chloral	64
		— of hypnotic	3
		— of spartein	21
		— soothing	27-28
		— tonic depurative	108
		T.	
		Tabes dorsalis	110
		mesenterica, powder for	16
		Table-water for diabetics	33

PAGE	PAGE		
Tampon for alveolo-dental hemorrhage	60	Treatment of convulsions in children	26
for ozena	83	— of shingles	115
Tampons, salicylated for dressings	85	— of the gripe	58
Tar, glycerine and	93	Trembling	111
Tertiary phagedenism	88	Tuberculosis, pills for	90
Teeth, caries of	15, 16	Tuberculous meningitis	70
Tetter	61	Tumors	111
— lotion for	32	Turpentine and acetic acid liniment	101
— scaly	99	Tympanum, inflammation of	80
Tertiary, syphilitic symptoms	108	Typhoid fever	49-50
Thrombosis	111		
Thrush	73	U:	
Tincture, anti-odontalgic	16	Ulcerated keratitis	66
— antiscorbutic	103	— laryngitis	67
— for baldness	14	— stomach	47
— of iodine, morphinated	65	Ulcration of neck of the womb	112
Todd's potion	95	Ulcer in stomach	47
Tonic and antiseptic collutorium	106	— of the nostrils	83
— and aperient cinchona wine	48	Ulcerous coryza	30
— astringent powders	39	— stomatitis	106
— depurative syrup	108	Ulcers	111
— ferruginous pills	18	— corroding (phagedenic)	88
— laxative pills	34	— of the cornea	29
— potion	37	— of the mucous membranes	94
— potion for vitiated condition	14	— scorbutic	103
— powder	71	— syphilitic	94, 108
— wine	7	— venereal, ointment for	17
Topic for cough and dysphagia	67	Urethane, soothing potion of	90
Topical application for softening of the gums	55	Urine, incontinence of	64
Topic, astringent	30	Urticaria (nettle-rash)	112
— dressing for phagedenic chancre	88	Uterine hemorrhagia	11
— for erysipelas	46	— cancer	112
— for warts	113		
— resolvent for orchitis	80	V:	
— sedative for orchitis	80	Vaginal discharges	67, 68
Traumatic keratitis	66	Vaginism	113
— onyxis	76	Vaginitis	113
		Vaseline, carbolized	85
		Vegetable tar, emulsion of	93
		Vegetations	113
		Venereal ulcers, ointment for	17
		Venous thrombosis	111
		Vermifuge emulsion	
		— enema	
		— pills	
		— powder	
		Vesicant iodine liniment	
		Vesicular pemphigus	
		Villate's liquor modified	
		Vitiated condition, tonic for	
		Voice, loss of	
		Vomica, treatment of	
		Vomiting, nervous	
		Vomito-purgative mixture for erysipelas	
		Vulvæ, corroding chancre of	
		Vulvar pruritus	
		Vulvitis	
		W:	
		Warts	
		Water-brash	
		Water-cure for exophthalmic goitre	
		— for palsy	
		White drops, for gastralgia	
		Whitlow	
		Whooping-cough	
		Wilkinson's ointment modified	
		Wine, antidropsical	
		— aperient cinchona for intermittent fever	
		— bitter tonic for intermittent fever	
		— creosoted	
		— diuretic	
		— enema, for syncope	
		— of squills, compound	
		— phosphated	
		Womb, cancer of	
		— diseases of	
		— hemorrhage of (see <i>Hemorrhagia</i>)	
		— inflammation of (see <i>Metritis</i>)	
		Worms, intestinal	

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